
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1 to

Form 10

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES
Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

AbbVie Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

32-0375147

(I.R.S. employer
Identification number)

**1 North Waukegan Road,
North Chicago, Illinois**

(Address of principal executive
offices)

60064

(Zip Code)

847-937-6100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of Each Class to be so Registered</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on which Each Class is to be Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

**INFORMATION REQUIRED IN REGISTRATION STATEMENT
CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET BETWEEN INFORMATION STATEMENT
AND ITEMS OF FORM 10**

Certain information required to be included herein is incorporated by reference to specifically identified portions of the body of the information statement filed herewith as Exhibit 99.1. None of the information contained in the information statement shall be incorporated by reference herein or deemed to be a part hereof unless such information is specifically incorporated by reference.

Item 1. *Business.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Information Statement Summary," "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Business," "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution," and "Where You Can Find More Information." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Risk Factors." That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 2. *Financial Information.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements," "Selected Historical Combined Financial Data," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 3. *Properties.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Business—Manufacturing Capabilities and Operations." That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management." That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 5. *Directors and Executive Officers.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Management." That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. *Executive Compensation.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and "Executive Compensation." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Management" and "Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. *Legal Proceedings.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Business—Legal Proceedings." That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. *Market Price of, and Dividends on, the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Dividend Policy," "Capitalization," "The Separation and Distribution," and "Description of AbbVie's Capital Stock." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. *Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Description of Indebtedness" and "Description of AbbVie's Capital Stock—Sale of Unregistered Securities." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. *Description of Registrant's Securities to be Registered.*

The information required by this item is contained under the sections of the information statement entitled "Dividend Policy," "The Separation and Distribution," and "Description of AbbVie's Capital Stock." Those sections are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. *Indemnification of Directors and Officers.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Description of AbbVie's Capital Stock—Limitations on Liability, Indemnification of Officers and Directors, and Insurance." That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Index to Financial Statements" and the financial statements referenced therein. That section is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.*

None.

Item 15. *Financial Statements and Exhibits.*

(a) *Financial Statements*

The information required by this item is contained under the section of the information statement entitled "Index to Financial Statements" and the financial statements referenced therein. That section is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Exhibits

See below.

The following documents are filed as exhibits hereto:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit Description</u>
2.1	Form of Separation and Distribution Agreement by and between Abbott Laboratories and AbbVie Inc.**
3.1	Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of AbbVie Inc.*
3.2	Form of Amended and Restated By-Laws of AbbVie Inc.*
10.1	Form of U.S. Transition Services Agreement by and between Abbott Laboratories and AbbVie Inc.*
10.2	Form of Ex-U.S. Transition Services Agreement by and between Abbott Laboratories and AbbVie Inc.*
10.3	Form of Tax Sharing Agreement by and between Abbott Laboratories and AbbVie Inc.*
10.4	Form of Special Products Master Agreement by and between Abbott Laboratories and AbbVie Inc.*
10.5	Form of Employee Matters Agreement by and between Abbott Laboratories and AbbVie Inc.*
21.1	Subsidiaries of AbbVie Inc.*
99.1	Information Statement of AbbVie Inc., preliminary and subject to completion, dated August 7, 2012.**

* To be filed by amendment.

** Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ABBVIE INC.

By: /s/ RICHARD A. GONZALEZ

Name: Richard A. Gonzalez

Title: Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 7, 2012

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FORM OF
SEPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT
BY AND BETWEEN
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
AND
ABBVIE INC.
DATED AS OF [·], 2012

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Exhibits

<u>Exhibit A</u>	Form of Amended and Restated Bylaws of AbbVie
<u>Exhibit B</u>	Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of AbbVie

THIS SEPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT, dated as of [•], 2012, is by and between ABBOTT LABORATORIES, an Illinois corporation (“Abbott”), and ABBVIE INC., a Delaware corporation (“AbbVie”).

R E C I T A L S:

WHEREAS, the board of directors of Abbott has determined that it is appropriate and advisable to: (i) separate the AbbVie Business (as defined herein) from the Abbott Business (as defined herein) (the “Separation”); and (ii) following the Separation, make a distribution, on a pro rata basis, to holders of the outstanding common shares, without par value, of Abbott (the “Abbott Common Shares”) on the Record Date (as defined herein) of all of the outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of AbbVie (the “AbbVie Common Stock”), owned by Abbott (the “Distribution”); and

WHEREAS, each of Abbott and AbbVie has determined that it is necessary and advisable to set forth the principal transactions required to effect the Separation and the Distribution and to describe other agreements that shall govern certain other matters prior to and following the Separation and the Distribution.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements, provisions and covenants contained in this Agreement (as defined herein), the Parties (as defined herein) hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

Section 1.01. Definitions. Reference is made to Section 9.15 regarding the interpretation of certain words and phrases used in this Agreement. In addition, for the purpose of this Agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below.

“Abbott” has the meaning set forth in the Preamble.

“Abbott Accounts” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.10(b).

“Abbott Assets” means all Assets of the Parties or their respective Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time, other than the AbbVie Assets.

“Abbott Business” means all businesses, operations and activities (whether or not such businesses, operations or activities are or have been terminated, divested or discontinued) conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time by either Party or its Subsidiaries, other than the AbbVie Business.

“Abbott Common Shares” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“Abbott Credit Facility” means [•].

“Abbott Indemnitees” means (i) Abbott and each Abbott Subsidiary; (ii) each of the respective past, present and future directors, officers, employees or agents of the entities described in (i) above, in each case in their respective capacities as such; and (iii) each of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of any of the foregoing.

“Abbott Indemnity Obligations” means all Liabilities to the extent such Liabilities relate to, arise out of or result from, directly or indirectly, any of the following items:

- (i) any Abbott Liability;
- (ii) any failure of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or any other Person to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any Abbott Liabilities in accordance with their terms, whether prior to, at or after the Effective Time;
- (iii) the conduct of any business, operation or activity by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary from and after the Effective Time (other than the conduct of business, operations, or activities for the benefit of AbbVie pursuant to an Ancillary Agreement);
- (iv) any breach by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement; and
- (v) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact made explicitly in Abbott's name in the Registration Statement or the Information Statement as the same may be amended prior to the Effective Time, or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact necessary to make any such statement made explicitly in Abbott's name not misleading; it being agreed that the information relating to Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries set forth in the Registration Statement and the Information Statement that is described on Schedule 1.01(a) shall be the only information that is made explicitly in Abbott's name for purposes of this clause (v), and all other information contained in the Registration Statement and the Information Statement shall be deemed to be information supplied by AbbVie.

"Abbott Liabilities" means the Liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from actions, inactions, events, omissions, conditions, facts or circumstances occurring or existing prior to the Effective Time (whether or not such Liabilities cease being contingent, mature, become known, are asserted or foreseen, or accrue, in each case before, at or after the Effective Time) of Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries and, prior to the Effective Time, AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries, in each case that are not AbbVie Liabilities or AbbVie Indemnity Obligations.

"Abbott Subsidiary" means any Business Entity that is a Subsidiary of Abbott prior to, at or after the Effective Time (other than AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary).

"AbbVie" has the meaning set forth in the Preamble.

"AbbVie Accounts" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.10(b).

"AbbVie Assets" means only the following Assets:

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- (i) all of the issued and outstanding capital stock or other equity interests of the Transferred Entities that are owned by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time or, in the case of a Transferred Entity formed after the Effective Time, as of the date on which such Transferred Entity is transferred from Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary;
- (ii) the Assets of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time included or reflected on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet or any notes or subledgers thereto, it being understood that (x) the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet and the notes and subledgers thereto shall be used to determine the types of, and methodologies used to determine, those Assets that are included in the definition of AbbVie Assets pursuant to this subclause (ii); and (y) the amounts set forth on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet with respect to any Assets shall not be treated as minimum amounts or limitations on the amount of such Assets that are included in the definition of AbbVie Assets pursuant to this subclause (ii);
- (iii) all other Assets of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time that are of a nature or type that would have resulted in such Assets being included as Assets on a pro forma combined balance sheet of AbbVie or any notes or subledgers thereto as of the Effective Time (were such balance sheet, notes and subledgers to be prepared on a basis consistent with the determination of the Assets included on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet or any notes or subledgers thereto), it being understood that (x) the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet and the notes and subledgers thereto shall be used to determine the types of, and methodologies used to determine, those Assets that are included in the definition of AbbVie Assets pursuant to this subclause (iii); and (y) the amounts set forth on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet with respect to any Assets shall not be treated as minimum amounts or limitations on the amount of such Assets that are included in the definition of AbbVie Assets pursuant to this subclause (iii);
- (iv) the Assets expressly allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to this Agreement or the Specified Ancillary Agreements, including (a) the rights to the Special Products that are allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to the Special Products Master Agreement; and (b) any rights that are allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to any International Transition Period Agreement;
- (v) all rights, interests and claims of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time to the Exclusive AbbVie Products, including all rights, interests and claims of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time to all clinical study data, reports and analyses, product and marketing registrations and applications (which shall include all U.S. Food and Drug Administration and other regulatory drug approvals and licenses related to, and all related applications and other information submitted for the purposes of or prepared in connection with obtaining an approval for, an Exclusive AbbVie Product) to the extent related to the Exclusive AbbVie Products; provided that the AbbVie Assets shall not include any rights, interests and

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claims of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time related to Sevoflurane or Isoflurane within the Veterinary Field-of-Use;

- (vi) all rights, interests and claims of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time under the AbbVie Contracts;
- (vii) all rights, interests and claims of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time to any AbbVie Intellectual Property;
- (viii) all other rights, interests and claims of either Party or any of their Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time with respect to Information to the extent such Information is related to the AbbVie Assets, the AbbVie Liabilities, the AbbVie Business or the Transferred Entities;

(ix) all rights, interests and claims of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time to the manufacturing, distribution, warehouse or research and development facilities and other real property listed on Schedule 1.01(b);

(x) all Assets relating to, arising out of or resulting from the AbbVie Proceedings; and

(xi) the Assets of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of the Effective Time on Schedule 1.01(c).

The Parties agree that all Delayed AbbVie Assets shall be AbbVie Assets for purposes of this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements regardless of when such Delayed AbbVie Assets are assumed by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee. The Parties also agree that, if any Transferred Entity holds an Abbott Asset, such Abbott Asset shall nonetheless be treated as an Abbott Asset and the Parties shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, use their commercially reasonable efforts for such Abbott Asset to be transferred to Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary.

“AbbVie Business” means:

(i) *Exclusive AbbVie Products.* The business, operations and activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries relating to, arising out of or resulting from the Exclusive AbbVie Products (including the discovery, research, development, importation, exportation, manufacture, marketing, distribution, promotion and sale of such Exclusive AbbVie Products worldwide); provided that the AbbVie Business shall not include the business, operations and activities relating to, arising out of or resulting from Sevoflurane or Isoflurane within the Veterinary Field-of-Use;

(ii) *Special Products.* The business, operations and activities with respect to the Special Products, solely to the extent that the rights to such business, operations and activities are allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary under the Special Products Master Agreement;

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(iii) *Research and Development.* The business, operations and activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time by or on behalf of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries of discovery and research and development projects (a) with respect to pharmaceutical products (except vaccines) for purposes of obtaining a first regulatory approval of a biological or a chemical entity; (b) by GPRD; or (c) by GPO, except, in each of cases (a), (b) and (c), for the discovery and research and development projects set forth on Schedule 1.01(d);

(iv) *Contract Manufacturing.* Subject to Section 5.01, the business, operations and activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries of manufacturing for any Third Party products at the manufacturing plants listed on Schedule 1.01(b); and

(v) *AbbVie Former Businesses, AbbVie Discontinued Products, AbbVie Discontinued Projects and AbbVie Discontinued Facilities.* The business, operations and activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries to the extent such business, operations and activities relate to, arise out of or result from an AbbVie Former Business, an AbbVie Discontinued Product, an AbbVie Discontinued Project or an AbbVie Discontinued Facility.

“AbbVie Cash Distribution” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.08(c).

“AbbVie Common Stock” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“AbbVie Contracts” means the following contracts, agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings to which either Party or any of its Subsidiaries is a party or by which it or its Assets is bound, whether or not in writing, in each case, prior to the Effective Time:

(i) any contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding referenced in the Contract Database as a “PCo Contract” and that portion of any contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding referenced in the Contract Database as a “Mixed Contract” that relates to the AbbVie Business;

(ii) any contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding that was entered into after the time the Contract Database was compiled that is of a nature or type that would have resulted in such contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding being referenced in the Contract Database as a “PCo Contract” and that portion of any contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding that was entered into after the time the Contract Database was compiled that relates to the AbbVie Business and is of a nature or type that would have resulted in such contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding being referenced in the Contract Database as a “Mixed Contract”;

(iii) any contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding or portion thereof that is an AbbVie Liability;

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(iv) any contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding or portion thereof to the extent related to the AbbVie Business;

(v) any employment, change of control, retention, consulting, indemnification, termination, severance or other similar agreements with any employee or consultant of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; and

(vi) any other contract, agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding or portion thereof that is otherwise expressly contemplated pursuant to this Agreement or the Specified Ancillary Agreements to be assigned to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary;

provided, however, that (A) such contracts, agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings or portions thereof that are contemplated to be retained by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary pursuant to any provision of this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement shall not be AbbVie Contracts; (B) such contracts, agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings or portions thereof that relate to debt instruments, insurance arrangements, or employee benefit plans or programs shall be AbbVie Contracts only to the extent expressly provided for under the terms of this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement; and (C) the rights and obligations of Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries under this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements shall not be AbbVie Contracts.

“AbbVie Credit Facility” means [-].

“AbbVie Discontinued Facilities” means the closed or divested manufacturing, distribution, warehouse or research and development facilities or other real property operated prior to the Effective Time by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries that were solely or primarily related to the conduct of the pharmaceuticals business, operations and activities other than those set forth on Schedule 1.01(e).

“AbbVie Discontinued Products” means any pharmaceutical product that was, at any time prior to the Effective Time, owned, licensed by or to, sub-licensed by or to, manufactured, marketed, co-branded, co-promoted or otherwise promoted, distributed or sold anywhere in the world by or on behalf of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries, but in each case that, as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, neither Party nor any of their respective Subsidiaries is marketing, co-promoting, promoting, distributing or selling anywhere in the world (except pursuant to an agreement or arrangement with a Third Party who previously acquired any such promotion, distribution, commercialization or sale rights with respect to such product in specified jurisdictions throughout the world), other than those set forth on Schedule 1.01(f).

“AbbVie Discontinued Projects” means any discovery or research and development projects that were conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time by or on behalf of GPRD or GPO and that were terminated, divested or discontinued prior to the Effective Time by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries, other than those set forth on Schedule 1.01(g).

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“AbbVie Former Businesses” means (i) the Former Businesses set forth on Schedule 1.01(h); and (ii) any Former Business to the extent associated with, or to the extent engaged in the discovery, research, development, importation, exportation, manufacture, marketing, distribution, promotion or sale of an AbbVie Discontinued Product.

“AbbVie Indemnitees” means (i) AbbVie and each AbbVie Subsidiary; (ii) each of the respective past, present and future directors, officers, employees or agents of the entities described in (i) above, in each case in their respective capacities as such; and (iii) each of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of any of the foregoing.

“AbbVie Indemnity Obligations” means all Liabilities to the extent such Liabilities relate to, arise out of or result from, directly or indirectly, any of the following items:

- (i) any AbbVie Liability;
- (ii) any failure of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or any other Person to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any AbbVie Liabilities in accordance with their terms, whether prior to, at or after the Effective Time;
- (iii) the conduct of any business, operation or activity by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary from and after the Effective Time;
- (iv) any breach by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement; and
- (v) any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, with respect to all information contained in the Registration Statement or the Information Statement (other than the matters described in clause (v) of the definition of Abbott Indemnity Obligations).

“AbbVie Intellectual Property” means (i) the Patents and Trademarks set forth on Schedule 1.01(i); (ii) the Other Intellectual Property owned by, licensed by or to, or sublicensed by or to either Party or any of its Subsidiaries that, as of the Effective Time, is exclusively used or held for use in the AbbVie Business; (iii) except as set forth in clause (iv) below, the non-exclusive right to all Other Intellectual Property that, as of the Effective Time, is used or held for use in the AbbVie Business (but is not used or held for use exclusively in the AbbVie Business); and (iv) the rights to any Patents, Trademarks, and Other Intellectual Property that are allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to the Special Products Master Agreement or any other Specified Ancillary Agreement.

“AbbVie Liabilities” means all of the following Liabilities of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries:

- (i) all Liabilities included or reflected on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet or any notes or subledgers thereto, subject to any discharge of such Liabilities after the date of such AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet, it being understood that (x) the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet and the notes and subledgers thereto shall

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be used to determine the types of, and methodologies used to determine, those Liabilities that are included in the definition of AbbVie Liabilities pursuant to this subclause (i); and (y) the amounts set forth on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet with respect to any Liabilities shall not be treated as minimum amounts or limitations on the amount of such Liabilities that are included in the definition of AbbVie Liabilities pursuant to this subclause (i);

- (ii) all other Liabilities that are incurred or accrued by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries from the date of the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet to the Effective Time that are of a nature or type that would have resulted in such Liabilities being included as Liabilities on a pro forma combined balance sheet of AbbVie or any notes or subledgers thereto as of the Effective Time (were such balance sheet, notes or subledgers to be prepared on a basis consistent with the determination of the Liabilities included on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet or any notes or subledgers thereto), it being understood that (x) the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet and the notes and subledgers thereto shall be used to determine the types of, and methodologies used to determine, those Liabilities that are included in the definition of AbbVie Liabilities pursuant to this subclause (ii); and (y) the amounts set forth on the AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet with respect to any Liabilities shall not be treated as minimum amounts or limitations on the amount of such Liabilities that are included in the definition of AbbVie Liabilities pursuant to this subclause (ii);

- (iii) all Liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from the actions, inactions, events, omissions, conditions, facts or circumstances occurring or existing prior to the Effective Time (whether or not such Liabilities cease being contingent, mature, become known, are asserted or foreseen, or accrue, in each case before, at or after the Effective Time), in each case to the extent that such Liabilities relate to, arise out of or

result from the AbbVie Business or an AbbVie Asset, except for Liabilities to the extent relating to, arising out of or resulting from the manufacture of products (other than the Special Products or the Exclusive AbbVie Products) for Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary prior to the Effective Time at any of the manufacturing plants listed on Schedule 1.01(b);

(iv) all Liabilities for claims made by Third Parties, or the directors, officers, employees, agents of Abbott, AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates against either Party or any of its Subsidiaries to the extent relating to, arising out of or resulting from the AbbVie Business or the AbbVie Assets;

(v) all Liabilities expressly allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement, and the obligations of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary under such agreements, including (a) any Liability related to the Special Products that is allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to the Special Products Master Agreement; and (b) any Liability arising during the International Transition Period that is allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary pursuant to any International Transition Period Agreement;

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(vi) all Liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from the AbbVie Credit Facility or the Financing Arrangements;

(vii) all Liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from the AbbVie Proceedings;

(viii) all Liabilities relating to, arising out of, or resulting from the Plea Agreement or the CIA;

(ix) all Liabilities assumed by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary from a Third Party after the Effective Time (whether or not such Liabilities initially arose or accrued before the Effective Time); and

(x) all other Liabilities set forth on Schedule 1.01(j).

The Parties agree that all Delayed AbbVie Liabilities shall be AbbVie Liabilities for purposes of this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements regardless of when such Delayed AbbVie Liabilities are assumed by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee. The Parties also agree that, if any Transferred Entity holds an Abbott Liability, such Abbott Liability shall nonetheless be treated as an Abbott Liability and the Parties shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, use their commercially reasonable efforts for such Abbott Liability to be assumed by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary.

“AbbVie Pro Forma Balance Sheet” means the pro forma combined balance sheet of AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries, including any notes or subledgers thereto, as of [·], 2012, as presented in the Information Statement mailed to the Record Holders prior to the Effective Time.

“AbbVie Proceedings” means the Proceedings that are set forth on Schedule 1.01(k), the Depakote Proceedings and all Proceedings that solely or primarily relate to, arise out of or result from the AbbVie Business, the AbbVie Assets or the AbbVie Liabilities.

“AbbVie Subsidiary” means any Business Entity that is a Subsidiary of AbbVie prior to, at or after the Effective Time, including the Transferred Entities, which shall be deemed to have been AbbVie Subsidiaries at all times prior to, at and after the Effective Time.

“Actual Deferred Taxes” means the deferred Taxes and prepaid Taxes as defined under GAAP as of the Distribution Date.

“Adjustment” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.15.

“ADR” has the meaning set forth in Section 7.01(a).

“Affiliate” (including, with a correlative meaning, “affiliated”) means, when used with respect to a specified Person, a Person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such specified Person. For the purpose of this definition, “control” (including with correlative meanings, “controlled by” and “under common control with”), when used with respect to any specified Person shall

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mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities or other interests, by contract, agreement, obligation, indenture, instrument, lease, promise, arrangement, release, warranty, commitment, undertaking or otherwise. The Parties agree that, prior to, at or after the Effective Time and for purposes of this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements, neither AbbVie nor any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries, including the Transferred Entities, shall be deemed to be an Affiliate of Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries, and neither Abbott nor any of the Abbott Subsidiaries shall be deemed to be an Affiliate of AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries.

“Agent” means [·], or such other trust company or bank duly appointed to act as distribution agent, transfer agent and registrar for the AbbVie Common Stock in connection with the Distribution.

“Agreement” means this Separation and Distribution Agreement and each of the Schedules and Exhibits hereto.

“Ancillary Agreements” means (i) the Specified Ancillary Agreements; (ii) the Conveyance and Assumption Instruments; and (iii) any other agreements which the Parties mutually determine are necessary or advisable in connection with the Separation, the Distribution and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement, the Specified Ancillary Agreements and the Conveyance and Assumption Instruments.

“Assets” means, with respect to any Person, the assets, rights, interests, claims and properties of all kinds, real and personal, tangible, intangible and contingent, wherever located (including in the possession of suppliers, distributors, other Third Parties or elsewhere), of such Person, including rights and benefits pursuant to any contract, license, permit, indenture, note, bond, mortgage, agreement, concession, franchise, instrument, undertaking, commitment, understanding or other arrangement and any rights or benefits pursuant to any Proceeding.

“Business Entity” means any corporation, general or limited partnership, trust, joint venture, unincorporated organization, limited liability entity or other entity.

“Bylaws” means the Amended and Restated Bylaws of AbbVie, substantially in the form of Exhibit A.

“Certificate of Incorporation” means the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of AbbVie, substantially in the form of Exhibit B.

“Change of Control” means, with respect to a Party, the occurrence after the Effective Time of any of the following: (i) the sale, conveyance or disposition, in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of such Party to a Third Party that is not an Affiliate of such Party prior to such transaction or the first of such related transactions; (ii) the consolidation, merger or other business combination of a Party with or into any other Business Entity, immediately following which the then-current stockholders of the Party, as such, fail to own in the aggregate at least Majority Voting Power of the surviving party in such consolidation, merger or business combination or of its ultimate publicly-traded parent Business Entity; (iii) a transaction or series of transactions in which any Person or “group” (as such term is

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used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) acquires Majority Voting Power of such Party (other than (a) a reincorporation or similar corporate transaction in which each of such Party’s stockholders owns, immediately thereafter, interests in the new parent company in substantially the same percentage as such stockholder owned in such Party immediately prior to such transaction, or (b) in connection with a transaction described in clause (ii), which shall be governed by such clause (ii)); or (iv) a majority of the board of directors of such Party ceasing to consist of individuals who have become directors as a result of being nominated or elected by a majority of such Party’s directors.

“CIA” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.02(e).

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“Commission” means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Consents” means any consents, waivers or approvals from, or notification requirements to, any Third Parties.

“Contract Database” means the electronic database of contracts prepared by the Parties and their respective Subsidiaries in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements on the eKnow platform, as populated as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

“Conveyance and Assumption Instruments” means, collectively, such deeds, bills of sale, asset transfer agreements, business transfer agreements, demerger plans, deeds or agreements, endorsements, assignments, assumptions (including Liability assumption agreements), leases, subleases, affidavits and other instruments of sale, conveyance, contribution, distribution, lease, transfer and assignment between Abbott or, where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary or designee of Abbott, on the one hand, and AbbVie or, where applicable, an AbbVie Subsidiary, on the other hand, as may be necessary or advisable under the Laws of the relevant jurisdictions to effect the Separation.

“Custodial Party” has the meaning set forth in Section 6.03(a).

“Deferred AbbVie Local Business” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.03(a).

“Delayed Abbott Asset” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.05(a).

“Delayed Abbott Liability” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.05(a).

“Delayed AbbVie Asset” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.04(a).

“Delayed AbbVie Liability” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.04(a).

“Depakote Proceedings” means the Proceedings that are set forth on Schedule 1.01(l).

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“Direct Claim” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.06(b).

“Dispute” has the meaning set forth in Section 7.01(a).

“Distribution” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“Distribution Date” means the date of the consummation of the Distribution, which shall be determined by the board of directors of Abbott in its sole discretion.

“Effective Time” means 12:01 a.m. Eastern Time on the Distribution Date.

“Employee Matters Agreement” means the Employee Matters Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie.

“Employment Tax” means withholding, payroll, social security, workers compensation, unemployment, disability and any similar tax imposed by any Tax Authority, and any interest, penalties, additions to tax or additional amounts with respect to the foregoing imposed on any taxpayer or consolidated, combined or unitary group of taxpayers.

“Estimated Deferred Taxes” means the deferred Taxes and prepaid Taxes as defined under GAAP, as reflected on the pro forma balance sheet accounts of AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries, as of the Distribution Date as determined by the Parties within sixty (60) days after the Distribution Date.

“Exchange Act” means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, together with the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Exclusive AbbVie Products” means the pharmaceutical products set forth on Schedule 1.01(m).

“Final Adjustment” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.15.

“Financing Arrangements” means the financing arrangements and agreements (other than the AbbVie Credit Facility) to be entered into prior to the Effective Time pursuant to which AbbVie shall be entitled to borrow a principal amount of at least [-] dollars (US\$[-]).

“Force Majeure” means, with respect to a Party, an event beyond the control of such Party (or any Person acting on its behalf), which by its nature could not reasonably have been foreseen by such Party (or such Person), or, if it could reasonably have been foreseen, was unavoidable, and includes acts of God, storms, floods, riots, fires, sabotage, civil commotion or civil unrest, interference by civil or military authorities, acts of war (declared or undeclared) or armed hostilities, other national or international calamities or acts of terrorism or failures of energy sources or distribution or transportation facilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the receipt by a Party of an unsolicited takeover offer or other acquisition proposal, even if unforeseen or unavoidable, and such Party’s response thereto shall not be deemed an event of Force Majeure.

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“Former Business” means any Business Entity, division, business unit or business, including any business within the meaning of Rule 11-01(d) of Regulation S-X promulgated under the Exchange Act (in each case, including any Assets and Liabilities comprising the same) that is not owned, leased or operated by a Party or any of its Subsidiaries as of immediately prior to the Effective Time because it has been sold, conveyed, assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of or divested to one or more Persons (other than a Party or any of its Subsidiaries) or the operations, activities or production of which has been discontinued, abandoned, completed or otherwise terminated, in each case, prior to the Effective Time.

“GAAP” means U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as applied by Abbott as of the Distribution Date.

“Governmental Authority” means any supranational, international, national, federal, state, provincial or local court, government, department, commission, board, bureau, agency, official or other regulatory, administrative or governmental authority, including the NYSE and any similar self-regulatory body under applicable securities Laws.

“GPO” means the pharmaceutical manufacturing and supply chain activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time within the Global Pharmaceutical Operations Division of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries, but excluding any pharmaceutical manufacturing and supply chain activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time within the Established Pharmaceuticals Division of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries.

“GPRD” means the pharmaceutical research, development and discovery activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time within the Global Pharmaceutical Research and Development Division of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries, but excluding any pharmaceutical research, development and discovery activities conducted at any time prior to the Effective Time within the Established Pharmaceuticals Division of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries.

“Indemnifying Party” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.04(a).

“Indemnitee” means an AbbVie Indemnitee or an Abbott Indemnitee, as appropriate.

“Indemnity Payment” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.04(a).

“Information” means information in written, oral, electronic or other tangible or intangible forms, including studies, reports, records, books, contracts, instruments, surveys, specifications, drawings, blueprints, diagrams, models, prototypes, samples, flow charts, data, marketing plans, customer names, Privileged Information, and other technical, financial, employee or business information or data; provided that “Information” does not include Patents, Trademarks, or Other Intellectual Property.

“Information Statement” means the information statement forming a part of the Registration Statement as the same may be amended or supplemented from time to time prior to the Effective Time.

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“Information Technology Agreement” means the Information Technology Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries.

“Insurance Proceeds” means, with respect to any insured party, those monies, net of any applicable premium adjustments (including reserves and retrospectively rated premium adjustments) and net of any costs or expenses incurred in the collection thereof, which are: (i) received by an insured from an insurance carrier or its estate; (ii) paid by an insurance carrier or its estate on behalf of the insured; or (iii) received (including by way of setoff) from any Third Party in the nature of insurance, contribution or indemnification in respect of any Liability.

“Intellectual Property Agreements” means, collectively, (i) the Intellectual Property Assignment Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries; (ii) the Intellectual Property License Agreements entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries and set forth on Schedule 1.01(n); (iii) the Inventory Trademark License Agreements entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries; and (iv) the Trade Secret and Know-How Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries.

“International Commercial Operations Agreements” means the International Commercial Operations Agreements entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries.

“International Transition Period” means the period from the Effective Time to the later of (i) the termination of the Ex-U.S. Transition Services Agreement, and (ii) Final Closing Date (as defined in the International Commercial Operations Agreements).

“International Transition Period Agreements” means, collectively, such International Commercial Operations Agreements, Ex-U.S. Transition Services Agreement, silent partnership agreements, undisclosed agency agreements and other agreements between Abbott, or where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary, on the one hand, and AbbVie or, where applicable, an AbbVie Subsidiary, on the other hand, pursuant to which: (i) Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary manages and operates all or a portion of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business, a Delayed AbbVie Asset or a Delayed AbbVie Liability during the International Transition Period in order for the benefits and burdens relating to such Deferred AbbVie Local Business, Delayed AbbVie Asset or Delayed AbbVie Liability to inure from and after the Effective Time to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; and (ii) Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries on the one hand, and AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries on the other hand, provide certain transitional services to the other during the International Transition Period.

“Joint Defense and Common Interest Agreements” means the Joint Defense Agreements and the Common Interest Agreements entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries.

“Law” means any supranational, international, national, federal, state, provincial, local or similar law (including common law), statute, code, order, ordinance, rule, regulation,

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treaty (including any Tax treaty), license, permit, authorization, approval, Consent, decree, injunction, binding judicial or administrative interpretation or other requirement, in each case enacted, promulgated, issued or entered by a Governmental Authority.

“Leases” means the real property leases or subleases entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries and set forth on Schedule 1.01(o).

“Liabilities” means all debts, liabilities, obligations, responsibilities, response actions, losses, damages (whether compensatory, punitive, consequential, incidental, treble or other), fines, penalties and sanctions, absolute or contingent, matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, foreseen or unforeseen, joint, several or individual, asserted or unasserted, accrued or unaccrued, known or unknown, whenever arising, including those arising under or in connection with any Law or other pronouncements of Governmental Authorities having the effect of Law, Proceeding, threatened Proceeding, order or consent decree of any Governmental Authority or any award of any arbitration tribunal, and those arising under any contract, guarantee, commitment or undertaking, whether sought to be imposed by a Governmental Authority, private party, or Party, whether based in contract, tort, implied or express warranty, strict liability, criminal or civil statute, or otherwise, and including any costs, expenses, interest, attorneys’ fees, disbursements and expenses of counsel, expert and consulting fees and costs related thereto or to the investigation or defense thereof.

“Majority Voting Power” means a majority of the ordinary voting power in the election of directors of all the outstanding voting securities of the resulting Business Entity or of the Party, respectively.

“Manufacture and Supply Agreements” means the Manufacture and Supply Agreements entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries and set forth on Schedule 1.01(p).

“Mixed Account” means an account receivable or account payable relating to both the Abbott Business and the AbbVie Business, other than those accounts receivable or accounts payable that are described on Schedule 1.01(g).

“Mixed Contract” means any agreement to which either Party or any of its respective Subsidiaries is a party prior to the Effective Time that inures to the benefit or burden of both the Abbott Business and the AbbVie Business, other than those agreements that are described on Schedule 1.01(t).

“Non-Custodial Party” has the meaning set forth in Section 6.03(a).

“Notice” means any written notice, request demand or other communication specifically referencing this Agreement and given in accordance with Section 9.05.

“NYSE” means the New York Stock Exchange.

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“Other Intellectual Property” means all rights, title or interest in, under or in respect of: (i) published and unpublished works of authorship and copyrights therein, and all applications, registrations, and renewals in connection therewith; (ii) software, data, databases and compilations of information; and (iii) inventions (whether patentable or not), formulas, processes, developments, technology, trade secrets and know-how.

“Parties” means the parties to this Agreement.

“Patents” means: (i) all national, regional and international patents and patent applications, including provisional patent applications; (ii) all patent applications filed either from the patents, patent applications or provisional applications in clause (i) or from an application claiming priority from any of these, including divisionals, continuations, continuations-in-part, converted provisionals, and continued prosecution applications; (iii) all patents that have issued or in the future issue from the foregoing patent applications specified in clauses (i) and (ii), including utility models, petty patents, design patents and certificates of invention; (iv) all patent term extensions or restorations by existing or future extension or restoration mechanisms, including any supplementary protection certificates and the like, as well as any revalidations, reissues, re-examinations, oppositions and the like of the foregoing patents or patent applications specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii); and (v) all similar rights, including so-called pipeline protection, or any importation, revalidation, confirmation or introduction patent or registration patent or patents of addition to each of such foregoing patent applications and patents.

“Person” means any (i) individual; (ii) Business Entity; or (iii) Governmental Authority.

“Plea Agreement” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.02(e).

“Prime Rate” means the rate which JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (or its successor or another major money center commercial bank agreed to by the Parties) announces as its prime lending rate, as in effect from time to time.

“Privileged Information” means any information, in written, oral, electronic or other tangible or intangible forms, including any communications by or to attorneys (including attorney-client privileged communications), memoranda and other materials prepared by attorneys or under their direction (including attorney work product), as to which a Party or its respective Subsidiaries would be entitled to assert or have asserted a privilege, including the attorney-client and attorney work product privileges.

“Proceeding” means any past, present or future suit, countersuit, action, alternative dispute resolution process, claim, counterclaim, demand, hearing, inquiry, investigation or proceeding before a judicial, quasi-judicial, tribunal, arbitration or mediation body, or by or before a Governmental Authority, in each case involving Abbott, an Abbott Subsidiary, an Abbott Indemnitee (but only if in a capacity entitling such Person to the rights of an Abbott Indemnitee), AbbVie, an AbbVie Subsidiary, or an AbbVie Indemnitee (but only if in a capacity entitling such Person to the rights of an AbbVie Indemnitee), in each case other than any such matter solely between Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiaries, on the one hand, and AbbVie

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or any AbbVie Subsidiaries, on the other hand, arising with respect to a controversy, dispute or claim under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement.

“Record Date” means the close of business on the date to be determined by the Abbott board of directors as the record date for determining holders of Abbott Common Shares entitled to participate in the Distribution.

“Record Holders” means the holders of record of Abbott Common Shares as of the close of business on the Record Date.

“Records Facility” has the meaning set forth in Section 6.03(a).

“Registration Statement” means the registration statement on Form 10 filed under the Exchange Act on June 4, 2012, pursuant to which the AbbVie Common Stock to be distributed in the Distribution has been registered, together with all amendments and supplements thereto.

“Representatives” has the meaning set forth in Section 6.08(a).

“Security Interest” means any mortgage, security interest, pledge, lien, charge, claim, option, right to acquire, voting or other restriction, right-of-way, covenant, condition, easement, encroachment, restriction on transfer, or other encumbrance of any nature whatsoever.

“Separation” has the meaning set forth in the Recitals.

“Special Products” means the pharmaceutical products set forth on Schedule 1.01(s).

“Special Products Master Agreement” means the Special Products Master Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie.

“Specified Ancillary Agreements” means the agreements set forth on Schedule 1.01(t).

“Stored Records” has the meaning set forth in Section 6.03(a).

“Subsidiary” or “subsidiary” shall mean, with respect to any Person, any Business Entity of which such Person: (i) beneficially owns, either directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent (50%) of (A) the total combined voting power of all classes of voting securities of such Business Entity; (B) the total combined equity interests; or (C) the capital or profit interests, in the case of a partnership; or (ii) otherwise has the power to vote, either directly or indirectly, sufficient securities to elect a majority of the board of directors or similar governing body.

“Tangible Information” means Information that is contained in written, electronic or other tangible forms.

“Tax” means: (i) any income, net income, gross income, gross receipts, profits, capital stock, franchise, property, ad valorem, stamp, excise, severance, occupation, service,

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sales, use, license, lease, transfer, import, export, customs duties, value added, alternative minimum, estimated or other similar tax (including any fee, assessment, or other charge in the nature of or in lieu of any tax) imposed by any Tax Authority, and any interest, penalties, additions to tax or additional amounts with respect to the foregoing imposed on any taxpayer or consolidated, combined or unitary group of taxpayers; and (ii) any Employment Tax.

“Tax Authority” means, with respect to any Tax, the Governmental Authority or political subdivision thereof that imposes such Tax, and the agency (if any) charged with the collection of such Tax for such Governmental Authority or subdivision.

“Tax Sharing Agreement” means the Tax Sharing Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries.

“Third Party” means any Person other than the Parties or any of their respective Subsidiaries.

“Third Party Claim” has the meaning set forth in Section 4.05(a).

“Trademarks” means all trademarks, trade names, brand names domain names, service marks, trade dress, logos and all other source indicators, whether registered or unregistered, including all good will associated therewith and all applications, registrations and renewals in connection therewith.

“Transferred Entities” means the entities set forth on Schedule 1.01(u).

“Transition Committee” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.14.

“Transition Services Agreements” means the U.S. Transition Services Agreement and the Ex-U.S. Transition Services Agreement entered into prior to the Effective Time by and between Abbott and AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries.

“U.S.” or “United States” means the United States of America, including each of the fifty (50) states thereof, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and all other territories and possessions of the United States of America.

“Veterinary Field-of-Use” means any use of a product for ethical or over-the-counter veterinary applications and shall specifically exclude any use of such product for human applications.

ARTICLE II

THE SEPARATION

Section 2.01. Formation of AbbVie.

(a) *Incorporation of AbbVie.* The Parties acknowledge that: (i) Abbott caused AbbVie to be incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 2012; and (ii) immediately prior to the Effective Time, Abbott shall be the sole stockholder of AbbVie.

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(b) *Adoption of AbbVie’s Charter and Bylaws.* On or prior to the Distribution Date, Abbott and AbbVie shall take all necessary actions so that, as of the Effective Time, the Certificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws shall be the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of AbbVie.

(c) *AbbVie’s Directors and Officers.* On or prior to the Distribution Date, Abbott and AbbVie shall take all necessary actions so that as of the Effective Time: (i) the directors and executive officers of AbbVie shall be those set forth in the Information Statement mailed to the Record Holders prior to the Effective Time, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties; and (ii) AbbVie shall have such other officers as AbbVie shall appoint.

(d) *NYSE Listing.* AbbVie shall prepare and file, and shall use commercially reasonable efforts to have approved prior to the Effective Time, an application for the listing of the AbbVie Common Stock to be distributed in the Distribution and the shares of AbbVie Common Stock to be reserved for issuance pursuant to any director or employee benefit plan or arrangement on the NYSE (and such other stock exchanges as may be necessary or desirable), subject to official notice of distribution.

Section 2.02. The Separation. The Parties acknowledge that the Separation is intended to result in AbbVie owning the AbbVie Assets and assuming the AbbVie Liabilities as set forth below in this Article II and in the Specified Ancillary Agreements. Subject to Sections 2.03, 2.04 and 2.05, on or prior to the Distribution Date, in accordance with the plan of Separation for AbbVie:

(a) *Transfer and Assignment of AbbVie Assets.* Abbott shall, and shall cause the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries to, contribute, assign, transfer, convey and deliver to AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiaries, and AbbVie or such AbbVie Subsidiaries shall accept from Abbott and the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries, all of Abbott’s and such Abbott Subsidiaries’ respective direct or indirect rights, title and interest in and to all of the AbbVie Assets, including all of the outstanding shares of capital stock or other ownership interests in the Transferred Entities, which shall result in AbbVie owning directly or indirectly all of the Transferred Entities (it being understood that if an AbbVie Asset shall be held by a Transferred Entity or a Subsidiary of a Transferred Entity, such AbbVie Asset may be assigned, transferred, conveyed and delivered for all purposes hereunder as a result of the transfer of all or substantially all of the equity interests in such Transferred Entity to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary); provided that, to the extent that the AbbVie Assets shall consist of any Tangible Information, including books, records and files, Abbott shall not be obligated to or to cause the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries to deliver such Tangible Information to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary, and such Tangible Information (including storage, access and retrieval) shall be subject to the provisions of Article VI of this Agreement.

(b) *Acceptance and Assumption of AbbVie Liabilities.* AbbVie and the applicable AbbVie Subsidiaries shall accept, assume and agree faithfully to perform, discharge and fulfill all of the AbbVie Liabilities in accordance with their respective terms, without regard for the manner in which or circumstances under which such AbbVie Liabilities arose or against whom they are asserted. AbbVie and the applicable AbbVie Subsidiaries shall be responsible for all AbbVie Liabilities, regardless of when or where such AbbVie Liabilities arose or arise, or

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whether the facts on which they are based occurred prior to, at or after the Effective Time, regardless of where or against whom such AbbVie Liabilities are asserted or determined (including any such AbbVie Liabilities arising out of claims made by Abbott’s or AbbVie’s respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates or by Representatives of Abbott or AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates against either Party or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates) or whether asserted or determined prior to the date hereof, and regardless of whether arising from or alleged to arise from negligence, recklessness, violation of Law, fraud or misrepresentation by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates or any of their respective Representatives.

(c) *Transfer and Assignment of Abbott Assets.* Abbott and AbbVie shall cause AbbVie and any Business Entity that shall be an AbbVie Subsidiary after the Effective Time to contribute, assign, transfer, convey and deliver to Abbott or a Business Entity designated by Abbott that shall be an Abbott Subsidiary after the Effective Time all of AbbVie’s and such AbbVie Subsidiary’s respective direct or indirect rights, title and interest in and to all Abbott Assets held by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; provided that, to the extent that the Abbott Assets shall consist of any Tangible Information, including books, records and files, AbbVie shall not be obligated to or to cause the applicable AbbVie Subsidiaries to deliver such Tangible Information to Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary, and such Tangible Information (including storage, access and retrieval) shall be subject to the provisions of Article VI of this Agreement.

(d) *Acceptance and Assumption of Abbott Liabilities.* Abbott and the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries shall accept, assume and agree faithfully to perform, discharge and fulfill, all of the Abbott Liabilities held by AbbVie or any Business Entity that shall be an AbbVie Subsidiary after the Effective Time, and Abbott and the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries shall be responsible for all of such Abbott Liabilities in accordance with their respective terms, without regard for the manner in which or circumstances under which such Abbott Liabilities arose or against whom they are asserted. Abbott and the applicable

Abbott Subsidiaries shall be responsible for all Abbott Liabilities, regardless of when or where such Abbott Liabilities arose or arise, or whether the facts on which they are based occurred prior to, at or after the Effective Time, regardless of where or against whom such Abbott Liabilities are asserted or determined (including any such Abbott Liabilities arising out of claims made by Abbott's or AbbVie's respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates or by Representatives of Abbott or AbbVie or their respective Subsidiaries or Affiliates) or whether asserted or determined prior to the date hereof, and regardless of whether arising from or alleged to arise from negligence, recklessness, violation of Law, fraud or misrepresentation by either Party or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates or any of their respective Representatives.

(e) *Assumption of Plea Agreement and CIA.* Abbott and AbbVie agree and acknowledge that: (i) the conditions of probation and all other provisions of the Plea Agreement, dated May 7, 2012, between Abbott and the United States (the "Plea Agreement") are fully binding on AbbVie; (ii) AbbVie will be deemed to carry a prior conviction for purposes of Title 21, United States Code, Section 333(a)(2), and waives any right it may have to argue that it does not have such prior conviction; (iii) AbbVie's certification, resolution, and reporting requirements pursuant to the Plea Agreement will cover Abbott's conduct for any time period for which Abbott did not submit a certificate, resolution or report as a result of the fact that the Effective Time will have occurred prior to the due date of such certificate, resolution or report; (iv) AbbVie shall be bound by all of the terms and conditions of, and shall assume all the

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obligations of Abbott under, the Corporate Integrity Agreement between the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Abbott, dated May 7, 2012 (the "CIA"); and (v) the transactions contemplated by this Agreement shall automatically, and without any further action by Abbott, AbbVie, the Office of Inspector General of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the United States or any instrumentality thereof, effect a novation of the CIA as of the Effective Time, with AbbVie becoming the party to and replacing Abbott in all respects under the CIA, whereupon AbbVie shall be fully responsible for complying with the CIA, and Abbott shall have no obligation or liability under the CIA whatsoever.

Section 2.03. Deferred AbbVie Local Closings.

(a) *Deferral of Certain Transfers of AbbVie Assets and AbbVie Liabilities.* The Parties acknowledge that due to the requirements of applicable Laws, the need to obtain certain Consents from local Governmental Authorities or for other business reasons, the Parties have agreed to defer until after the Effective Time the transfer of legal title to all or a portion of the AbbVie Assets and the assumption of all or a portion of the AbbVie Liabilities from Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary to AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee in each of the jurisdictions listed on Schedule 2.03(a) (each, a "Deferred AbbVie Local Business").

(b) *Treatment of Deferred AbbVie Local Businesses.* In each case as set forth in more detail in the International Transition Period Agreements, from and after the Effective Time, and until such time as the applicable Deferred AbbVie Local Business has been transferred to AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee for the relevant jurisdiction, (i) the Deferred AbbVie Local Business shall be held by Abbott or, where applicable, by an Abbott Subsidiary or designee, on behalf of and for the benefit of AbbVie or, where applicable, an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee; (ii) Abbott or, where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary or designee shall pay, perform and discharge fully the Liabilities of the Deferred AbbVie Local Business; and (iii) insofar as reasonably practicable and to the extent permitted by applicable Law, Abbott or, where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary or designee shall manage and operate the applicable Deferred AbbVie Local Business in accordance with the relevant International Transition Period Agreement and take such other actions as may reasonably be requested by AbbVie so that all the benefits and Liabilities relating to such Deferred AbbVie Local Business, including use, risk of loss, potential for gain and control over such Deferred AbbVie Local Business, shall inure from and after the Effective Time to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee. As and to the extent described in the International Transition Period Agreements, (i) Abbott or, where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary or designee shall remit to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee the amounts due in connection with the performance of each Deferred AbbVie Local Business; and (ii) AbbVie or, where applicable, an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee shall reimburse Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or designee for all payments made in connection with the performance of each Deferred AbbVie Local Business and the discharge of any Liabilities in connection therewith.

(c) *Alternative Arrangements for Transfers of Certain Deferred AbbVie Local Businesses.* Except as otherwise set forth on Schedule 2.03(c), if, in Abbott's reasonable judgment, a transfer of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business is not reasonably likely to occur prior

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to the second (2nd) anniversary of the Distribution Date, then, unless the Parties otherwise mutually agree, Abbott may, by delivery of Notice to AbbVie, request that the Parties expeditiously identify alternative means or structures by which any remaining Deferred AbbVie Local Business (or the benefits or Liabilities thereof) may be transferred (or otherwise made available) to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee and, if the Parties fail to agree on any such alternative means or structures within thirty (30) calendar days following such written request of Abbott, then Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary or designee shall proceed to wind down any such Deferred AbbVie Local Business in accordance with the provisions of the applicable International Transition Period Agreement.

Section 2.04. Delayed Transfers of AbbVie Assets and AbbVie Liabilities.

(a) *Delayed AbbVie Transfers.* Subject to Section 2.03 and the terms of the International Transition Period Agreements, if and to the extent that the valid, complete and perfected transfer or assignment to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee of any AbbVie Assets or the assumption by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee of any AbbVie Liabilities would be a violation of applicable Law or requires a Consent that has not been obtained as of or prior to the Effective Time or the scheduled date of the local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business under the terms of the applicable International Transition Period Agreement, as applicable, then, unless the Parties shall otherwise mutually agree, the transfer or assignment to AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee of such AbbVie Assets or the assumption by AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee of such AbbVie Liabilities shall be automatically deemed deferred and any such purported transfer, assignment or assumption shall be null and void until such time as all legal impediments are removed or such Consent is obtained or, in the case of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business, until the consummation of the local closing of such Deferred AbbVie Local Business (any such AbbVie Asset, a "Delayed AbbVie Asset" and any such AbbVie Liability, a "Delayed AbbVie Liability"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Delayed AbbVie Assets or Delayed AbbVie Liabilities shall continue to constitute AbbVie Assets or AbbVie Liabilities, respectively, for all other purposes of this Agreement.

(b) *Treatment of Delayed AbbVie Assets and Delayed AbbVie Liabilities.* Subject to Section 2.03 and the terms of the International Transition Period Agreements, from and after the Effective Time, Abbott shall, and shall cause the Abbott Subsidiaries to, hold on behalf of and for the benefit of AbbVie or, where applicable, an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee, all Delayed AbbVie Assets, and to pay, perform and discharge fully all Delayed AbbVie Liabilities. AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee shall promptly reimburse Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries for all commercially reasonable payments made in connection with the performance and discharge of such Delayed AbbVie Liabilities. Each such Delayed AbbVie Asset or Delayed

AbbVie Liability shall be held by Abbott or, where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary or designee for, insofar as reasonably practicable, the benefit and burden of AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee. Abbott and AbbVie shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, take such other actions as may be reasonably requested by the other Party or any of its Subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement so that all the benefits and burdens relating to such Delayed AbbVie Asset and Delayed AbbVie Liability, including expenses, risk of loss, potential for gain and control of such Delayed AbbVie Asset and Delayed AbbVie Liability, shall inure from and

after the Effective Time to AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiaries or designees, without recourse of any kind to Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary or designee. Any transfer taxes, registration fees or recordation fees required to be paid to a Governmental Authority in connection with the transfer of a Delayed AbbVie Asset or a Delayed AbbVie Liability shall be shared equally between the Parties.

(c) *Transfer of Delayed AbbVie Assets and Delayed AbbVie Liabilities.* When and as the Parties agree, subject to Section 2.03 and the terms of the International Transition Period Agreements and provided that, as of such agreed-upon time (i) the necessary Consents for each Delayed AbbVie Asset or Delayed AbbVie Liability shall have been obtained; and (ii) the assumption by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee of each Delayed AbbVie Asset or Delayed AbbVie Liability is not at such time a violation of applicable Law (or, in the case of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business, if later, upon the consummation of the local closing of such Deferred AbbVie Local Business):

(A) Abbott shall, and shall cause each Abbott Subsidiary to, contribute, assign, transfer, convey and deliver to AbbVie or such AbbVie Subsidiaries or designees as AbbVie may determine, and AbbVie shall, and shall cause such AbbVie Subsidiaries or designees to, accept from Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries all of Abbott's and the Abbott Subsidiaries' respective rights, title and interest in and to such Delayed AbbVie Assets; and

(B) AbbVie shall, and shall cause such AbbVie Subsidiaries or designees as AbbVie may determine to, accept, assume and agree faithfully to perform, discharge and fulfill such Delayed AbbVie Liabilities, in accordance with their terms.

Section 2.05. Delayed Transfers of Abbott Assets and Abbott Liabilities.

(a) *Delayed Abbott Transfers.* If and to the extent that the valid, complete and perfected transfer or assignment to Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or designee of any Abbott Assets or the assumption by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or designee of any Abbott Liabilities would be a violation of applicable Law or require a Consent that has not been obtained as of or prior to the Effective Time or the scheduled date of the local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business under the terms of the applicable International Transition Period Agreement, as applicable, then, unless the Parties shall otherwise mutually agree, the transfer or assignment to Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary or designee of such Abbott Assets or the assumption by Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary or designee of such Abbott Liabilities shall be automatically deemed deferred and any such purported transfer, assignment or assumption shall be null and void until such time as all legal impediments are removed or such Consent is obtained (any such Abbott Asset, a "Delayed Abbott Asset" and any such Abbott Liability, a "Delayed Abbott Liability"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, any Delayed Abbott Assets or Delayed Abbott Liabilities shall continue to constitute Abbott Assets or Abbott Liabilities, respectively, for all other purposes of this Agreement.

(b) *Treatment of Delayed Abbott Assets and Delayed Abbott Liabilities.* Except as otherwise provided herein or in any Specified Ancillary Agreement, from and after the Effective Time, AbbVie shall, and shall cause the AbbVie Subsidiaries or designees to, hold on behalf of and for the benefit of Abbott or, where applicable, an Abbott Subsidiary or designee,

all Delayed Abbott Assets, and to pay, perform and discharge fully all Delayed Abbott Liabilities. Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary or designee shall promptly reimburse AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiaries or designees for all commercially reasonable payments made in connection with the performance and discharge of such Delayed Abbott Liabilities. Each such Delayed Abbott Asset or Delayed Abbott Liability shall be held by AbbVie or, where applicable, an AbbVie Subsidiary or designee for, insofar as reasonably practicable, the benefit and burden of Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary or designee. Abbott and AbbVie shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, take such other actions as may be reasonably requested by the other Party or any of its Subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement so that all the benefits and burdens relating to such Delayed Abbott Asset and Delayed Abbott Liability, including expenses, risk of loss, potential for gain and control of such Delayed Abbott Asset and Delayed Abbott Liability, shall inure from and after the Effective Time to Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiaries or designees, without recourse of any kind to AbbVie or any AbbVie Subsidiary. Any transfer taxes, registration fees or recordation fees required to be paid to a Governmental Authority in connection with the transfer of a Delayed Abbott Asset or a Delayed Abbott Liability shall be shared equally between the Parties.

(c) *Transfer of Delayed Abbott Assets and Delayed Abbott Liabilities.* When and as the Parties agree and provided that, as of such agreed-upon time (i) the necessary Consents for each Delayed Abbott Asset or Delayed Abbott Liability shall have been obtained; and (ii) the assumption by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or designee of each Delayed Abbott Asset or Delayed Abbott Liability is not at such time a violation of applicable Law:

(A) AbbVie shall, and shall cause each AbbVie Subsidiary to, contribute, assign, transfer, convey and deliver to Abbott or such Abbott Subsidiaries or designees as Abbott may determine, and Abbott shall, and shall cause such Abbott Subsidiaries or designees to, accept from AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries all of AbbVie's and the AbbVie Subsidiaries' respective rights, title and interest in and to such Delayed Abbott Assets; and

(B) Abbott shall, and shall cause such Abbott Subsidiaries or designees as Abbott may determine to, accept, assume and agree faithfully to perform, discharge and fulfill such Delayed Abbott Liabilities, in accordance with their terms.

Section 2.06. Ancillary Agreements. Prior to the Effective Time, the Parties shall execute and deliver, or where applicable shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to execute and deliver, each Ancillary Agreement to which they are intended to be a party; provided, however, that if this Article II calls for an Ancillary Agreement to be executed and delivered on or as of a later time, it shall be executed and delivered on or as of such later time.

Section 2.07. Disclaimer of Representations and Warranties.

(a) EACH OF ABBOTT (ON BEHALF OF ITSELF AND EACH OF THE ABBOTT SUBSIDIARIES) AND ABBVIE (ON BEHALF OF ITSELF AND EACH OF THE ABBVIE SUBSIDIARIES) UNDERSTANDS AND AGREES THAT, EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN OR IN ANY ANCILLARY AGREEMENT, NO PARTY

TO THIS AGREEMENT, ANY ANCILLARY AGREEMENT OR OTHERWISE, IS REPRESENTING OR WARRANTING TO ANY OTHER PARTY HERETO OR THERETO IN ANY WAY AS TO (I) THE ASSETS, BUSINESSES OR LIABILITIES TRANSFERRED OR ASSUMED AS CONTEMPLATED HEREBY OR THEREBY; (II) ANY APPROVALS OR NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION HERewith OR THEREWITH; (III) THE VALUE OR FREEDOM FROM ANY SECURITY INTERESTS OF, OR ANY OTHER MATTER CONCERNING, ANY ASSETS OF SUCH PARTY; (IV) THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF ANY DEFENSES TO OR RIGHT OF SETOFF AGAINST OR FREEDOM FROM COUNTERCLAIM WITH RESPECT TO ANY PROCEEDING OR OTHER ASSET, INCLUDING ANY ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, OF EITHER PARTY; OR (V) THE LEGAL SUFFICIENCY OF ANY CONVEYANCE AND ASSUMPTION INSTRUMENTS OR ANY OTHER ANCILLARY AGREEMENT TO CONVEY TITLE TO ANY ASSET OR THING OF VALUE UPON THE EXECUTION, DELIVERY AND FILING OF SUCH CONVEYANCE AND ASSUMPTION INSTRUMENTS OR SUCH OTHER ANCILLARY AGREEMENTS. EXCEPT AS MAY EXPRESSLY BE SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT OR IN ANY ANCILLARY AGREEMENT, ALL SUCH ASSETS ARE BEING TRANSFERRED ON AN "AS IS," "WHERE IS" BASIS (AND, IN THE CASE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, BY MEANS OF A QUITCLAIM OR SIMILAR FORM DEED OR CONVEYANCE) AND THE RESPECTIVE TRANSFEREES SHALL BEAR THE ECONOMIC AND LEGAL RISKS THAT (A) ANY CONVEYANCE AND ASSUMPTION INSTRUMENT OR ANY OTHER ANCILLARY AGREEMENT MAY PROVE TO BE INSUFFICIENT TO VEST IN THE TRANSFEREE GOOD AND MARKETABLE TITLE, FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL SECURITY INTERESTS; AND (B) ANY NECESSARY CONSENTS ARE NOT OBTAINED OR THAT ANY REQUIREMENTS OF LAWS, AGREEMENTS, SECURITY INTERESTS OR JUDGMENTS ARE NOT COMPLIED WITH.

(b) Each of Abbott (on behalf of itself and each of the Abbott Subsidiaries) and AbbVie (on behalf of itself and each of the AbbVie Subsidiaries) further understands and agrees that if the disclaimer of express or implied representations and warranties contained in Section 2.07(a) is held unenforceable or is unavailable for any reason under the Laws of any jurisdiction outside the United States or if, under the Laws of a jurisdiction outside the United States, both Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries, on the one hand, and AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries, on the other hand, are jointly or severally liable for any AbbVie Liability or any Abbott Liability, respectively, then, the Parties intend that, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary under the Laws of such foreign jurisdictions, the provisions of this Agreement and the Specified Ancillary Agreements (including the disclaimer of all representations and warranties, allocation of Liabilities among the Parties and their respective Subsidiaries, releases, indemnification and contribution of Liabilities) shall prevail for any and all purposes among the Parties and their respective Subsidiaries.

(c) AbbVie hereby waives compliance by itself and each and every AbbVie Subsidiary with the requirements and provisions of any "bulk-sale" or "bulk transfer" Laws of any jurisdiction that may otherwise be applicable with respect to the transfer or sale of any or all of the AbbVie Assets to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary.

(d) Abbott hereby waives compliance by itself and each and every Abbott Subsidiary with the requirements and provisions of any "bulk-sale" or "bulk transfer" Laws of

any jurisdiction that may otherwise be applicable with respect to the transfer or sale of any and all of the Abbott Assets to Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary.

Section 2.08. Credit Facilities; Financing Arrangements; AbbVie Cash Distribution.

(a) *Credit Facilities.* Prior to the Effective Time, Abbott shall enter into the Abbott Credit Facility, and Abbott and AbbVie shall enter into the AbbVie Credit Facility. Abbott and AbbVie agree to take all necessary actions to assure the full release and discharge of Abbott and each of the Abbott Subsidiaries from all obligations (including any guarantees) under the AbbVie Credit Facility as of immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(b) *Financing Arrangements.* Prior to the Effective Time, the Financing Arrangements shall have been consummated. Abbott and AbbVie agree to take all necessary actions to assure the full release and discharge of Abbott and each of the Abbott Subsidiaries from all obligations thereunder as of immediately prior the Effective Time.

(c) *AbbVie Cash Distribution.* Prior to the Effective Time, AbbVie shall make a cash distribution to Abbott in an amount equal to [-] dollars (\$[-]) (the "AbbVie Cash Distribution").

(d) *Use of Proceeds from AbbVie Cash Distribution.* Upon receipt of the AbbVie Cash Distribution, Abbott shall deposit the proceeds in a segregated account and shall use the funds in that account to (i) repay a portion of Abbott's maturing debt; and (ii) repurchase a portion of Abbott's existing public debt in one (1) or more tender offers or otherwise, such repayments and repurchases to occur as promptly as practicable, including prior to the Distribution, but in no event later than one (1) year after the Effective Time.

(e) *Preparation of Materials.* Prior to the Effective Time, Abbott and AbbVie shall cooperate in the preparation of all materials as may be necessary or advisable to execute the Abbott Credit Facility, the AbbVie Credit Facility and the Financing Arrangements.

Section 2.09. Termination of Agreements.

(a) *Termination of Agreements Between Abbott and AbbVie.* Except as set forth in Section 2.09(b), the Parties agree that (i) all agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings, whether or not in writing, entered into prior to the Effective Time between or among AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary (other than a Transferred Entity that shall be transferred to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary after the Effective Time as part of a local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business), on the one hand, and Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary, on the other hand, shall be terminated effective as of immediately prior to the Effective Time; and (ii) all agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings, whether or not in writing, entered into prior to a local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business between or among a Transferred Entity that shall be transferred to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary after the Effective Time as part of a local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business, on the one hand, and Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary, on the other hand, shall be terminated effective as of immediately prior to such local closing; provided that the provisions of this Section 2.09(a) shall not terminate any rights or obligations (A) between Abbott and any of the Abbott Subsidiaries; or (B) between AbbVie and any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries.

(b) *Exceptions.* The provisions of Section 2.09(a) shall not apply to any of the following agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings (or to any of the provisions thereof): (i) this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements; (ii) any agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings listed or described on Schedule 2.09(b)(ii); (iii) any agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings to which any Third Party is a party; and (iv) any agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings, including any Mixed Contracts, to which any non-wholly owned Subsidiary of Abbott or AbbVie, as the case may be, is a party (except with respect to any Subsidiary listed on Schedule 2.09(b)(iv)) (it being understood that directors' qualifying shares or similar interests shall be disregarded for purposes of determining whether a Subsidiary is wholly owned). To the extent that the rights and obligations of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary under any agreements, arrangements, commitments or understandings not terminated under this Section 2.09 constitute AbbVie Assets or AbbVie Liabilities, they shall be assigned or assumed by AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary or designee pursuant to this Agreement.

Section 2.10. Settlement of Accounts between Abbott and AbbVie.

(a) All intercompany receivables and payables (i) as to which there are no Third Parties; and (ii) that are between Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary that is incorporated in the United States, on the one hand, and AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary that is incorporated in the United States, on the other hand, that exist as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall, as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, be settled, capitalized, cancelled, assigned or assumed by AbbVie or one or more AbbVie Subsidiaries, in each case in the manner determined prior to the Effective Time by duly authorized representatives of Abbott and AbbVie.

(b) All other intercompany receivables and payables (i) as to which there are no Third Parties; and (ii) that are between Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary, on the one hand, and AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary, on the other hand, that exist as of immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall, as of immediately after the Effective Time, continue as receivables or payables between Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary, on the one hand, and AbbVie or any AbbVie Subsidiary, on the other hand, on the same terms and conditions as applied immediately prior to the Effective Time.

(c) Abbott and AbbVie each agrees to take, or cause their respective Subsidiaries to take, prior to the Effective Time, all actions necessary to amend all AbbVie Contracts governing each bank and brokerage account owned by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary (collectively, the "AbbVie Accounts"), so that such AbbVie Accounts, if currently linked (whether by automatic withdrawal, automatic deposit or any other authorization to transfer funds from or to, hereinafter "linked") to any bank or brokerage account owned by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary (collectively, the "Abbott Accounts"), including all Abbott Accounts listed or described on Schedule 2.10(c), are de-linked from the Abbott Accounts effective at or prior to the Effective Time.

(d) With respect to any outstanding checks issued by Abbott, AbbVie, or any of their respective Subsidiaries prior to the Effective Time, such outstanding checks shall be honored following the Effective Time by the Person owning the account on which the check is drawn.

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(e) As between Abbott and AbbVie (and their respective Subsidiaries) all payments and reimbursements received after the Effective Time by either Party (or any of its Subsidiaries) in respect or satisfaction of a business, Asset or Liability of the other Party (or any of its Subsidiaries), shall be held by such Party in trust for the use and benefit of the Party entitled thereto and, as promptly as commercially practicable or as otherwise agreed between the Parties, upon receipt by such Party of any such payment or reimbursement, such Party shall pay over, or shall cause its applicable Subsidiary to pay over, to the other Party the amount of such payment or reimbursement.

Section 2.11. Novation of Liabilities; Release of Guarantees.

(a) *Novation of AbbVie Liabilities.*

(i) Each of Abbott and AbbVie, at the request of the other Party, shall use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain, or cause to be obtained, any Consent, substitution, approval or amendment required to novate or assign all AbbVie Liabilities and obtain in writing the unconditional release of Abbott and each Abbott Subsidiary that is a party to any such arrangements, so that, in any such case, AbbVie and the designated AbbVie Subsidiaries shall be solely responsible for such AbbVie Liabilities; provided, however, that, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Ancillary Agreements, neither Abbott nor AbbVie (nor any of their respective Subsidiaries) shall be obligated to contribute any capital, pay any consideration, grant any concession or incur any additional Liability to any Third Party other than ordinary and customary fees to a Governmental Authority from whom such Consents, substitutions, approvals, amendments, terminations or releases are requested.

(ii) If Abbott or AbbVie is unable to obtain, or to cause to be obtained, any such required Consent, substitution, approval, amendment, termination or release, Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary shall continue to be bound by such arrangement and, unless not permitted by the terms thereof or by Law, AbbVie shall, as agent or subcontractor for Abbott or such Abbott Subsidiary, as the case may be, pay, perform and discharge fully all the obligations or other Liabilities of Abbott or such Abbott Subsidiary, as the case may be, that constitute AbbVie Liabilities thereunder from and after the Effective Time. Abbott shall cause each Abbott Subsidiary without further consideration, to pay and remit, or cause to be paid or remitted, to AbbVie, promptly all money, rights and other consideration received by it or an Abbott Subsidiary in respect of AbbVie's performance as agent or subcontractor for Abbott or such Abbott Subsidiary, as the case may be, with respect to such Liabilities of Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary (unless any such consideration is an Abbott Asset). Subject to Section 2.03, with respect to the local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business, if and when any such Consent, substitution, approval, amendment, termination or release shall be obtained or the obligations under such arrangements shall otherwise become assignable or able to be novated, Abbott or the applicable Abbott Subsidiary shall promptly assign or novate, or cause to be assigned or novated, all its obligations and other Liabilities thereunder or any obligations of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary to AbbVie or its designated AbbVie Subsidiary without payment of further consideration and AbbVie or such AbbVie Subsidiary shall, without the payment of any further consideration, assume such obligations.

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(b) *Novation of Abbott Liabilities.*

(i) Each of Abbott and AbbVie, at the request of the other Party, shall use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain, or cause to be obtained, any Consent, substitution, approval or amendment required to novate or assign all Abbott Liabilities and obtain in writing the unconditional release of AbbVie and each AbbVie Subsidiary that is a party to any such arrangements, so that, in any such case, Abbott and the designated Abbott Subsidiaries shall be solely responsible for such Abbott Liabilities; provided, however, that, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Ancillary Agreements, neither Abbott nor

AbbVie (nor any of their respective Subsidiaries) shall be obligated to contribute any capital, pay any consideration, grant any concession or incur any additional Liability to any Third Party other than ordinary and customary fees to a Governmental Authority from whom such Consents, substitutions, approvals, amendments, terminations or releases are requested.

(ii) If Abbott or AbbVie is unable to obtain, or to cause to be obtained, any such required Consent, substitution, approval, amendment, termination or release, AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary shall continue to be bound by such arrangement and, unless not permitted by the terms thereof or by Law, Abbott shall, as agent or subcontractor for AbbVie or such AbbVie Subsidiary, as the case may be, pay, perform and discharge fully all the obligations or other Liabilities of AbbVie or such AbbVie Subsidiary, as the case may be, that constitute Abbott Liabilities, as the case may be, thereunder from and after the Effective Time. AbbVie shall cause each AbbVie Subsidiary without further consideration, to pay and remit, or cause to be paid or remitted, to Abbott, promptly all money, rights and other consideration received by it or an AbbVie Subsidiary in respect of Abbott's performance as agent or subcontractor for AbbVie or such AbbVie Subsidiary, as the case may be, with respect to such Liabilities of AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary (unless any such consideration is an AbbVie Asset). If and when any such Consent, substitution, approval, amendment, termination or release shall be obtained or the obligations under such arrangements shall otherwise become assignable or able to be novated, AbbVie or the applicable AbbVie Subsidiary shall promptly assign or novate, or cause to be assigned or novated, all its obligations and other Liabilities thereunder or any obligations of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary to Abbott or its designated Abbott Subsidiary without payment of further consideration and Abbott or such Abbott Subsidiary shall, without the payment of any further consideration, assume such obligations.

(c) *Release of Guarantees.*

(i) Except as otherwise expressly set forth in any International Transition Period Agreements, each of Abbott and AbbVie, at the request of the other Party, shall use commercially reasonable efforts, as soon as is reasonably practicable, to (A) have AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary removed as guarantor of or obligor for any Abbott Liability to the extent that such guarantees or obligations relate to Abbott Liabilities, which shall include the removal of any Security Interest on or in any AbbVie Asset that may serve as collateral or security for any such Abbott Liability; and (B) have Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary removed as guarantor of or obligor for any AbbVie Liability to the extent that such guarantees or obligations relate to AbbVie Liabilities, which shall include the removal of any Security Interest on or in any Abbott Asset that may serve as collateral or security for any such AbbVie Liability; provided, however, that, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Ancillary Agreements and without

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limiting the requirements under Section 2.11(c)(ii), the use of commercially reasonable efforts under this Section 2.11(c)(i) shall not obligate either Abbott or AbbVie (nor any of their respective Subsidiaries) to contribute any capital, pay any consideration, grant any concession or incur any additional Liability to any Third Party other than ordinary and customary fees to a Governmental Authority from whom such Consents, substitutions, amendments, terminations or releases are requested.

(ii) To the extent required to obtain a release from a guarantee:

(A) of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary, AbbVie shall execute a guarantee agreement in the form of the existing guarantee or such other form as is agreed to by the relevant parties to such guarantee agreement, which agreement shall include the removal of any Security Interest on or in any Abbott Asset that may serve as collateral or security for any such AbbVie Liability, except to the extent that such existing guarantee contains representations, covenants or other terms or provisions either with which AbbVie (1) would be reasonably unable to comply or (2) would not reasonably be able to avoid breaching; and

(B) of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary, Abbott shall execute a guarantee agreement in the form of the existing guarantee or such other form as is agreed to by the relevant parties to such guarantee agreement, which agreement shall include the removal of any Security Interest on or in any AbbVie Asset that may serve as collateral or security for any such Abbott Liability, except to the extent that such existing guarantee contains representations, covenants or other terms or provisions either with which Abbott (1) would be reasonably unable to comply or (2) would not reasonably be able to avoid breaching.

(iii) If Abbott or AbbVie is unable to obtain, or to cause to be obtained, any such required removal or release as set forth in clauses (i) and (ii) of this Section 2.11(c), (A) the Party or its relevant Subsidiary that has assumed the Liability with respect to such guarantee shall indemnify and hold harmless the guarantor or obligor against or from any Liability arising from or relating thereto (in accordance with the provisions of Article IV) and shall or shall cause one of its Subsidiaries, as agent or subcontractor for such guarantor or obligor, to pay, perform and discharge fully all the obligations or other Liabilities of such guarantor or obligor thereunder; and (B) except as otherwise expressly set forth in the International Transition Period Agreements, each of Abbott and AbbVie, on behalf of themselves and their respective Subsidiaries, agree not to renew or extend the term of, increase its obligations under, or transfer to a Third Party, any loan, guarantee, lease, contract or other obligation for which the other Party or such Party's Subsidiaries is or may be liable unless all obligations of such other Party and the Subsidiaries of such other Party with respect thereto are thereupon terminated by documentation reasonably satisfactory in form and substance to such other Party.

Section 2.12. Mixed Contracts; Mixed Accounts.

(a) *Mixed Contracts.* Except as may otherwise be agreed by the Parties and except as otherwise contemplated by any International Transition Period Agreement, in the case of a Mixed Contract, the Parties shall use commercially reasonable efforts to cause such Mixed Contract to be assigned in relevant part to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary, (or to Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary if the contracting party is a Transferred Entity) if so assignable, or

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appropriately amended, prior to, on or after the Effective Time (or, in the case of a Mixed Contract that inures to the benefit or burden of both Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary, on the one hand, and a Transferred Entity that shall be transferred to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary after the Effective Time as part of a local closing of a Deferred AbbVie Local Business under the terms of the applicable International Transition Period Agreement, on the other hand, on or after such local closing), so that each Party or their respective Subsidiaries shall be entitled to the rights and benefits and shall assume the related portion of any obligations and Liabilities inuring to their respective businesses; provided, however, that in no event shall either Party or its respective Subsidiaries be required to assign or amend any Mixed Contract in its entirety or to assign a portion of any Mixed Contract that is not assignable or cannot be amended by its terms (including any terms imposing Consents or conditions on an assignment where such Consents or conditions have not been obtained or fulfilled). If any Mixed Contract cannot be so partially assigned, or cannot be amended, or if such assignment or amendment would impair the benefit the parties thereto derive from such Mixed Contract, Abbott and AbbVie shall, and shall cause each of their respective Subsidiaries to, take such other reasonable and permissible actions to cause: (A) the Assets

associated with that portion of each Mixed Contract that relates to the AbbVie Business to be enjoyed by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; (B) the Liabilities associated with that portion of each Mixed Contract that relates to the AbbVie Business to be borne by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; (C) the Assets associated with that portion of each Mixed Contract that relates to the Abbott Business to be enjoyed by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary; and (D) the Liabilities associated with that portion of each Mixed Contract that relates to the Abbott Business to be borne by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary.

(b) *Mixed Accounts.* Except as may otherwise be agreed by the Parties and except as otherwise contemplated by any International Transition Period Agreement, the Parties shall not seek to assign any Mixed Account. Except as may otherwise be agreed by the Parties and except as otherwise contemplated by any International Transition Period Agreement, Abbott and AbbVie shall, and shall cause each of their respective Subsidiaries to, take such other reasonable and permissible actions to cause (i) the Assets associated with that portion of each Mixed Account that relates to the Abbott Business to be enjoyed by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary; (ii) the Liabilities associated with that portion of each Mixed Account that relates to the Abbott Business to be borne by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary; (iii) the Assets associated with that portion of each Mixed Account that relates to the AbbVie Business to be enjoyed by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; and (iv) the Liabilities associated with that portion of each Mixed Account that relates to the AbbVie Business to be borne by AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary.

(c) *No Payments.* Nothing in this Section 2.12 shall require either Party or any of its Subsidiaries to make any payment (except to the extent advanced, assumed or agreed in advance to be reimbursed by the other Party or any of the other Party's Subsidiaries), incur any obligation or grant any concession for the benefit of the other Party or any of the other Party's Subsidiaries, in each case, in order to effect any transaction contemplated by this Section 2.12.

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Section 2.13. Further Assurances.

(a) *Additional Actions.* Except as set forth in Section 3.04 and Article VIII, in addition to the actions specifically provided for elsewhere in this Agreement, each Party shall, and shall cause each of its respective Subsidiaries to, use commercially reasonable efforts, prior to and after the Effective Time to take, or cause to be taken, all actions, and to do, or cause to be done, all things, necessary or advisable under applicable Laws and agreements to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements; provided, however, that neither Abbott nor AbbVie (nor any of their respective Subsidiaries) shall be obligated under this Section 2.13(a) to pay any consideration, grant any concession or incur any additional Liability to any Third Party other than ordinary and customary fees paid to a Governmental Authority.

(b) *Cooperation.* Without limiting the foregoing and except to the extent otherwise contemplated in connection with a Deferred AbbVie Local Business under Section 2.03, prior to and after the Effective Time, each Party shall, and shall cause each of its Subsidiaries to, cooperate with the other Party without any further consideration to execute and deliver, or use commercially reasonable efforts to cause to be executed and delivered, all Conveyance and Assumption Instruments and to make all filings with, and to obtain all Consents of, any Governmental Authority or any other Person under any permit, license, agreement, indenture or other instrument (including any Consents), and to take all such other actions as such Party may reasonably be requested to take by the other Party from time to time, consistent with the terms of this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements, in order to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements and the transfers of the AbbVie Assets and the Abbott Assets and the assignment and assumption of the AbbVie Liabilities and the Abbott Liabilities as contemplated by this Agreement and the other transactions contemplated hereby and thereby.

(c) *Misallocations.* Except to the extent otherwise contemplated in connection with a Deferred AbbVie Local Business under Section 2.03, a Delayed AbbVie Asset or Delayed AbbVie Liability under Section 2.04 or a Delayed Abbott Asset or Delayed Abbott Liability under Section 2.05, in the event that, at any time or from time to time (whether prior to, at or after the Effective Time), one Party or any of its Subsidiaries shall receive or otherwise possess any Asset that is allocated to the other Party or any Subsidiary of such other Party pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, the first Party shall promptly transfer, or cause its Subsidiary to transfer, such Asset to the Party so entitled thereto or such Party's Subsidiary or designee and such Party or such Party's Subsidiary or designee shall accept such Asset; provided that, the terms of this Section 2.13(c) are not intended to limit or otherwise modify in any way the Parties' rights and obligations under this Agreement or the Tax Sharing Agreement. Except to the extent otherwise contemplated in connection with a Deferred AbbVie Local Business under Section 2.03, a Delayed AbbVie Asset or Delayed AbbVie Liability under Section 2.04 or a Delayed Abbott Asset or Delayed Abbott Liability under Section 2.05, in the event that, at any time or from time to time (whether prior to, at or after the Effective Time), one Party or any of its Subsidiaries shall receive or otherwise assume any Liability that is allocated to the other Party or any Subsidiary of such other Party pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, the first Party shall promptly transfer, or cause its Subsidiary to transfer, such Liability to the Party so entitled thereto or such Party's Subsidiary or designee, and such Party or

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such Party's Subsidiary or designee shall accept, assume and agree faithfully to perform such Liability; provided that, the terms of this Section 2.13(c) are not intended to limit or otherwise modify in any way the Parties' rights and obligations under this Agreement or the Tax Sharing Agreement.

Section 2.14. Transition Committee. Prior to the Effective Time, the Parties shall establish a transition committee (the "Transition Committee") that shall consist of an equal number of members from Abbott and AbbVie. The Transition Committee shall be responsible for monitoring and managing all matters related to any of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreements. The Transition Committee shall have the authority to (a) establish one or more subcommittees from time to time as it deems appropriate or as may be described in any Ancillary Agreements, with each such subcommittee comprised of one or more members of the Transition Committee or one or more employees of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries, and each such subcommittee having such scope of responsibility as may be determined by the Transition Committee from time to time; (b) delegate to any such committee any of the powers of the Transition Committee; and (c) to combine, modify the scope of responsibility of, and disband any such subcommittees, and to modify or reverse any such delegations. The Transition Committee shall establish general procedures for managing the responsibilities delegated to it under this Section 2.14 within thirty-five (35) days after the Effective Time. Each Party shall have a single vote on all matters considered by the Transition Committee or any subcommittee established by it, and all decisions by the Transition Committee or any subcommittee thereof shall be effective only if approved by both Parties. The Parties shall utilize the procedures set forth in Article VII to resolve any matters as to which the Transition Committee is not able to reach a decision.

Section 2.15. Accounting for Deferred Taxes. No later than December [·], 2013, Abbott shall determine the difference, if any, between the Estimated Deferred Taxes and the Actual Deferred Taxes (the "Adjustment") and shall provide AbbVie with a schedule that sets forth the Adjustment and how it was calculated. AbbVie shall provide a Notice to Abbott of any disagreement with the Adjustment within twenty (20) days of receipt of the schedule setting forth the Adjustment and its calculation. AbbVie and Abbott shall use commercially reasonable efforts to resolve any disagreement by January [·], 2014 and, if the Parties are unable to agree prior to such date, the Parties shall utilize the procedures set forth in Article VII (except those set forth in Section 7.01(a)(i)) to resolve such

disagreement (such as Adjustment, as modified to reflect the disposition of any disagreement, the “Final Adjustment”). Abbott and AbbVie shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, reflect the Final Adjustment to shareholders’ equity on their respective books.

ARTICLE III

THE DISTRIBUTION

Section 3.01. Actions Prior to the Distribution. Prior to the Effective Time and subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, the Parties shall take, or cause to be taken, the following actions in connection with the Distribution:

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(a) *Notice to NYSE*. Abbott shall, to the extent possible, give the NYSE not less than ten (10) days’ advance notice of the Record Date in compliance with Rule 10b-17 under the Exchange Act.

(b) *Securities Law Matters*. AbbVie shall file any amendments or supplements to the Registration Statement as may be necessary or advisable in order to cause the Registration Statement to become and remain effective as required by the Commission or federal, state or other applicable securities Laws. Abbott and AbbVie shall cooperate in preparing, filing with the Commission and causing to become effective registration statements or amendments thereof which are required to reflect the establishment of, or amendments to, any employee benefit and other plans necessary or advisable in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements. Abbott and AbbVie shall take all such action as may be necessary or advisable under the securities or blue sky Laws of the United States (and any comparable Laws under any non-U.S. jurisdiction) in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the Specified Ancillary Agreements.

(c) *Mailing of Information Statement*. Abbott shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the Registration Statement is declared effective under the Exchange Act and the board of directors of Abbott has approved the Distribution, cause the Information Statement to be mailed to the Record Holders.

(d) *The Distribution Agent*. Abbott shall enter into a distribution agent agreement with the Agent or otherwise provide instructions to the Agent regarding the Distribution.

(e) *Stock-Based Employee Benefit Plans*. At or prior to the Effective Time, Abbott and AbbVie shall take all actions as may be necessary to approve the stock-based employee benefit plans of AbbVie in order to satisfy the requirements of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act and the applicable rules and regulations of the NYSE.

(f) *Satisfying Conditions to Distribution*. Abbott and AbbVie shall cooperate to cause the conditions to the Distribution set forth in this Article III to be satisfied and to effect the Distribution at the Effective Time.

Section 3.02. The Distribution. Subject to the terms and conditions contained herein:

(a) *Delivery of AbbVie Common Stock*. On or prior to the Distribution Date, Abbott shall deliver to the Agent, for the benefit of the Record Holders, book-entry transfer authorizations for such number of the outstanding shares of AbbVie Common Stock as is necessary to effect the Distribution.

(b) *Effective Time of Distribution*. The Distribution shall be effective at the Effective Time.

(c) *Distribution of Shares and Cash*. Abbott shall instruct the Agent to distribute, as soon as practicable following the Effective Time, to each Record Holder the following:

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(i) [·] of a share of AbbVie Common Stock for each Abbott Common Share held by such Record Holder as of the Record Date; and

(ii) cash, if applicable, in lieu of fractional shares obtained in the manner provided in Section 3.03.

(d) *Transfer Authorizations*. AbbVie agrees to provide all book-entry transfer authorizations for shares of AbbVie Common Stock that Abbott or the Agent shall require (after giving effect to Section 3.03) in order to effect the Distribution.

Section 3.03. Fractional Shares; Unclaimed Shares.

(a) *No Fractional Shares*. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, no fractional shares of AbbVie Common Stock shall be issued in connection with the Distribution, and any such fractional share interests to which a Record Holder would otherwise be entitled shall not entitle such Record Holder to vote or to any other rights as a stockholder of AbbVie. In lieu of any such fractional shares, each Record Holder who, but for the provisions of this Section 3.03, would be entitled to receive a fractional share interest of AbbVie Common Stock pursuant to the Distribution, shall be paid cash, without any interest thereon, as hereinafter provided. Abbott shall instruct the Agent to determine the number of whole shares and fractional shares of AbbVie Common Stock allocable to each Record Holder, to aggregate all such fractional shares into whole shares, to sell the whole shares obtained thereby in the open market at the then-prevailing prices on behalf of each Record Holder who otherwise would be entitled to receive fractional share interests and to distribute to each such Record Holder his, her or its ratable share of the total proceeds of such sale, after making appropriate deductions of the amounts required for U.S. federal income tax withholding purposes and after deducting any applicable transfer Taxes and the costs and expenses of such sale and distribution, including brokers fees and commissions. The sales of fractional shares shall occur as soon after the Effective Time as practicable and as determined by the Agent. None of Abbott, AbbVie or the Agent shall guarantee any minimum sale price for the fractional shares of Abbott Common Shares. Neither Abbott nor AbbVie shall pay any interest on the proceeds from the sale of fractional shares. The Agent shall have the sole discretion to select the broker-dealers through which to sell the aggregated fractional shares and to determine when, how and at what price to sell such shares. Neither the Agent nor the broker-dealers through which the aggregated fractional shares are sold shall be Affiliates of Abbott or AbbVie.

(b) *Beneficial Owners.* Solely for purposes of computing fractional share interests pursuant to this [Section 3.03](#), the beneficial owner of Abbott Common Shares held of record in the name of a nominee in any nominee account shall be treated as the holder of record with respect to such shares.

(c) *Unclaimed Stock or Cash.* Any AbbVie Common Stock or cash in lieu of fractional shares with respect to AbbVie Common Stock that remain unclaimed by any Record Holder one hundred and eighty (180) days after the Distribution Date shall be delivered to AbbVie, AbbVie shall hold such AbbVie Common Stock for the account of such Record Holder and the Parties agree that all obligations to provide such AbbVie Common Stock and cash, if any, in lieu of fractional share interests shall be obligations of AbbVie, subject in each case to

applicable escheat or other abandoned property Laws, and Abbott shall have no Liability with respect thereto.

Section 3.04. *Sole Discretion of Abbott.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in this Agreement or in any Ancillary Agreement, until the Effective Time, Abbott shall have the sole discretion to determine whether to proceed with the Distribution and any and all terms of the Distribution, including the form, structure and terms of any transaction(s) or offering(s) to effect the Distribution and the timing of and conditions to the consummation of the Distribution. In addition, Abbott may, in its sole discretion, determine the Distribution Date and may, at any time and from time to time until the Effective Time, modify or change the terms of the Distribution, including by accelerating or delaying the timing of the consummation of the Distribution.

Section 3.05. *Conditions to the Distribution.*

(a) *The Conditions.* In addition to Abbott's rights under [Section 3.04](#), the Distribution shall not occur unless each of the following conditions shall have been satisfied (or waived by Abbott, in whole or in part, in its sole discretion):

(i) the transfer of the AbbVie Assets (other than any Delayed AbbVie Asset) and AbbVie Liabilities (other than any Delayed AbbVie Liability) contemplated to be transferred from Abbott to AbbVie on or prior to the Distribution Date shall have occurred as contemplated by [Section 2.02](#);

(ii) the Registration Statement shall have been declared effective by the Commission; no stop-order shall be in effect with respect thereto; no Proceeding for that purpose shall have been instituted or threatened by the Commission; and the Information Statement shall have been mailed to the Record Holders;

(iii) Abbott shall have received the proceeds from the AbbVie Cash Distribution and shall be satisfied in its sole discretion that, as of the Effective Time, it shall have no further Liability whatsoever under the AbbVie Credit Facility or the Financing Arrangements (including in connection with any guarantees provided by Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary thereunder);

(iv) the actions and filings with regard to securities and blue sky Laws of the United States (and any comparable Laws under any foreign jurisdictions) described in [Section 3.01](#) shall have been taken and, where applicable, shall have become effective or been accepted;

(v) the AbbVie Common Stock to be distributed in the Distribution shall have been accepted for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance;

(vi) no order, injunction or decree issued by any Governmental Authority or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the consummation of the Distribution or any of the other transactions related thereto, including the Separation, contemplated by this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement shall be in effect;

(vii) Abbott shall have received a private letter ruling from the United States Internal Revenue Service to the effect that, among other things, the Distribution shall qualify as a tax-free distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and certain transactions related to the transfer to AbbVie or certain AbbVie Subsidiaries of certain AbbVie Assets and the assumption by AbbVie or certain AbbVie Subsidiaries of certain of the AbbVie Liabilities in connection with the Separation shall not result in the recognition of any gain or loss to Abbott, AbbVie, certain Abbott Subsidiaries, certain AbbVie Subsidiaries, Abbott's shareholders or AbbVie's stockholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and such private letter ruling shall not have been revoked or modified in any material respect;

(viii) Abbott shall have received an opinion from its outside counsel to the effect that the Separation and the Distribution shall qualify as a transaction that is described in Sections 355(a) and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code;

(ix) no events or developments shall have occurred or exist that, in the judgment of the board of directors of Abbott, in its sole discretion, makes it inadvisable to effect the Separation, the Distribution or the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement;

(x) the Parties shall have executed and delivered or, where applicable, shall have caused their respective Subsidiaries to execute and deliver, the Ancillary Agreements that are contemplated by this Agreement to be executed and delivered on or prior to the Effective Time; and

(xi) [·], or another independent appraisal firm acceptable to Abbott, shall have delivered one or more opinions to the board of directors of Abbott confirming the solvency and financial viability of Abbott before the consummation of the Distribution and each of Abbott and AbbVie after consummation of the Distribution, and such opinions shall be acceptable to Abbott in form and substance in Abbott's sole discretion and such opinions shall not have been withdrawn or rescinded.

(b) *Conditions for Benefit of Abbott.* The foregoing conditions are for the sole benefit of Abbott and not for the benefit of any other Person and shall not give rise to nor create any duty on the part of Abbott or Abbott's board of directors to waive or not waive any such condition or in any way limit Abbott's right to terminate this Agreement as set forth in [Article VIII](#) or alter the consequences of any such termination from those specified in such [Article VIII](#). Any determination made by Abbott prior to the Distribution concerning the satisfaction or waiver of any or all of the conditions set forth in this [Section 3.05](#) shall be conclusive and binding on the Parties hereto. If Abbott waives any material condition, it shall promptly issue a press release disclosing such fact and file a report on Form 8-K with the Commission describing such waiver.

ARTICLE IV

MUTUAL RELEASES; INDEMNIFICATION

Section 4.01. Releases.

(a) *AbbVie Release of Abbott.* Except as provided in Section 4.01(c) and in the provisos to this Section 4.01(a), effective as of the Effective Time, AbbVie does hereby, for itself, each of the AbbVie Subsidiaries, and their respective successors and assigns, and, to the extent permitted by Law, all Persons who at any time prior to the Effective Time have been directors, officers, agents or employees of AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries (in each case, in their respective capacities as such), remise, release and forever discharge: (1) Abbott, each Abbott Subsidiary, and their respective successors and assigns; (2) all Persons who at any time are or have been shareholders, directors, officers, agents or employees of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary (in each case, in their respective capacities as such), and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns; and (3) all Persons identified on Schedule 4.01(a), in each such case from:

(i) all AbbVie Liabilities; and

(ii) all Liabilities existing or arising: (A) in connection with the implementation of the Separation and the Distribution; or (B) from actions, inactions, events, omissions, conditions, facts or circumstances occurring or existing prior to the Effective Time (whether or not such Liabilities cease being contingent, mature, become known, are asserted or foreseen, or accrue, in each case before, at or after the Effective Time), in each case to the extent relating to, arising out of or resulting from the AbbVie Business, the AbbVie Assets or the AbbVie Liabilities;

provided, however, that nothing in this Section 4.01(a) shall release the Persons released in this Section 4.01(a) from: (x) any Liability expressly allocated to Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary in this Agreement (including the indemnification obligations in Section 4.03 and the contribution obligations in Section 4.07), any Specified Ancillary Agreement or any other agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding to the extent expressly preserved pursuant to Section 2.09(b); (y) any intercompany receivables or payables that are not settled, capitalized, cancelled, assigned or assumed by AbbVie or one or more AbbVie Subsidiaries prior to the Effective Time; or (z) any Liability the release of which would result in the release of any Person other than the Persons released in this Section 4.01(a), and, provided, further, that nothing in this Section 4.01(a) shall relieve any Person released in this Section 4.01(a) who, after the Effective Time, is a director, officer or employee of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary and is no longer a director, officer or employee of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary from Liabilities arising out of, relating to or resulting from his or her service as a director, officer or employee of AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries after the Effective Time.

(b) *Abbott Release of AbbVie.* Except as provided in Section 4.01(c) and in the proviso to this Section 4.01(b), effective as of the Effective Time, Abbott does hereby, for itself, each of the Abbott Subsidiaries, and their respective successors and assigns, and, to the extent permitted by Law, all Persons who at any time prior to the Effective Time have been

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directors, officers, agents or employees of Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries (in each case, in their respective capacities as such), remise, release and forever discharge AbbVie, each AbbVie Subsidiary and their respective successors and assigns from:

(i) all Abbott Liabilities; and

(ii) all Liabilities existing or arising: (A) in connection with the implementation of the Separation and the Distribution; or (B) from actions, inactions, events, omissions, conditions, facts or circumstances occurring or existing prior to the Effective Time (whether or not such Liabilities cease being contingent, mature, become known, are asserted or foreseen, or accrue, in each case before, at or after the Effective Time), in each case to the extent relating to, arising out of or resulting from the Abbott Business, the Abbott Assets or the Abbott Liabilities;

provided, however, that nothing in this Section 4.01(b) shall release the Persons released in this Section 4.01(b) from: (x) any Liability expressly allocated to AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary in this Agreement (including the indemnification obligations in Section 4.02 and the contribution obligations in Section 4.07), any Specified Ancillary Agreement or any other agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding to the extent expressly preserved pursuant to Section 2.09(b); (y) any intercompany receivables or payables that are not settled, capitalized, cancelled, assigned or assumed by AbbVie or one or more AbbVie Subsidiaries prior to the Effective Time; or (z) any Liability the release of which would result in the release of any Person other than the Persons released in this Section 4.01(b).

(c) *Abbott Obligations Not Affected.* Nothing contained in this Article IV shall release Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary from honoring its obligations existing immediately prior to the Effective Time to (i) indemnify any director, officer or employee of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary who was a director, officer or employee of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary on or prior to the Effective Time, to the extent such director, officer or employee was entitled in such capacity to such indemnification pursuant to obligations existing immediately prior to the Effective Time; provided that if a director of AbbVie receives indemnification payments from Abbott or AbbVie, as the case may be, with respect to a particular Liability for which such director is entitled to indemnification, such director shall not be entitled to receive indemnification payments from the other Party with respect to the same Liability to the extent of the indemnification payments previously received by such director from Abbott or AbbVie, as the case may be; provided, further, that (A) to the extent the events underlying an indemnification claim would give rise to an Abbott Liability, then Abbott shall have primary responsibility for the administration of the indemnification claim and (B) to the extent that the events underlying an indemnification claim would give rise to an AbbVie Liability, then AbbVie shall have primary responsibility for the administration of the indemnification claim; or (ii) provide any employment, post-employment or retirement benefits to any director, officer or employee of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary who was a director, officer or employee of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary on or prior to the Effective Time, to the extent such director, officer or employee was entitled to such benefits pursuant to obligations existing immediately prior to the Effective Time, except as otherwise provided in the Employee Matters Agreement.

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(d) *No AbbVie Claims.* Without limiting the rights of either Party under Section 4.04, 4.05 or 4.06, AbbVie shall not make, and shall not permit an AbbVie Subsidiary to make, any claim or demand, or commence any Proceeding asserting any claim or demand, including any claim of contribution or

indemnification, against Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or any other Person released pursuant to Section 4.01(a), with respect to any Liabilities released pursuant to Section 4.01(a).

(e) *No Abbott Claims.* Without limiting the rights of either Party under Section 4.04, 4.05 or 4.06, Abbott shall not make, and shall not permit an Abbott Subsidiary to make, any claim or demand, or commence any Proceeding asserting any claim or demand, including any claim of contribution or indemnification, against AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or any other Person released pursuant to Section 4.01(b), with respect to any Liabilities released pursuant to Section 4.01(b).

(f) *Subsidiary Releases.* At any time at or after the Effective Time, at the request of either Party, the other Party shall cause its Subsidiaries to execute and deliver releases reflecting the provisions of this Section 4.01.

Section 4.02. Indemnification by AbbVie. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in any provision of this Agreement or of any Specified Ancillary Agreement, AbbVie and each of the AbbVie Subsidiaries shall, to the fullest extent permitted by Law, indemnify, defend and hold harmless each of the Abbott Indemnitees from and against all AbbVie Indemnity Obligations; provided, however, that the indemnity in this Section 4.02 for AbbVie Liabilities shall not extend to a former director, officer, employee or agent of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary to the extent such Person would not be eligible for indemnification under the terms of (i) Abbott's certificate of incorporation or bylaws in connection with the matter for which indemnification is sought due to action or inaction by such Person in connection with such matter; or (ii) the director's and officer's insurance policy of Abbott would not cover such Person in connection with the matter for which indemnification is sought due to action or inaction by such Person in connection with such matter.

Section 4.03. Indemnification by Abbott. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in any provision of this Agreement or of any Specified Ancillary Agreement, Abbott and each of the Abbott Subsidiaries shall, to the fullest extent permitted by Law, indemnify, defend and hold harmless each of the AbbVie Indemnitees from and against all Abbott Indemnity Obligations; provided, however, that the indemnity in this Section 4.03 for Abbott Liabilities shall not extend to a former director, officer, employee or agent of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary to the extent (a) such Person would not be eligible for indemnification under the terms of (i) AbbVie's certificate of incorporation or bylaws in connection with the matter for which indemnification is sought due to action or inaction by such Person in connection with such matter or (ii) the director's and officer's insurance policy of AbbVie would not cover such Person in connection with the matter for which indemnification is sought due to action or inaction by such Person in connection with such matter.

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Section 4.04. Indemnification Obligations Net of Insurance Proceeds and Other Amounts.

(a) *Insurance Proceeds and Other Amounts.* The Parties intend that any Liability subject to indemnification or contribution pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement: (i) shall be reduced by any Insurance Proceeds or other amounts actually recovered (net of any out-of-pocket costs or expenses incurred in the collection thereof) from any Person by or on behalf of the Indemnitee in respect of any indemnifiable Liability; (ii) shall not be increased to take into account any Tax costs incurred by the Indemnitee arising from any Indemnity Payments received from the Indemnifying Party (as defined below); and (iii) shall not be reduced to take into account any Tax benefit received by the Indemnitee arising from the incurrence or payment of any Indemnity Payment. Accordingly, the amount which either Party against whom a claim is made for indemnification under this Agreement (an "Indemnifying Party") is required to pay to any Indemnitee shall be reduced by any Insurance Proceeds or any other amounts theretofore actually recovered (net of any out-of-pocket costs or expenses incurred in the collection thereof) by or on behalf of the Indemnitee in respect of the related Liability. If an Indemnitee receives a payment required by this Agreement from an Indemnifying Party in respect of any Liability (an "Indemnity Payment") and subsequently receives Insurance Proceeds or any other amounts in respect of the related Liability, then the Indemnitee shall pay to the Indemnifying Party an amount equal to the excess of the Indemnity Payment received over the amount of the Indemnity Payment that would have been due if the Insurance Proceeds or such other amounts (net of any out-of-pocket costs or expenses incurred in the collection thereof) had been received, realized or recovered before the Indemnity Payment was made.

(b) *Insurers and Other Third Parties Not Relieved.* The Parties hereby agree that an insurer or other Third Party that would otherwise be obligated to pay any amount shall not be relieved of the responsibility with respect thereto or have any subrogation rights with respect thereto by virtue of any provision contained in this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, and that no insurer or any other Third Party shall be entitled to a "windfall" (e.g., a benefit they would not be entitled to receive in the absence of the indemnification or release provisions) by virtue of any provision contained in this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement. Each Party shall, and shall cause its Subsidiaries to, use commercially reasonable efforts to collect or recover, or allow the Indemnifying Party to collect or recover, any Insurance Proceeds that may be collectible or recoverable respecting the Liabilities for which indemnification may be available under this Article IV. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Indemnifying Party may not delay making any indemnification payment required under the terms of this Agreement, or otherwise satisfying any indemnification obligation, pending the outcome of any Proceeding to collect or recover Insurance Proceeds, and an Indemnitee need not attempt to collect any Insurance Proceeds prior to making a claim for indemnification or receiving any Indemnity Payment otherwise owed to it under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement.

Section 4.05. Procedures for Indemnification of Third Party Claims.

(a) *Notice of Claims.* If, at or following the date of this Agreement, an Indemnitee receives notice or otherwise learns of the assertion or commencement by a Third Party of any Proceeding against the Indemnitee with respect to which the Indemnitee believes that AbbVie (in the case of an Abbott Indemnitee) or Abbott (in the case of an AbbVie

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Indemnitee) is obligated to provide indemnification to such Indemnitee pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement (collectively, a "Third Party Claim"), such Indemnitee shall give such Indemnifying Party Notice thereof within ten (10) days (or sooner if the nature of the Third Party Claim so requires) after becoming aware of such Third Party Claim. The Notice must describe the Third Party Claim in reasonable detail or, in the alternative, include copies of all notices and documents (including court papers) received by the Indemnitee relating to the Third Party Claim. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the failure of any Indemnitee to give the Notice as provided in this Section 4.05(a) shall not relieve the related Indemnifying Party of its obligations under this Article IV, except to the extent that such Indemnifying Party is actually prejudiced by such failure to give the Notice in accordance with this Section 4.05(a).

(b) *Control of Defense.* An Indemnifying Party may elect to defend (and seek to settle or compromise), at its own expense and with its own counsel, any Third Party Claim. Within thirty (30) days after the receipt of a Notice from an Indemnitee in accordance with Section 4.05(a) (or sooner, if the nature of the Third Party Claim so requires), the Indemnifying Party shall provide a Notice to the Indemnitee indicating whether the Indemnifying Party shall assume responsibility for defending the Third Party Claim and specifying any reservations or exceptions to its defense. If an Indemnifying Party elects not to

assume responsibility for defending any Third Party Claim or fails to notify an Indemnitee of its election within thirty (30) days after receipt of a Notice from an Indemnitee as provided in Section 4.05(a), then the Indemnitee that is the subject of such Third Party Claim shall be entitled to continue to conduct and control the defense of such Third Party Claim. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the defense of any Proceeding described on Schedule 4.05(b) shall be conducted and controlled as set forth on such schedule.

(c) *Allocation of Defense Costs.* If an Indemnifying Party has elected to assume the defense of a Third Party Claim, whether with or without any reservations or exceptions with respect to such defense, then such Indemnifying Party shall be solely liable for all fees and expenses incurred by it in connection with the defense of such Third Party Claim and shall not be entitled to seek any indemnification or reimbursement from the Indemnitee for any such fees or expenses incurred during the course of its defense of such Third Party Claim, regardless of any subsequent decision by the Indemnifying Party to reject or otherwise abandon its assumption of such defense. If an Indemnifying Party elects not to assume responsibility for defending any Third Party Claim or fails to notify an Indemnitee of its election within thirty (30) days after receipt of a Notice from an Indemnitee as provided in Section 4.05(a), and the Indemnitee conducts and controls the defense of such Third Party Claim, then the Indemnifying Party shall be liable for all reasonable fees and expenses incurred by the Indemnitee in connection with the defense of such Third Party Claim. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the costs and expenses of the Proceedings described on Schedule 4.05(b) shall be allocated as set forth on such Schedule.

(d) *Right to Monitor and Participate.* An Indemnitee that does not conduct and control the defense of any Third Party Claim, or an Indemnifying Party that has failed to elect to defend any Third Party Claim as contemplated hereby, nevertheless shall have the right to employ separate counsel (including local counsel as necessary) of its own choosing to monitor and participate in (but not control) the defense of any Third Party Claim for which it is a potential Indemnitee or Indemnifying Party, but the fees and expenses of such counsel shall be at

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the expense of such Indemnitee or Indemnifying Party, as the case may be, and the provisions of Section 4.05(c) shall not apply to such fees and expenses. Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to Sections 6.06 and 6.07, such Party shall cooperate with the Party entitled to conduct and control the defense of such Third Party Claim in such defense and make available to the controlling Party, at the non-controlling Party's expense, all witnesses, information and materials in such Party's possession or under such Party's control relating thereto as are reasonably required by the controlling Party. In addition to the foregoing, if any Indemnitee shall in good faith determine that such Indemnitee and the Indemnifying Party have actual or potential differing defenses or conflicts of interest between them that make joint representation inappropriate, then the Indemnitee shall have the right to employ separate counsel (including local counsel as necessary) and to participate in (but not control) the defense, compromise, or settlement thereof, and the Indemnifying Party shall bear the reasonable fees and expenses of such counsel for all Indemnitees.

(e) *No Settlement.* Neither Party may settle or compromise any Third Party Claim for which either Party is seeking to be indemnified hereunder without the prior written consent of the other Party, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, unless such settlement or compromise is solely for monetary damages, does not involve any finding or determination of wrongdoing or violation of Law by the other Party and provides for a full, unconditional and irrevocable release of the other Party from all Liability in connection with the Third Party Claim. The Parties hereby agree that if a Party presents the other Party with a Notice containing a proposal to settle or compromise a Third Party Claim for which either Party is seeking to be indemnified hereunder and the Party receiving such proposal does not respond in any manner to the Party presenting such proposal within thirty (30) days (or within any such shorter time period that may be required by applicable Law or court order) of receipt of such proposal, then the Party receiving such proposal shall be deemed to have consented to the terms of such proposal.

(f) *Pending Third Party Claims.* The provisions of this Article IV shall apply to Third Party Claims that are already pending or asserted as well as Third Party Claims brought or asserted after the date of this Agreement. There shall be no requirement under this Section 4.05 to give a Notice with respect to any Third Party Claims that exist as of the Effective Time.

(g) *Allocation of Proceeding Liabilities.* The Parties acknowledge that Liabilities for Proceedings (regardless of the parties to the applicable Proceeding) may be partly Abbott Liabilities and partly AbbVie Liabilities. If the Parties cannot agree on an allocation of any such Liabilities for Proceedings, they shall resolve the matter pursuant to the procedures set forth in Article VII. Neither Party shall, nor shall either Party permit its Subsidiaries to, file Third Party claims or cross-claims against the other Party or its Subsidiaries in a Proceeding in which a Third Party Claim is being resolved.

Section 4.06. Additional Matters.

(a) *Timing of Payments.* Indemnity Payments or contribution payments in respect of any Liabilities for which an Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification or contribution under this Article IV shall be paid reasonably promptly (but in any event within sixty (60) days of the final determination of the amount that the Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification or

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contribution under this Article IV) by the Indemnifying Party to the Indemnitee as such Liabilities are incurred upon demand by the Indemnitee, including reasonably satisfactory documentation setting forth the basis for the amount of such Indemnity Payments or contribution payments, including documentation with respect to calculations made and consideration of any Insurance Proceeds that actually reduce the amount of such Liabilities. The indemnity and contribution provisions contained in this Article IV shall remain operative and in full force and effect, regardless of (i) any investigation made by or on behalf of any Indemnitee; and (ii) the knowledge by the Indemnitee of Liabilities for which it might be entitled to indemnification or contribution hereunder.

(b) *Notice of Direct Claims.* Any claim for indemnification under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement which does not result from a Third Party Claim (a "Direct Claim") must be asserted by a Notice given by the Indemnitee to the applicable Indemnifying Party; provided, that the failure by an Indemnitee to so assert any such Direct Claim shall not prejudice the ability of the Indemnitee to do so at a later time except to the extent (if any) that the Indemnifying Party is prejudiced thereby. Such Indemnifying Party shall have a period of thirty (30) days after the receipt of such Notice within which to respond thereto. If such Indemnifying Party does not respond within such thirty (30)-day period, such Direct Claim specified in such Notice shall be conclusively deemed a Liability of the Indemnifying Party under this Section 4.06(b) or, in the case of any Notice in which the amount of the Direct Claim (or any portion thereof) is estimated, on such later date when the amount of such Direct Claim (or such portion thereof) becomes finally determined. If such Indemnifying Party does not respond within such thirty (30)-day period or rejects such claim in whole or in part, such Indemnitee shall be free to pursue such remedies as may be available to such Indemnitee as contemplated by this Agreement or the Ancillary Agreements, as applicable, without prejudice to its continuing rights to pursue indemnification or contribution hereunder.

(c) *Subrogation.* In the event of payment by or on behalf of any Indemnifying Party to any Indemnitee in connection with any Third Party Claim, such Indemnifying Party shall be subrogated to and shall stand in the place of such Indemnitee as to any events or circumstances in respect of which such Indemnitee may have any right, defense or claim relating to such Third Party Claim against any claimant or plaintiff asserting such Third Party Claim or against any other Person. Such Indemnitee shall cooperate with such Indemnifying Party in a reasonable manner, and at the cost and expense of such Indemnifying Party, in prosecuting any subrogated right, defense or claim.

(d) *Pursuit of Claims Against Third Parties.* If (i) a Party incurs any Liability arising out of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement; (ii) an adequate legal or equitable remedy is not available for any reason against the other Party to satisfy the Liability incurred by the incurring Party; and (iii) a legal or equitable remedy may be available to the other Party against a Third Party for such Liability, then the other Party shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to cooperate with the incurring Party, at the incurring Party's expense, to permit the incurring Party to obtain the benefits of such legal or equitable remedy against the Third Party.

(e) *Substitution.* In any Proceeding in which the Indemnifying Party is not a named defendant, if either the Indemnitee or Indemnifying Party shall so request, the Parties

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shall endeavor to substitute the Indemnifying Party for the named defendant if they conclude that substitution is desirable and practicable. If such substitution or addition cannot be achieved for any reason or is not requested, the named defendant shall allow the Indemnifying Party to manage the Proceeding as set forth in Section 4.05 and this Section 4.06, and the Indemnifying Party shall fully indemnify the named defendant against all costs of defending the Proceeding (including court costs, sanctions imposed by a court, attorneys' fees, experts fees and all other external expenses), the costs of any judgment or settlement, and the cost of any interest or penalties relating to any judgment or settlement.

Section 4.07. Right of Contribution.

(a) *Contribution.* If any right of indemnification contained in Section 4.02 or 4.03 is held unenforceable or is unavailable for any reason, or is insufficient to hold harmless an Indemnitee in respect of any Liability for which such Indemnitee is entitled to indemnification hereunder, then the Indemnifying Party shall contribute to the amounts paid or payable by the Indemnitees as a result of such Liability (or actions in respect thereof) in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect the relative fault of the Indemnifying Party and its Subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the Indemnitees entitled to contribution, on the other hand, as well as any other relevant equitable considerations.

(b) *Allocation of Relative Fault.* Solely for purposes of determining relative fault pursuant to this Section 4.07: (i) any fault associated with the business conducted with the Deferred AbbVie Local Businesses, Delayed AbbVie Assets or Delayed AbbVie Liabilities (except for the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary) or with the ownership, operation or activities of the AbbVie Business prior to the Effective Time shall be deemed to be the fault of AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries, and no such fault shall be deemed to be the fault of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary; (ii) any fault associated with the business conducted with Delayed Abbott Assets or Delayed Abbott Liabilities (except for the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary) shall be deemed to be the fault of Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries, and no such fault shall be deemed to be the fault of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; and (iii) any fault associated with the ownership, operation or activities of the Abbott Business prior to the Effective Time shall be deemed to be the fault of Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries, and no such fault shall be deemed to be the fault of AbbVie or the AbbVie Subsidiaries.

(c) *Contribution Procedures.* The provisions of Sections 4.04 through 4.10 and Sections 5.04 through 5.07 shall govern any contribution claims.

Section 4.08. Covenant Not to Sue. Each Party hereby covenants and agrees that none of it, its Subsidiaries or any Person claiming through it shall bring suit or otherwise assert any claim against any Indemnitee, or assert a defense against any claim asserted by any Indemnitee, before any court, arbitrator, neutral mediator or administrative agency anywhere in the world, alleging that: (a) the assumption of any AbbVie Liabilities by AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements is void or unenforceable for any reason; (b) the retention of any Abbott Liabilities by Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement

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and the Ancillary Agreements is void or unenforceable for any reason, or (c) the provisions of this Article IV are void or unenforceable for any reason.

Section 4.09. Remedies Cumulative. The remedies provided in this Article IV shall be cumulative and, subject to the provisions of Sections 4.08 and 7.01, shall not preclude assertion by any Indemnitee of any other rights or the seeking of any and all other remedies against any Indemnifying Party.

Section 4.10. Survival of Indemnities. The rights and obligations of each of the Parties and their respective Indemnitees under this Article IV shall survive (a) the sale or other transfer by either Party or any of its respective Subsidiaries of any assets or businesses or the assignment by it of any Liabilities; or (b) any merger, consolidation, business combination, sale of all or substantially all of the Assets, restructuring, recapitalization, reorganization or similar transaction involving either Party or any of its respective Subsidiaries.

ARTICLE V

CERTAIN OTHER MATTERS

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Section 5.01. No Right to Use Regulatory Information. Except as otherwise set forth on Schedule 5.01 or provided in the Manufacture and Supply Agreements or the Special Products Master Agreement: (a) none of Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries shall have a right of reference to or otherwise be entitled to use the regulatory filings, drug master file, or other regulatory information related to any Exclusive AbbVie Products; and (b) none of AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries shall have a right of reference to or otherwise be entitled to use the regulatory filings, drug master file, or other regulatory information owned or controlled by Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries for any products in the Abbott Business.

Section 5.02. Directors and Officers Insurance; Fiduciary Liability Insurance.

(a) Prior to the Effective Time, Abbott shall obtain and fully pay for a directors and officers liability run-off insurance policy, for claims made after the Effective Time covering wrongful acts that have occurred prior to the Effective Time and arising out of or relating to AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries and the AbbVie Business (as the AbbVie Business exists as of immediately after the Effective Time), with a policy period of at least six (6) years from and after the Effective Time, covering (i) any Persons who, as of or at any time prior to the Effective Time, are or have been directors or officers of Abbott or the Abbott Subsidiaries; (ii) any Persons who, as of or at any time prior to the Effective Time, are or have been directors or officers of AbbVie or the AbbVie Subsidiaries; and (iii) Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries and AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries and the AbbVie Business (as the AbbVie Business exists as of immediately after the Effective Time). Such directors and officers liability run-off insurance policy shall be consistent in all material respects with the directors and officers liability insurance policy maintained by Abbott as of the Effective Time (except for the policy period and provisions excluding coverage for wrongful acts occurring after the Effective Time).

(b) Prior to the Effective Time, Abbott shall obtain and fully pay for a fiduciary liability run-off insurance policy, for claims made after the Effective Time covering wrongful acts that have occurred prior to the Effective Time and arising out of or relating to AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries and the AbbVie Business (as the AbbVie Business exists as of immediately after the Effective Time), with a policy period of at least six (6) years from and after the Effective Time, covering (i) any Persons who, as of or at any time prior to the Effective Time, are or have been fiduciaries of Abbott or the Abbott Subsidiaries; (ii) any Persons who, as of or at any time prior to the Effective Time, are or have been fiduciaries of AbbVie or the AbbVie Subsidiaries or the AbbVie Business (as the AbbVie Business exists as of immediately after the Effective Time); and (iii) Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries and AbbVie and the AbbVie Subsidiaries and the AbbVie Business (as the AbbVie Business exists as of immediately after the Effective Time). Such fiduciary liability run-off insurance policy shall be consistent in all material respects with the fiduciary liability insurance policy maintained by Abbott as of the Effective Time (except for the policy period and provisions excluding coverage for wrongful acts occurring after the Effective Time).

Section 5.03. Insurance Matters.

(a) AbbVie acknowledges and agrees, on its own behalf and on behalf of each of the AbbVie Subsidiaries, that, from and after the Effective Time, neither AbbVie nor any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries shall have any rights to or under any of Abbott's or the Abbott

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Subsidiaries' insurance policies, other than any insurance policies acquired prior to the Effective Time directly by and in the name of a member of AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries or as expressly provided in Section 4.06(f) or this Section 5.03 or in the Employee Matters Agreement.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 5.03(a), from and after the Effective Time, with respect to any Liability incurred by AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries prior to the Effective Time, Abbott shall provide AbbVie with access to, and AbbVie may make claims under insurance policies purchased by Abbott if and to the extent that the terms of such policies provide such coverage to AbbVie or the AbbVie Subsidiaries, and subject to the terms and conditions of such insurance policies, including any limits on coverage or scope, any deductibles and other fees and expenses, and subject to the following additional conditions:

(i) AbbVie shall report claims under such policies directly to the applicable insurance company, as promptly as practicable, and shall provide a copy of all such claim reports to the Corporate Risk Management Department of Abbott, and if Abbott disagrees with any matter covered in such reports, Abbott may notify the applicable insurance company, and shall provide a copy of such communication to the Corporate Risk Management Department of AbbVie;

(ii) AbbVie shall exclusively bear and be responsible for (and Abbott shall have no obligation to repay or reimburse AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries for) and pay the applicable insurers as required under the applicable insurance policies for any and all costs as a result of having access to, or making claims under, any insurance provided pursuant to this Section 5.03(b), including any deductibles and self-insured retention associated with such claims, retrospective, retroactive or prospective premium adjustments associated with the applicable insurance policies, catastrophic coverage charges, overhead, claim handling and administrative costs, Taxes, surcharges, state assessments, reinsurance costs, other related costs and claim payments, relating to all open, closed, re-opened claims covered by the applicable policies, whether such claims are made by AbbVie, its employees or Third Parties, and AbbVie shall indemnify, hold harmless and reimburse Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries for any deductibles and self-insured retention incurred by Abbott or the Abbott Subsidiaries to the extent resulting from any access to, any claims made by AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries under, any insurance provided pursuant to this Section 5.03(b), including any indemnity payments, settlements, judgments, legal fees and allocated claims expenses and claim handling fees, whether such claims are made by AbbVie, any AbbVie Subsidiary, their respective employees or Third Parties;

(iii) AbbVie shall exclusively bear (and Abbott shall have no obligation to repay or reimburse AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries for) and shall be liable for all uninsured, uncovered, unavailable or uncollectible amounts of all such claims made by AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries under the policies as provided for in this Section 5.03(b); and

(iv) Neither AbbVie nor any AbbVie Subsidiary, in connection with making a claim under any insurance policy of Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary pursuant to this Section 5.03(b), shall take any action that would be reasonably likely to: (A) have an adverse impact on the then-current relationship between Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary, on the one

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hand, and the applicable insurance company, on the other hand; (B) result in the applicable insurance company terminating or reducing coverage, or increasing the amount of any premium owed by Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary under the applicable insurance policy; or (C) otherwise compromise, jeopardize or interfere with the rights of Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary under the applicable insurance policy.

At all times, the Parties shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, cooperate with reasonable requests for Information by the other Party or the insurance companies regarding any such insurance policy claim.

(c) Any payments, costs and adjustments required pursuant to Section 5.03(b) shall be billed by Abbott, on behalf of itself and the Abbott Subsidiaries, to AbbVie on a monthly basis and AbbVie, on behalf of itself and the AbbVie Subsidiaries, shall pay such payments, costs and adjustments to Abbott

within sixty (60) days from receipt of invoice. If Abbott incurs costs to enforce AbbVie's obligations under this Section 5.03, AbbVie agrees to indemnify Abbott for such enforcement costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

(d) At the Effective Time, AbbVie shall have in effect all insurance programs required to comply with AbbVie's statutory and contractual obligations and such other insurance policies as reasonably necessary or customary for companies operating a business similar to the AbbVie Business. Such insurance programs include general liability, commercial auto liability, workers' compensation, employers liability, product liability, professional services liability, property, cargo, employment practices liability, employee dishonesty/crime, aircraft hull and liability, directors' and officers' liability, fiduciary liability and special accident.

(e) AbbVie agrees, on its own behalf and on behalf of the AbbVie Subsidiaries, that, from the Effective Time until the sixth (6th) anniversary of the Effective Time, Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries shall be named as additional insureds or loss payee, whichever is appropriate, under any of AbbVie's or the AbbVie Subsidiaries' insurance policies in respect of any Abbott Liabilities arising out of the AbbVie Business or any wrongful acts or omissions prior to the Effective Time to the extent the applicable insurance carrier permits it. AbbVie shall indemnify, hold harmless and reimburse Abbott and the Abbott Subsidiaries for any and all costs incurred by Abbott or the Abbott Subsidiaries to the extent resulting from any AbbVie's or the AbbVie Subsidiaries' insurance policies in which Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries are named as additional insureds, including any deductibles, self-insured retentions or uninsured losses.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in Section 4.06(e), neither Abbott nor any of the Abbott Subsidiaries shall have any obligation to secure extended reporting for any claims under any of Abbott's or the Abbott Subsidiaries' claims-made or occurrence-reported liability policies for any acts or omissions by AbbVie or any AbbVie Subsidiary incurred prior to the Effective Time.

(g) This Agreement shall not be considered as an attempted assignment of any policy of insurance or as a contract of insurance and shall not be construed to waive any right or remedy of either Abbott or any Abbott Subsidiary in respect of any of the Abbott insurance policies and programs or any other contract or policy of insurance.

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Section 5.04. Late Payments. Except as provided in any Ancillary Agreement, any amount not paid when due pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement (and any amounts billed or otherwise invoiced or demanded and properly payable that are not paid within sixty (60) days of the date of such bill, invoice or other demand) shall accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to the Prime Rate plus 2%.

Section 5.05. Treatment of Payments for Tax Purposes. For all Tax purposes, the Parties agree to treat (i) any payment required by this Agreement (other than payments with respect to interest accruing after the Effective Time) as either a contribution by Abbott to AbbVie or a distribution by AbbVie to Abbott, as the case may be, occurring immediately prior to the Effective Time or as a payment of an assumed or retained Liability; and (ii) any payment of interest as taxable or deductible, as the case may be, to the Party entitled under this Agreement to retain such payment or required under this Agreement to make such payment, in either case except as otherwise required by applicable Law.

Section 5.06. Inducement. AbbVie acknowledges and agrees that Abbott's willingness to cause, effect and consummate the Separation and the Distribution has been conditioned upon and induced by AbbVie's covenants and agreements in this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements, including AbbVie's assumption of the AbbVie Liabilities pursuant to the Separation and the provisions of this Agreement and AbbVie's covenants and agreements contained in Article IV.

Section 5.07. Post-Effective Time Conduct. The Parties acknowledge that, after the Effective Time, each Party shall be independent of the other Party, with responsibility for its own actions and inactions and its own Liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from the conduct of its business, operations and activities following the Effective Time, except as may otherwise be provided in any Specified Ancillary Agreement, and each Party shall (except as otherwise provided in Article IV, including Sections 4.02 and 4.03) use commercially reasonable efforts to prevent such Liabilities from being inappropriately borne by the other Party.

ARTICLE VI

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION; CONFIDENTIALITY

Section 6.01. Agreement for Exchange of Information; Archives.

(a) Exchange of Information. Except as otherwise provided in a Specified Ancillary Agreement, each of Abbott and AbbVie, on behalf of itself and its respective Subsidiaries and Affiliates, shall use commercially reasonable efforts to provide or make available, or cause to be provided or made available, to the other Party, at any time before or after the Effective Time, as soon as reasonably practicable after written request therefor, any Information (or a copy thereof) in the possession or under the control of either Party or any of its Subsidiaries to the extent that (i) such Information relates to the AbbVie Business, or any AbbVie Asset or AbbVie Liability, if AbbVie is the requesting Party, or to the Abbott Business, or any Abbott Assets or Abbott Liability, if Abbott is the requesting Party; (ii) such Information is required by the requesting Party to comply with its obligations under this Agreement or any

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Ancillary Agreement; or (iii) such Information is required by the requesting Party to comply with any obligation imposed by any Governmental Authority; provided, however, that, in the event that the Party to whom the request has been made determines that any such provision of Information could be commercially detrimental, violate any Law or agreement, or waive any attorney-client privilege, then the Parties shall use commercially reasonable efforts to permit compliance with such obligations to the extent and in a manner that avoids any such harm or consequence. The Party providing Information pursuant to this Section 6.01(a) shall only be obligated to provide such Information in the form, condition and format in which it then exists and in no event shall such Party be required to perform any improvement, modification, conversion, updating or reformatting of any such Information, and nothing in this Section 6.01(a) shall expand the obligations of the Parties under Section 6.03.

(b) Access to Specified Information. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, until the first AbbVie fiscal year end occurring after the Effective Time (and for a reasonable period of time afterwards as required for each of Abbott and AbbVie to prepare consolidated financial statements or complete a financial statement audit for the fiscal year during which the Distribution Date occurs), each of Abbott and AbbVie shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to cooperate with the other Party's Information requests to enable (i) the other Party to meet its timetable for dissemination of its earnings

releases, financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Items 307 and 308, respectively, of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Exchange Act; and (ii) the other Party's accountants to timely complete their review of the quarterly financial statements and audit of the annual financial statements, including, to the extent applicable to such Party, its auditor's audit of its internal control over financial reporting and management's assessment thereof in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC's and Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's rules and auditing standards thereunder and any other applicable Laws.

(c) Compensation for Providing Information. The Party requesting Information agrees to reimburse the other Party for the reasonable costs, if any, of creating, gathering, copying, transporting and otherwise complying with the request with respect to such Information (including any reasonable costs and expenses incurred in any review of Information for purposes of protecting the Privileged Information of the providing Party or in connection with the restoration of backup media for purposes of providing the requested Information). Except as may be otherwise specifically provided elsewhere in this Agreement or in any Ancillary Agreement, such costs shall be computed in accordance with the providing Party's standard methodology and procedures.

Section 6.02. Ownership of Information. The provision of any Information pursuant to Section 6.01 shall not affect the ownership of such Information (which shall be determined solely in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the Specified Ancillary Agreements), or constitute the grant of rights in or to any such Information.

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Section 6.03. Stored Records.

(a) The Parties agree and acknowledge that it is not practicable to separate all Tangible Information belonging to the Parties, and that following the Effective Time, each Party will have some of the Tangible Information of the other Party stored at its facilities or at Third Party records storage locations arranged for by such Party (each, a "Records Facility"). Tangible Information held in a Records Facility maintained or arranged for by the Party other than the Party that owns such Tangible Information is referred to as "Stored Records". The Party that maintains the Records Facility where Stored Records are held is referred to as the "Custodial Party" and the Party that owns the Stored Records held in the other Party's Records Facility is referred to as the "Non-Custodial Party".

(b) Each Party shall use commercially reasonable efforts: (i) to maintain the Stored Records as to which it is the Custodial Party in accordance with its regular records retention policies and procedures and the terms of this Section 6.03 and of Schedule 6.03; and (ii) to comply with the requirements of any "Litigation Hold" that relates to Stored Records as to which it is the Custodial Party that relate to (x) any Proceeding that is pending as of the Effective Time; or (y) any Proceeding that arises or becomes threatened or reasonably anticipated after the Effective Time as to which the Custodial Party has received a Notice of the applicable "Litigation Hold" from the Non-Custodial Party.

Section 6.04. Limitations of Liability. Neither Party shall have any Liability to the other Party in the event that any Information exchanged or provided pursuant to this Agreement is found to be inaccurate in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct by the Party providing such Information. Neither Party shall have any Liability to any other Party if any Information is destroyed after commercially reasonable efforts by such Party to comply with the provisions of this Article VI.

Section 6.05. Other Agreements Providing for Exchange of Information.

(a) The rights and obligations set forth under this Article VI are subject to any specific limitations, qualifications or additional provisions on the sharing, exchange, retention or confidential treatment of Information set forth in any Specified Ancillary Agreement.

(b) Either Party that receives, pursuant to a request for Information in accordance with this Article VI, Tangible Information that is not relevant to its request shall (i) return it to the providing Party or, at the providing Party's request, destroy such Tangible Information; and (ii) deliver to the providing Party a certificate certifying that such Tangible Information was returned or destroyed, as the case may be, which certificate shall be signed by an authorized Representative of the requesting Party.

(c) When any Tangible Information provided by one Party to the other Party (other than Tangible Information provided pursuant to Section 6.03) is no longer needed for the purposes contemplated by this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement or is no longer required to be retained by applicable Law, the receiving Party shall promptly, after request of the other Party, either return to the other Party all Tangible Information in the form in which it was originally provided (including all copies thereof and all notes, extracts or summaries based thereon) or, if the providing Party has requested that the other Party destroy such Tangible Information, certify to the other Party that it has destroyed such Tangible Information (and such

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copies thereof and such notes, extracts or summaries based thereon); provided that this obligation to return or destroy such Tangible Information shall not apply to any Tangible Information solely related to the receiving Party's business, Assets, Liabilities, operations or activities.

Section 6.06. Production of Witnesses; Records; Cooperation. The Parties acknowledge that, from time to time after the Effective Time, a Party may desire cooperation, including the provision of information and witnesses in connection with a Proceeding. The Parties agree that such matters shall be addressed as set forth in Schedule 6.06.

Section 6.07. Privileged Matters.

(a) The Parties recognize that legal and other professional services that have been and shall be provided prior to the Effective Time have been and shall be rendered for the collective benefit of the Parties and their respective Subsidiaries, and that each Party and its respective Subsidiaries should be deemed to be the client with respect to such services for the purposes of asserting all privileges and immunities that may be asserted under applicable Law in connection therewith.

(b) The Parties agree as follows:

(i) Abbott shall be entitled, in perpetuity, to control the assertion or waiver of all privileges and immunities in connection with any Privileged Information that relates solely to the Abbott Business, whether or not the Privileged Information is in the possession or under the control of Abbott

or an Abbott Subsidiary or AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary. Abbott shall also be entitled, in perpetuity, to control the assertion or waiver of all privileges and immunities in connection with any Privileged Information that relates solely to any Abbott Liabilities resulting from any Proceedings that are now pending or may be asserted in the future, whether or not the Privileged Information is in the possession or under the control of Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary or AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary; and

(ii) AbbVie shall be entitled, in perpetuity, to control the assertion or waiver of all privileges and immunities in connection with any Privileged Information that relates solely to the AbbVie Business, whether or not the Privileged Information is in the possession or under the control of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary. AbbVie shall also be entitled, in perpetuity, to control the assertion or waiver of all privileges and immunities in connection with any Privileged Information that relates solely to any AbbVie Liabilities resulting from any Proceedings that are now pending or may be asserted in the future, whether or not the Privileged Information is in the possession or under the control of AbbVie or an AbbVie Subsidiary or Abbott or an Abbott Subsidiary.

(c) Subject to Sections 6.07(d) and 6.07(e), the Parties agree that they shall have a shared privilege or immunity with respect to all privileges not allocated pursuant to Section 6.07(b) and all privileges and immunities relating to any Proceedings or other matters that involve both Parties (or one or more of their respective Subsidiaries) and in respect of which both Parties have Liabilities under this Agreement, and that no such shared privilege or immunity may be waived by either Party without the consent of the other Party.

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(d) If any dispute arises between Abbott and AbbVie, or any of their respective Subsidiaries, regarding whether a privilege or immunity should be waived to protect or advance the interests of either Party and/or their respective Subsidiaries, each Party agrees that it shall (i) negotiate with the other Party in good faith; (ii) endeavor to minimize any prejudice to the rights of the other Party; and (iii) not unreasonably withhold consent to any request for waiver by the other Party. Further, each Party specifically agrees that it shall not withhold its consent to the waiver of a privilege or immunity for any purpose except to protect its own legitimate interests.

(e) Upon receipt by AbbVie or by any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries of any subpoena, discovery or other request that may reasonably be expected to result in the production or disclosure of Information subject to a shared privilege or immunity or as to which Abbott or any of the Abbott Subsidiaries has the sole right hereunder to assert a privilege or immunity, or if AbbVie obtains knowledge that any of its, or the AbbVie Subsidiary's, current or former directors, officers, agents or employees have received any subpoena, discovery or other requests that may reasonably be expected to result in the production or disclosure of such Privileged Information, AbbVie shall promptly provide Notice to Abbott of the existence of the request (which Notice shall be delivered to Abbott no later than five (5) business days following the receipt of any such subpoena, discovery or other request) and shall provide Abbott a reasonable opportunity to review the Information and to assert any rights it or they may have, including under this Section 6.07 or otherwise, to prevent the production or disclosure of such Privileged Information.

(f) Upon receipt by Abbott or by any of the Abbott Subsidiaries of any subpoena, discovery or other request that may reasonably be expected to result in the production or disclosure of Information subject to a shared privilege or immunity or as to which AbbVie or any of the AbbVie Subsidiaries has the sole right hereunder to assert a privilege or immunity, or if Abbott obtains knowledge that any of its, or the Abbott Subsidiary's, current or former directors, officers, agents or employees have received any subpoena, discovery or other requests that may reasonably be expected to result in the production or disclosure of such Privileged Information, Abbott shall promptly provide Notice to AbbVie of the existence of the request (which Notice shall be delivered to AbbVie no later than five (5) business days following the receipt of any such subpoena, discovery or other request) and shall provide AbbVie a reasonable opportunity to review the Information and to assert any rights it or they may have, including under this Section 6.07 or otherwise, to prevent the production or disclosure of such Privileged Information.

(g) Any furnishing of, or access to, Information pursuant to this Agreement is made in reliance on the agreement of Abbott and AbbVie set forth in this Section 6.07 and in Section 6.08 to maintain the confidentiality of Privileged Information and to assert and maintain all applicable privileges and immunities. The Parties further agree that (i) the exchange by one Party to the other Party of any Privileged Information that should not have been transferred pursuant to the terms of this Article VI shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of any privilege or immunity that has been or may be asserted under this Agreement or otherwise with respect to such Privileged Information; and (ii) the Party receiving such Privileged Information shall promptly return such Privileged Information to the Party who has the right to assert the privilege or immunity.

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(h) In furtherance of, and without limitation to, the Parties' agreement under this Section 6.07, Abbott and AbbVie shall, and shall cause their applicable Subsidiaries to, use reasonable efforts to maintain their respective separate and joint privileges and immunities, including by executing joint defense and/or common interest agreements where necessary or useful for this purpose.

Section 6.08. Confidentiality.

(a) Confidentiality. From and after the Effective Time, subject to Section 6.09 and except as contemplated by or otherwise provided in this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, Abbott, on behalf of itself and each of the Abbott Subsidiaries, and AbbVie, on behalf of itself and each of the AbbVie Subsidiaries, agrees to hold, and to cause its respective directors, officers, employees, agents, accountants, counsel and other advisors and representatives (each, a "Representative") to hold, in strict confidence, with at least the same degree of care that applies to Abbott's confidential and proprietary information pursuant to policies in effect as of the Effective Time, all confidential and proprietary Information concerning the other Party (or its business) and the other Party's Subsidiaries (or their respective businesses) that is either in its possession (including confidential and proprietary Information in its possession prior to the Effective Time) or furnished by the other Party or the other Party's Subsidiaries or their respective Representatives at any time pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, and shall not use any such confidential and proprietary Information other than for such purposes as may be expressly permitted hereunder or thereunder, except, in each case, to the extent that such confidential and proprietary Information has been: (i) in the public domain or generally available to the public, other than as a result of a disclosure by such Party or any of its Subsidiaries or any of their respective Representatives in violation of this Agreement; (ii) later lawfully acquired from other sources by such Party or any of its Subsidiaries, which sources are not themselves bound by a confidentiality obligation or other contractual, legal or fiduciary obligation of confidentiality with respect to such confidential and proprietary Information; or (iii) independently developed or generated without reference to or use of the respective proprietary or confidential Information of the other Party or any of its Subsidiaries. If any confidential and proprietary Information of one Party or any of its Subsidiaries is disclosed to another Party or any of its Subsidiaries in connection with providing services to such first Party or any of its Subsidiaries under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, then such disclosed confidential and proprietary Information shall be used only as required to perform such services.

(b) *No Release; Return or Destruction.* Each Party agrees not to release or disclose, or permit to be released or disclosed, any Information addressed in Section 6.08(a) to any other Person, except its Representatives who need to know such Information in their capacities as such, and except in compliance with Section 6.09. Without limiting the foregoing, when any Information furnished by the other Party after the Effective Time pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement is no longer needed for the purposes contemplated by this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, each Party shall, at the disclosing Party's option, promptly after receiving a Notice from the disclosing Party, either return to the disclosing Party all such Information in a tangible form (including all copies thereof and all notes, extracts or summaries based thereon) or certify to the disclosing Party that it has destroyed such Information (and such copies thereof and such notes, extracts or summaries based thereon).

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(c) *Third-Party Information; Privacy or Data Protection Laws.* Each Party acknowledges that it and its respective Subsidiaries may presently have and, following the Effective Time, may gain access to or possession of confidential or proprietary Information of, or personal Information relating to, Third Parties (i) that was received under confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements entered into between such Third Parties, on the one hand, and the other Party or the other Party's Subsidiaries, on the other hand, prior to the Effective Time; or (ii) that, as between the two Parties, was originally collected by the other Party or the other Party's Subsidiaries and that may be subject to and protected by privacy, data protection or other applicable Laws. As may be provided in more detail in an applicable Specified Ancillary Agreement, each Party agrees that it shall hold, protect and use, and shall cause its Subsidiaries and its and their respective Representatives to hold, protect and use, in strict confidence the confidential and proprietary Information of, or personal Information relating to, Third Parties in accordance with privacy, data protection or other applicable Laws and the terms of any agreements that were either entered into before the Effective Time or affirmative commitments or representations that were made before the Effective Time by, between or among the other Party or the other Party's Subsidiaries, on the one hand, and such Third Parties, on the other hand.

Section 6.09. *Protective Arrangements.* In the event that either Party or any of its Subsidiaries is requested or required (by oral question, interrogatories, requests for information or documents, subpoena, civil investigative demand or similar process) by any Governmental Authority or pursuant to applicable Law to disclose or provide any confidential or proprietary Information of the other Party (other than with respect to any such Information furnished pursuant to the provisions of Sections 6.01 through 6.07), as applicable, that is subject to the confidentiality provisions hereof, such Party shall provide the other Party with Notice of such request or demand as promptly as practicable under the circumstances so that such other Party shall have an opportunity to seek an appropriate protective order, at such other Party's own cost and expense. In the event that such other Party fails to receive such appropriate protective order in a timely manner and the Party receiving the request or demand reasonably determines that its failure to disclose or provide such Information shall actually prejudice the Party receiving the request or demand, then the Party that received such request or demand may thereafter disclose or provide Information to the extent required by such Law (as so advised by counsel) or by lawful process or such Governmental Authority.

ARTICLE VII

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Section 7.01. Disputes.

(a) *Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures.* The Parties acknowledge that, from time to time after the Effective Time, a controversy, dispute or claim (a "Dispute") may arise relating to either Party's rights or obligations under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement. The Parties agree that any such Dispute (whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise) arising out of or relating in any way to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement (including regarding whether any Assets are AbbVie Assets, any Liabilities are AbbVie Liabilities or the interpretation or validity of this Agreement) shall be resolved by the Alternative

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Dispute Resolution ("ADR") provisions set forth in this Section 7.01 and in Schedule 7.01, the result of which shall be binding upon the Parties.

(i) *Notices.* Prior to initiating an ADR proceeding, a Party first must send Notice to the other Party (A) describing the Dispute; and (B) requesting attempted resolution of the Dispute by good faith negotiations in accordance with Section 7.01(a)(ii).

(ii) *Negotiations.* The CEOs or Presidents of each Party shall designate a group of no more than three individuals (with representatives of each Party's respective counsel not counting against such three individual limit), to participate in good faith negotiations with a like group designated by the other Party aimed at resolving the Dispute. The respective groups shall meet in person to conduct good faith negotiations during the twenty one (21) day period following receipt of the Notice. By mutual written consent, the Parties may extend the twenty one (21)-day period for conducting such negotiations. If the Parties fail to resolve the Dispute within the twenty one (21)-day period or the Parties fail to meet during such period, and the period is not extended by mutual written agreement, either Party may initiate an ADR proceeding as provided in Schedule 7.01.

(b) *Continuation of Services and Commitments.* Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the Parties shall, and shall cause their respective Subsidiaries to, continue to honor all commitments under this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement to the extent required by such Agreements during the course of dispute resolution pursuant to the provisions of this Article VII with respect to all matters related to such Dispute.

ARTICLE VIII

TERMINATION

Section 8.01. *Termination.* This Agreement and all Ancillary Agreements may be terminated and the Distribution may be amended, modified or abandoned at any time prior to the Effective Time by and in the sole discretion of Abbott without the approval of any Person, including AbbVie. In the event of such termination, this Agreement shall become null and void and no Party, nor any of its directors, officers or employees, shall have any Liability of any kind to any Person by reason of this Agreement. After the Effective Time, this Agreement may not be terminated except by an agreement in writing signed by each of the Parties.

ARTICLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 9.01. Counterparts; Entire Agreement; Corporate Power; Facsimile Signatures.

(a) *Counterparts.* This Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, all of which shall be considered one and the same agreement.

(b) *Entire Agreement.* This Agreement, the Ancillary Agreements and the exhibits, schedules and annexes hereto and thereto contain the entire agreement between the

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Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, supersede all previous agreements, negotiations, discussions, writings, understandings, commitments and conversations with respect to such subject matter and there are no agreements or understandings between the Parties other than those set forth or referred to herein or therein. Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event and to the extent that there is a conflict (i) between the provisions of this Agreement and the provisions of any Specified Ancillary Agreement, the provisions of such Specified Ancillary Agreement shall control; or (ii) between the provisions of this Agreement and the provisions of any Ancillary Agreement (other than a Specified Ancillary Agreement), the provisions of this Agreement shall control. It is the intention of the Parties that the Conveyance and Assumption Instruments shall be consistent with the terms of this Agreement and the Specified Ancillary Agreements. In the event of any conflict between the Conveyance and Assumption Instruments and this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement, subject to this Section 9.01(b), the provisions of this Agreement and the Specified Ancillary Agreements shall control. The Parties agree that the Conveyance and Assumption Instruments are not intended and shall not be construed in any way to enhance, modify or decrease any of the rights or obligations of Abbott, any Abbott Subsidiary, AbbVie or any AbbVie Subsidiary from those contained in this Agreement and the Specified Ancillary Agreements.

(c) *Corporate Power.* Abbott represents on behalf of itself and, to the extent applicable, each Abbott Subsidiary and AbbVie represents on behalf of itself and, to the extent applicable, each AbbVie Subsidiary as follows:

(i) each such Person has the requisite corporate or other power and authority and has taken all corporate or other action necessary in order to execute, deliver and perform this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement to which it is a party and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby; and

(ii) this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement to which it is a party has been duly executed and delivered by it and constitutes a valid and binding agreement of it enforceable in accordance with the terms thereof.

(d) *Signatures and Delivery.* Each Party acknowledges that it and the other Party may execute this Agreement and any Ancillary Agreement by manual, stamp or mechanical signature, and that delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement (whether executed by manual, stamp or mechanical signature) by facsimile or by email in portable document format (PDF) shall be effective as delivery of such executed counterpart of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement. Each Party expressly adopts and confirms a stamp or mechanical signature (regardless of whether delivered in person, by mail, by courier, by facsimile or by email in portable document format (PDF)) made in its respective name as if it were a manual signature delivered in person, agrees that it shall not assert that any such signature or delivery is not adequate to bind such Party to the same extent as if it were signed manually and delivered in person and agrees that, at the reasonable request of the other Party at any time, it shall as promptly as reasonably practicable cause each such Agreement and Ancillary Agreement to be manually executed (any such execution to be as of the date of the initial date thereof) and delivered in person, by mail or by courier.

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Section 9.02. Governing Law. This Agreement and, unless expressly provided therein, each Ancillary Agreement, shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the Laws of the State of Delaware, irrespective of the choice of Laws and principles of the State of Delaware, as to all matters, including matters of validity, construction, effect, enforceability, performance and remedies.

Section 9.03. Assignability. Except as set forth in any Ancillary Agreement, this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties and the parties thereto, respectively, and their respective successors and permitted assigns; provided, however, that neither Party nor any such party thereto may assign its rights or delegate its obligations under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement without the express prior written consent of the other Party hereto or the other parties thereto. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements (except as may be otherwise provided in any such Ancillary Agreement) shall be assignable in whole in connection with a Change of Control of a Party so long as the resulting, surviving or transferee Person assumes all the obligations of the relevant Party thereto by operation of Law or pursuant to an agreement in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the other Party; and nothing herein is intended to, or shall be construed to, prohibit either Party or any of its Subsidiaries from being party to or undertaking such Change of Control.

Section 9.04. Third Party Beneficiaries. Except (a) for the indemnification rights under this Agreement of an Abbott Indemnitee or AbbVie Indemnitee in their respective capacities as such under Article IV; (b) for the releases under Section 4.01 of any Person provided therein; and (c) to the extent otherwise provided in Section 4.06(f), (i) the provisions of this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement are solely for the benefit of the Parties and their respective Subsidiaries, after giving effect to the Distribution, and their permitted successors and assigns, and are not intended to confer upon any Person except the Parties and their respective Subsidiaries, after giving effect to the Distribution, and their permitted successors and assigns, any rights or remedies hereunder; and (ii) there are no other third-party beneficiaries of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement and neither this Agreement nor any Ancillary Agreement shall provide any other Third Party with any remedy, claim, Liability, reimbursement, claim of action or other right in excess of those existing without reference to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement.

Section 9.05. Notices. All Notices and, to the extent applicable and unless otherwise provided therein, under each of the Ancillary Agreements shall be in writing and shall be given or made (and shall be deemed to have been duly given or made upon receipt) by delivery in person, by overnight courier service, by facsimile or electronic transmission with receipt confirmed (followed by delivery of an original via overnight courier service) or by registered or certified mail (postage prepaid, return receipt requested) to the respective Parties at the following addresses (or at such other address for a Party as shall be specified in a Notice):

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If to Abbott, to:

Abbott Laboratories
100 Abbott Park Road
Building AP6D, Dept. 364
Abbott Park, Illinois 60064-6020
Attn: General Counsel
Facsimile: (847) 938-6277

If to AbbVie to:

AbbVie Inc.
1 North Waukegan Road
North Chicago, Illinois 60064
Attn: General Counsel
Facsimile: [·]

Either Party may, by Notice to the other Party, change the address to which such Notices are to be given.

Section 9.06. Severability. In the event that any one or more of the terms or provisions of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement or the application thereof to any Person or circumstance is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability shall not affect any other term or provision of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, or the application of such term or provision to Persons or circumstances or in jurisdictions other than those as to which it has been determined to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, and the Parties shall use their commercially reasonable efforts to substitute one or more valid, legal and enforceable terms or provisions into this Agreement (or the applicable Ancillary Agreement) which, insofar as practicable, implement the purposes and intent of the Parties. Any term or provision of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement held invalid or unenforceable only in part, degree or within certain jurisdictions shall remain in full force and effect to the extent not held invalid or unenforceable to the extent consistent with the intent of the parties as reflected by this Agreement. To the extent permitted by applicable Law, each party waives any term or provision of Law which renders any term or provision of this Agreement to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect.

Section 9.07. Force Majeure. Neither Party shall be deemed in default of this Agreement or, unless otherwise expressly provided therein, any Ancillary Agreement for failure to fulfill any obligation so long as and to the extent to which any delay or failure in the fulfillment of such obligations is prevented, frustrated, hindered or delayed as a consequence of circumstances of Force Majeure. In the event of any such excused delay, the time for performance shall be extended for a period equal to the time lost by reason of the delay. A Party claiming the benefit of this provision shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after the occurrence of any such event, (a) provide Notice to the other Party of the nature and extent of any such Force Majeure condition; and (b) use commercially reasonable efforts to remove any such causes and resume performance under this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement as soon as reasonably practicable.

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Section 9.08. No Set Off. Except as set forth in any Ancillary Agreement or as otherwise mutually agreed to in writing by the Parties, neither Party nor any of its Subsidiaries shall have any right of set off or other similar rights with respect to (a) any amounts received pursuant to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement; or (b) any other amounts claimed to be owed to the other Party or any of its Subsidiaries arising out of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement.

Section 9.09. Responsibility for Expenses.

(a) Expenses Incurred on or Prior to the Effective Time. Except as otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Parties, all costs and expenses incurred on or prior to the Effective Time in connection with the preparation, execution, delivery and implementation of this Agreement and any Ancillary Agreement, the Separation, the Registration Statement, the plan of Separation and the Distribution and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby shall be charged to and paid by Abbott.

(b) Expenses Incurred or Accrued After the Effective Time. Except as otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement or any Specified Ancillary Agreement, or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Parties, each Party shall bear its own costs and expenses incurred or accrued after the Effective Time.

Section 9.10. Headings. The Article, Section and Paragraph headings contained in this Agreement and in the Ancillary Agreements are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement.

Section 9.11. Survival of Covenants. Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, the covenants and other agreements contained in this Agreement and each Ancillary Agreement, and liability for the breach of any obligations contained herein or therein, shall survive the Effective Time and shall remain in full force and effect thereafter.

Section 9.12. Subsidiaries. Abbott shall cause to be performed, and hereby guarantees the performance of, all actions, agreements and obligations set forth herein to be performed by an Abbott Subsidiary and AbbVie shall cause to be performed, and hereby guarantees the performance of, all actions, agreements and obligations set forth herein to be performed by an AbbVie Subsidiary.

Section 9.13. Waivers of Default. Waiver by either Party of any default by the other Party of any provision of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver by the waiving Party of any subsequent or other default, nor shall it prejudice the rights of the waiving Party.

Section 9.14. Amendments. No provisions of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement shall be deemed amended, supplemented or modified unless such amendment, supplement or modification is in writing and signed by an authorized representative of both Parties or their relevant Subsidiaries, as the case may be. No provisions of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement shall be deemed waived unless such waiver is in writing and signed by

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the authorized representative of the Party or relevant Subsidiary against whom it is sought to be enforced.

Section 9.15. Interpretation. Words in the singular shall be deemed to include the plural and vice versa and words of one gender shall be deemed to include the other genders as the context requires. The terms “hereof,” “herein,” and “herewith” and words of similar import shall, unless otherwise stated, be construed to refer to this Agreement as a whole (including all of the Schedules and Exhibits hereto and thereto) and not to any particular provision of this Agreement. Article, Section, Exhibit and Schedule references are to the Articles, Sections, Exhibits, and Schedules to this Agreement unless otherwise specified. Unless otherwise stated, all references to any agreement shall be deemed to include the exhibits, schedules and annexes to such agreement. The word “including” and words of similar import when used in this Agreement shall mean “including, without limitation,” unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise specified. The word “or” shall not be exclusive. Unless otherwise specified in a particular case, the word “days” refers to calendar days. References herein to this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement shall be deemed to refer to this Agreement or such Ancillary Agreement as of the Effective Time and as it may be amended thereafter, unless otherwise specified. References to the performance, discharge or fulfillment of any Liability in accordance with its terms shall have meaning only to the extent such Liability has terms. If the Liability does not have terms, the reference shall mean performance, discharge or fulfillment of such Liability.

Section 9.16. Public Announcements. From and after the Effective Time, Abbott and AbbVie shall consult with each other before issuing, and give each other the opportunity to review and comment upon, any press release or other public statements with respect to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements, and shall not issue any such press release or make any such public statement prior to such consultation, except (a) as may be required by applicable Law, court process or by obligations pursuant to any listing agreement with any national securities exchange or national securities quotation system; or (b) as otherwise set forth on Schedule 9.16.

Section 9.17. Specific Performance. Subject to the provisions of Article VII, in the event of any actual or threatened default in, or breach of, any of the terms, conditions and provisions of this Agreement or any Ancillary Agreement, the Party or Parties who are or are to be thereby aggrieved shall have the right to specific performance and injunctive or other equitable relief (on an interim or permanent basis) of its rights under this Agreement or the Ancillary Agreements, in addition to any and all other rights and remedies at law or in equity, and all such rights and remedies shall be cumulative. The Parties agree that the remedies at law for any breach or threatened breach, including monetary damages, may be inadequate compensation for any loss and that any defense in any Proceeding for specific performance that a remedy at Law would be adequate is waived.

Section 9.18. Mutual Drafting. This Agreement and the Ancillary Agreements shall be deemed to be the joint work product of the Parties and any rule of construction that a document shall be interpreted or construed against a drafter of such document shall not be applicable.

* * * * *

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES

ABBVIE INC.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

By: _____
Name:
Title:

[Signature Page to Separation and Distribution Agreement]

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Exhibit 99.1



, 2012

Dear Abbott Laboratories Shareholder:

In October 2011, we announced plans to separate into two leading, publicly traded health care companies—one in diversified medical products and the other in research-based pharmaceuticals. I'm pleased to report that we're on track to meet our goal of completing the separation by the end of 2012.

The Abbott name will remain with the diversified medical products company, which will consist of our existing businesses in medical devices, nutritional products, diagnostics, and our branded-generic pharmaceuticals sold outside the United States. AbbVie is the new name of our research-based pharmaceuticals company, which will include Abbott's current portfolio of proprietary pharmaceuticals and biologics.

The separation of our company into two distinct investment identities reflects long-term changes in the health care market that have led us over time to create distinctly different business models for these two businesses. Acknowledging this evolution by separating them into independent companies will allow each to more appropriately pursue its own strategies, and for both to be more effectively valued by investors.

Both companies will have everything needed to be leaders in their respective industries on day one of independent operation. Both will be Fortune 200 companies with global infrastructure, leading products, and promising research and development pipelines. They will have strong balance sheets and significant cash flow. Both are expected to pay a dividend. We expect that both companies will receive strong credit ratings.

They'll be different in important ways, as well. AbbVie is a higher-margin business, with a more intensive research focus. A majority of its business is concentrated in developed markets. Abbott will retain a diverse portfolio of health care products and is expected to have a relatively higher growth rate as more of its business is in emerging markets, which are generally faster-growing than developed markets. But these attributes aren't mutually exclusive. The Abbott businesses are also research-driven and have attractive margin profiles; and AbbVie will continue to be strong around the world, including in emerging markets.

The separation will provide current Abbott shareholders with ownership interests in both Abbott and AbbVie. The company expects to receive a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service acknowledging that the separation will be tax-free to Abbott shareholders. However, any cash you receive in lieu of fractional shares generally will be taxable to you.

The separation will be in the form of a pro rata distribution of all of the outstanding shares of AbbVie common stock to holders of Abbott common shares. Each Abbott shareholder will receive share[s] of AbbVie common stock for each Abbott common share held on , 2012, the record date for the distribution. You don't need to take any action to receive shares of AbbVie common stock to which you are entitled as an Abbott shareholder. In addition, you don't need to pay any consideration or surrender or exchange your Abbott common shares.

I encourage you to read the attached information statement, which is being provided to all holders of Abbott shares as of , 2012. The information statement describes the separation in detail and contains important business and financial information about AbbVie.

As ever, we remain committed to working on your behalf to continue to build long-term shareholder value. This step is a positive one for our businesses, our shareholders, and for all the people we serve.

Sincerely,

Miles D. White
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Abbott Laboratories

[ABBVIE LOGO]

, 2012

Dear Future AbbVie Stockholder:

It's a great pleasure to welcome you as a future stockholder of our new company, AbbVie Inc., which will soon begin independent operation as an already-established health care industry leader in proprietary pharmaceuticals and biologics.

AbbVie will be a global, research-based pharmaceuticals company with a sustainable portfolio of market-leading products, including such brands as HUMIRA, Lupron, Synagis, Kaletra, and Creon and Synthroid in the United States. For our longer-term future, we've built a pipeline of new specialty medicines and formulations, including more than 20 new compounds or indications in Phase II or III development across such important medical specialties as immunology, renal care, hepatitis C, women's health, oncology, and neuroscience, including multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. We also have a number of new clinical indications in development for our market-leading anti-TNF biologic, HUMIRA.

AbbVie's business model is distinctly different from Abbott's diversified model. The driver of our success will be the development and commercialization of new pharmaceuticals and biologics—discovered or developed in our own laboratories or by others. As a result of the separation, our stockholders will be able to evaluate the distinct merits, performance, and future prospects of AbbVie.

I encourage you to learn more about AbbVie by reading the attached information statement. AbbVie intends to apply to have its common stock authorized for listing on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol " ."

Our new company has a new name, of course. But it's a name that connects us to the great heritage of Abbott, with its almost 125 years of experience, tradition, and success. We're very proud of our enduring connection to Abbott's great history, and excited about the equally great future we see ahead of us.

We at AbbVie have been given a unique opportunity to create a new company with an equally strong heritage of success. We intend to make the absolute most of it—for the sake of all the people who depend upon us: our patients, our customers, and you, our fellow stockholders.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Gonzalez
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
AbbVie Inc.

Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A Registration Statement on Form 10 relating to these securities has been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST 7, 2012

INFORMATION STATEMENT

AbbVie Inc.

This information statement is being furnished in connection with the distribution by Abbott Laboratories (Abbott) to its shareholders of all of the outstanding shares of AbbVie Inc. (AbbVie) common stock, a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott that will hold directly or indirectly the assets and liabilities associated with Abbott's research-based pharmaceuticals businesses. To implement the distribution, Abbott will distribute all of the shares of AbbVie common stock on a pro rata basis to the Abbott shareholders in a manner that is intended to be tax-free in the United States.

For every common share of Abbott held of record by you as of the close of business on _____, 2012, the record date for the distribution, you will receive _____ share[s] of AbbVie common stock. You will receive cash in lieu of any fractional shares of AbbVie common stock that you would have received after application of the above ratio. As discussed under "The Separation and Distribution—Trading Between the Record Date and Distribution Date," if you sell your Abbott common shares in the "regular-way" market after the record date and before the distribution, you also will be selling your right to receive shares of AbbVie common stock in connection with the separation. We expect the shares of AbbVie common stock to be distributed by Abbott Laboratories to you on _____. We refer to the date of the distribution of the AbbVie common stock as the "distribution date."

No vote of Abbott shareholders is required for the distribution. Therefore, you are not being asked for a proxy, and you are requested not to send Abbott a proxy, in connection with the distribution. You do not need to pay any consideration, exchange or surrender your existing Abbott common shares or take any other action to receive your shares of AbbVie common stock.

There is no current trading market for AbbVie common stock, although we expect that a limited market, commonly known as a "when-issued" trading market, will develop on or shortly before the record date for the distribution, and we expect "regular-way" trading of AbbVie common stock to begin on the first trading day following the completion of the distribution. AbbVie intends to apply to have its common stock authorized for listing on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol "_____."

In reviewing this information statement, you should carefully consider the matters described under the caption "Risk Factors" beginning on page 16.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this information statement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This information statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities.

The date of this information statement is _____, 2012.

This information statement was first mailed to Abbott shareholders on or about _____, 2012.

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Presentation of Information

Except as otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, the information included in this information statement about AbbVie assumes the completion of all of the transactions referred to in this information statement in connection with the separation and distribution. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this information statement to "AbbVie" and "the company" refer to AbbVie Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its combined subsidiaries. References to AbbVie's historical business and operations refer to the business and operations of Abbott's research-based pharmaceuticals products business that will be transferred to AbbVie in connection with the separation and distribution. References in this information statement to "Abbott" and "Abbott Laboratories" refer to Abbott Laboratories, an Illinois corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

Trademarks, Trade Names and Service Marks

AbbVie owns or has rights to use the trademarks, service marks and trade names that it uses in conjunction with the operation of its business. Some of the more important trademarks that AbbVie owns or has rights to use that appear in this information statement include: Aluvia®, AndroGel®, Biaxin®, Creon®, Duodopa®, HUMIRA®, Kaletra®, Lucrin®, Lupron®, Lupron Depot®, Niaspan®, Norvir®, Sevorane®, Simcor®, Synagis®, Synthroid®, TriCor®, Trilipix®, Ultane®, and Zemplar®, which may be registered or trademarked in the United States and other jurisdictions. AbbVie's rights to some of these trademarks may be limited to select markets. Each trademark, trade name or service mark of any other company appearing in this information statement is, to AbbVie's knowledge, owned by such other company.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE SEPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION

<i>What is AbbVie and why is Abbott separating AbbVie's business and distributing AbbVie's stock?</i>	AbbVie Inc., which is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott, was formed to hold Abbott's research-based pharmaceuticals business. The separation of AbbVie from Abbott and the distribution of AbbVie common stock are intended to provide you with equity investments in two separate companies that will be able to focus on each of their respective businesses. Abbott and AbbVie expect that the separation will result in enhanced long-term performance of each business for the reasons discussed in the sections entitled "The Separation and Distribution—Background" and "The Separation and Distribution—Reasons for the Separation."
<i>Why am I receiving this document?</i>	Abbott is delivering this document to you because you are a holder of Abbott common shares. If you are a holder of Abbott common shares on _____, 2012, you are entitled to receive _____ share[s] of AbbVie common stock for each Abbott common share that you held at the close of business on such date. This document will help you understand how the separation and distribution will affect your investment in Abbott and your investment in AbbVie after the separation.
<i>How will the separation of AbbVie from Abbott work?</i>	To accomplish the separation, Abbott will distribute all of the outstanding shares of AbbVie common stock to Abbott shareholders on a pro rata basis as a distribution.
<i>Why is the separation of AbbVie structured as a distribution?</i>	Abbott believes that a tax-free distribution of shares in the United States of AbbVie stock to the Abbott shareholders is an efficient way to separate its research-based pharmaceuticals business in a manner that will create long-term value for Abbott, AbbVie and their respective shareholders.
<i>What is the record date for the distribution?</i>	The record date for the distribution will be _____, 2012.
<i>When will the distribution occur?</i>	It is expected that all of the shares of AbbVie common stock will be distributed by Abbott on _____, to holders of record of Abbott common shares at the close of business on _____, 2012, the record date.
<i>What do shareholders need to do to participate in the distribution?</i>	Shareholders of Abbott as of the record date will not be required to take any action to receive AbbVie common stock in the distribution, but you are urged to read this entire information statement carefully. No shareholder approval of the distribution is required. You are not being asked for a proxy. You do not need to pay any consideration, exchange or surrender your existing Abbott common shares or take any other action to receive your shares of AbbVie common stock. Please do not send in your Abbott stock certificates. The distribution will not affect the number of outstanding Abbott shares or any rights of Abbott shareholders, although it will affect the market value of each outstanding Abbott common share.

You can request a certificate for all or a portion of your shares of AbbVie common stock by contacting _____ by telephone at _____, on the Internet at www._____.com or by sending a written request to _____.

How will shares of AbbVie common stock be issued?

You will receive shares of AbbVie common stock through the same channels that you currently use to hold or trade Abbott common shares, whether through a brokerage account, 401(k) plan or other channel. Receipt of AbbVie shares will be documented for you in the same manner that you typically receive shareholder updates, such as monthly broker statements and 401(k) statements.

If you own Abbott common shares as of the close of business on the record date, including shares owned in certificate form or through the Abbott Laboratories dividend reinvestment plan, Abbott, with the assistance of _____, the settlement and distribution agent, will electronically distribute shares of AbbVie common stock to you or to your brokerage firm on your behalf by way of direct registration in book-entry form. _____ will mail you a book-entry account statement that reflects your shares of AbbVie common stock, or your bank or brokerage firm will credit your account for the shares. Following the distribution, shareholders whose shares are held in book-entry form may request the delivery of physical stock certificates for their shares or that their shares of AbbVie common stock held in book-entry form be transferred to a brokerage or other account at any time, without charge.

How many shares of AbbVie common stock will I receive in the distribution?

Abbott will distribute to you _____ share[s] of AbbVie common stock for each common share of Abbott held by you as of the record date. Based on approximately _____ billion Abbott common shares outstanding as of _____, a total of approximately _____ billion shares of AbbVie common stock will be distributed. For additional information on the distribution, see "The Separation and Distribution."

Will AbbVie issue fractional shares of its common stock in the distribution?

No. AbbVie will not issue fractional shares of its common stock in the distribution. Fractional shares that Abbott shareholders would otherwise have been entitled to receive will be aggregated and sold in the public market by the distribution agent. The aggregate net cash proceeds of these sales will be distributed pro rata (based on the fractional share such holder would otherwise be entitled to receive) to those shareholders who would otherwise have been entitled to receive fractional shares. Recipients of cash in lieu of fractional shares will not be entitled to any interest on the amounts of payment made in lieu of fractional shares.

What are the conditions to the distribution?

The distribution is subject to a number of conditions, including, among others:

- the making of a cash distribution of \$ from AbbVie to Abbott prior to the distribution and the determination by Abbott in its sole discretion that following the separation it will have no further liability or obligation whatsoever under the credit facility or any of the other financing arrangements that AbbVie will be entering into in connection with the separation;
- the receipt of a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to the effect that, among other things, the distribution will qualify as a transaction that is tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and certain transactions related to the transfer of assets and liabilities to AbbVie in connection with the separation will not result in the recognition of any gain or loss to Abbott, AbbVie or their shareholders, and such private letter ruling shall not have been revoked or modified in any material respect;
- the receipt of an opinion from tax counsel to Abbott to the effect that the separation and distribution will qualify as a transaction that is described in Sections 355(a) and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code;
- the receipt of an opinion from or another independent appraisal firm to the board of directors of Abbott confirming the solvency and financial viability of Abbott before the distribution and each of Abbott and AbbVie after the distribution that is in form and substance acceptable to Abbott in its sole discretion;
- the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) declaring effective the registration statement of which this information statement forms a part, and the mailing of the information statement to Abbott shareholders;
- no order, injunction, or decree issued by any court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the consummation of the separation, distribution or any of the related transactions shall be in effect;
- the shares of AbbVie common stock to be distributed shall have been accepted for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of distribution; and
- no other event or development existing or having occurred that, in the judgment of Abbott's board of directors, in its sole discretion, makes it inadvisable to effect the separation, distribution and other related transactions.

Abbott and AbbVie cannot assure you that any or all of these conditions will be met. In addition, Abbott can decline at any time to go forward with the separation. For a complete discussion of all of the conditions to the distribution, see "The Separation and Distribution—Conditions to the Distribution."

<i>What is the expected date of completion of the separation?</i>	The completion and timing of the separation are dependent upon a number of conditions. It is expected that the shares of AbbVie common stock will be distributed by Abbott on _____ to the holders of record of Abbott common shares at the close of business on the record date. However, no assurance can be provided as to the timing of the separation or that all conditions to the separation will be met.
<i>Can Abbott decide to cancel the distribution of AbbVie common stock even if all the conditions have been met?</i>	Yes. The distribution is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions. See the section entitled "The Separation and Distribution—Conditions to the Distribution." Until the distribution has occurred, Abbott has the right to terminate the distribution, even if all of the conditions are satisfied.
<i>What if I want to sell my Abbott common stock or my AbbVie common stock?</i>	You should consult with your financial advisors, such as your stockbroker, bank or tax advisor.
<i>What is "regular-way" and "ex-distribution" trading of Abbott stock?</i>	Beginning on or shortly before the record date and continuing up to and through the distribution date, it is expected that there will be two markets in Abbott common shares: a "regular-way" market and an "ex-distribution" market. Abbott common shares that trade in the "regular-way" market will trade with an entitlement to shares of AbbVie common stock distributed pursuant to the distribution. Shares that trade in the "ex-distribution" market will trade without an entitlement to shares of AbbVie common stock distributed pursuant to the distribution. If you decide to sell any Abbott common shares before the distribution date, you should make sure your stockbroker, bank or other nominee understands whether you want to sell your Abbott common shares with or without your entitlement to AbbVie common stock pursuant to the distribution.
<i>Where will I be able to trade shares of AbbVie common stock?</i>	AbbVie intends to apply to list its common stock on the NYSE under the symbol "_____" . AbbVie anticipates that trading in shares of its common stock will begin on a "when-issued" basis on or shortly before the record date and will continue up to and through the distribution date and that "regular-way" trading in AbbVie common stock will begin on the first trading day following the completion of the separation. If trading begins on a "when-issued" basis, you may purchase or sell AbbVie common stock up to and through the distribution date, but your transaction will not settle until after the distribution date. AbbVie cannot predict the trading prices for its common stock before, on or after the distribution date.
<i>What will happen to the listing of Abbott common shares?</i>	Abbott common shares will continue to trade on the NYSE after the distribution.
<i>Will the number of Abbott common shares that I own change as a result of the distribution?</i>	No. The number of Abbott common shares that you own will not change as a result of the distribution.

Will the distribution affect the market price of my Abbott shares?

Yes. As a result of the distribution, Abbott expects the trading price of Abbott common shares immediately following the distribution to be lower than the "regular-way" trading price of such shares immediately prior to the distribution because the trading price will no longer reflect the value of the research-based pharmaceuticals business held by AbbVie. Abbott believes that over time following the separation, assuming the same market conditions and the realization of the expected benefits of the separation, the Abbott common shares and the AbbVie common stock should have a higher aggregate market value as compared to what the market value of Abbott common shares would be if the separation and distribution did not occur. There can be no assurance, however, that such a higher aggregate market value will be achieved. This means, for example, that the combined trading prices of one Abbott common share and share[s] of AbbVie common stock after the distribution may be equal to, greater than or less than the trading price of one Abbott common share before the distribution.

What are the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the contribution and the distribution?

It is a condition to the completion of the distribution that Abbott receive a private letter ruling from the IRS to the effect that, among other things, the separation and the distribution will qualify as a transaction that is tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and that such ruling shall not have been revoked or modified in any material respect. In addition, it is a condition to the completion of the distribution that Abbott receive an opinion from outside tax counsel to the effect that the separation and the distribution will qualify as a transaction that is described in Sections 355(a) and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code. Under the private letter ruling from the IRS, the separation and the distribution will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 355 and Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, and accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized by Abbott in connection with the separation and distribution and, except with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of AbbVie common stock, no gain or loss will be recognized by you, and no amount will be included in your income, upon the receipt of shares of AbbVie common stock in the distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You will, however, recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of AbbVie common stock. For more information regarding the private letter ruling and the potential U.S. federal income tax consequences to Abbott and to you of the separation and the distribution, see the section entitled "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences."

How will I determine my tax basis in the AbbVie shares I receive in the distribution?

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, your aggregate basis in the common shares that you hold in Abbott and the new AbbVie common stock received in the distribution (including any fractional share interest in AbbVie common stock for which cash is received) will equal the aggregate basis in the Abbott common shares held by you immediately before the distribution, allocated between your Abbott common shares and the AbbVie common stock (including any fractional share interest in AbbVie common stock for which cash is received) you receive in the distribution in proportion to the relative fair market value of each on the distribution date.

You should consult your tax advisor about the particular consequences of the distribution to you, including the application of the tax basis allocation rules and the application of state, local and foreign tax laws.

What will AbbVie's relationship be with Abbott following the separation?

AbbVie will enter into a separation and distribution agreement with Abbott to effect the separation and provide a framework for AbbVie's relationship with Abbott after the separation as well as U.S. and ex-U.S. transition services agreements, a tax sharing agreement, an employee matters agreement, and a special products master agreement. In addition, AbbVie will enter into other commercial agreements with Abbott, including an international commercial operations agreement, manufacture and supply agreements, intellectual property license agreements, and an information technology agreement. These agreements will provide for the separation between AbbVie and Abbott of the assets, employees, liabilities and obligations (including its investments, property and employee benefits and tax-related assets and liabilities) of Abbott and its subsidiaries attributable to periods prior to, at and after AbbVie's separation from Abbott and will govern the relationship between AbbVie and Abbott subsequent to the completion of the separation. For additional information regarding the separation and distribution agreement and other transaction agreements, see the sections entitled "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Separation" and "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution."

Who will manage AbbVie after the separation?

AbbVie benefits from having in place a management team with an extensive background in the research-based pharmaceuticals business. Led by Richard A. Gonzalez, who will be AbbVie's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer after the separation, AbbVie's management team possesses deep knowledge of, and extensive experience in, its industry. AbbVie's management team also includes William J. Chase, Laura J. Schumacher, Timothy J. Richmond, Carlos Alban, and John Leonard, M.D., who have all held senior positions of responsibility at Abbott. For more information regarding AbbVie's management, see "Management."

Are there risks associated with owning AbbVie common stock?

Yes. Ownership of AbbVie common stock is subject to both general and specific risks relating to AbbVie's business, the industry in which it operates, its ongoing contractual relationships with Abbott and its status as a separate, publicly traded company. Ownership of AbbVie common stock is also subject to risks relating to the separation. These risks are described in the "Risk Factors" section of this information statement beginning on page 15. You are encouraged to read that section carefully.

Does AbbVie plan to pay dividends?

AbbVie currently expects that it will initially pay a regular cash dividend. However, the declaration and payment of any dividends in the future by AbbVie will be subject to the sole discretion of its board of directors and will depend upon many factors. See "Dividend Policy."

Who will be the distribution agent, transfer agent, registrar and information agent for the AbbVie common stock?

The distribution agent, transfer agent and registrar for the AbbVie common stock will be . For questions relating to the transfer or mechanics of the stock distribution, you should contact:

If your shares are held by a bank, broker or other nominee, you may call the information agent for the distribution, , toll free at .

Where can I find more information about Abbott and AbbVie?

Before the distribution, if you have any questions relating to Abbott's business performance, you should contact:

Abbott Laboratories
Investor Relations
100 Abbott Park Road
Abbott Park, Illinois 60064-6400
Tel: 847-937-6100
www.abbottinvestor.com

After the distribution, AbbVie stockholders who have any questions relating to AbbVie's business performance should contact AbbVie at:

AbbVie Inc.
Investor Relations
1 North Waukegan Road
North Chicago, Illinois 60064
Tel: 847-937-6100
www. .com

INFORMATION STATEMENT SUMMARY

The following is a summary of material information discussed in this information statement. This summary may not contain all the details concerning the separation or other information that may be important to you. To better understand the separation and AbbVie's business and financial position, you should carefully review this entire information statement. Except as otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, the information included in this information statement assumes the completion of all the transactions referred to in this information statement in connection with the separation and distribution. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this information statement to "AbbVie" and "the company" refer to AbbVie Inc. and its combined subsidiaries. References in this information statement to "Abbott" and "Abbott Laboratories" refer to Abbott Laboratories, an Illinois corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

This information statement describes the businesses to be transferred to AbbVie by Abbott in the separation as if the transferred businesses were AbbVie's businesses for all historical periods described. References in this information statement to AbbVie's historical assets, liabilities, products, businesses or activities of AbbVie's business are generally intended to refer to the historical assets, liabilities, products, businesses or activities of the transferred businesses as the businesses were conducted as part of Abbott and its subsidiaries prior to the separation.

AbbVie

AbbVie is a research-based pharmaceuticals company with a broad and sustainable portfolio of market-leading proprietary pharmaceuticals and biologics sold worldwide. AbbVie products are used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, HIV, cystic fibrosis complications, low testosterone, thyroid disease, Parkinson's disease, and complications associated with chronic kidney disease, among other indications. AbbVie also has a pipeline of promising new medicines, including more than 20 compounds or indications in Phase II or Phase III development across such important medical specialties as immunology, renal care, hepatitis C, women's health, oncology, and neuroscience, including multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. After the separation, AbbVie will be a Fortune 200 company.

In 2011, AbbVie generated revenue of approximately \$17.4 billion, growing 11.6 percent from 2010, with net earnings of \$3.4 billion. AbbVie's revenues are generated worldwide, with approximately 55 percent of 2011 revenue generated in the United States, approximately 31 percent in the European Union and other developed markets, and approximately 14 percent in emerging markets. AbbVie has a strong portfolio of marketed products led by HUMIRA. HUMIRA is approved for six indications in the United States and eight in the European Union, and is also in development for a number of additional indications. Since the launch of HUMIRA in 2003, AbbVie has successfully grown worldwide sales of this product to approximately \$7.9 billion in 2011.

AbbVie's principal products are:

- HUMIRA, for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriasis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, and Crohn's disease as well as ulcerative colitis and axial spondyloarthritis in the European Union;
- Kaletra, also marketed as Aluvia, and Norvir for the treatment of HIV infection;
- Lupron, also marketed as Lucrin, and Lupron Depot, used for the palliative treatment of advanced prostate cancer, treatment of endometriosis and central precocious puberty, and for the preoperative treatment of patients with anemia caused by uterine fibroids;
- Synagis, for the prevention of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV);
- AndroGel, for the treatment of adult males who have low testosterone;

- the anesthesia product sevoflurane (sold under the trademarks Ultane and Sevorane);
- Zemplar, for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism associated with Stage 3, 4, or 5 chronic kidney disease;
- Synthroid, for the treatment of hypothyroidism;
- Creon, for the treatment of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency associated with several underlying conditions, including cystic fibrosis and chronic pancreatitis; and
- TriCor, Trilipix, Simcor, and Niaspan, for the treatment of dyslipidemia.

AbbVie has the rights to sell AndroGel, Synthroid, Creon, TriCor, Trilipix and Niaspan only in the United States. AbbVie has the rights to sell sevoflurane for human use worldwide.

AbbVie's Strengths

AbbVie possesses a number of competitive advantages that distinguish the company from its competitors, including:

Portfolio of leading products. AbbVie has a strong portfolio of products led by its market leading biologic, HUMIRA. HUMIRA is approved for six indications in the United States and eight in the European Union, and is also in development for a number of additional indications. AbbVie has leading market positions in several treatment areas including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, HIV, cystic fibrosis complications, low testosterone, and thyroid disease. These treatment areas have significant growth potential driven by a number of factors, including increasing prevalence and diagnosis, demographics, and market penetration. AbbVie's products demonstrate strong clinical performance for the patient and economic value for the payor.

Broad pipeline of small molecule drugs and biologics targeting areas of unmet medical need. Building and advancing AbbVie's existing product pipeline is a key driver to future growth. For example, bardoxolone methyl is currently in Phase III development as a novel treatment for chronic kidney disease. AbbVie's interferon-free HCV regimen, which is expected to begin Phase III trials in 2013, has the potential to shorten and simplify treatment and increase cure rates, and daclizumab is in Phase III development as a promising treatment for multiple sclerosis.

Worldwide commercial infrastructure and opportunity for continued geographic penetration and expansion. In 2011, AbbVie's products were sold in more than 170 countries. AbbVie has strong and extensive sales, marketing, and distribution organizations around the world to support its products. In 2011, AbbVie had sales of approximately \$7.7 billion outside of the United States, including sales to emerging markets of approximately \$2.4 billion, or 14 percent, of sales. Continued penetration of HUMIRA and other products will help drive growth in markets worldwide.

Strong cash flow. In 2011, AbbVie generated approximately \$6.2 billion in operating cash flow and spent approximately \$0.4 billion on capital expenditures. AbbVie anticipates that its business will continue to generate stable cash flow going forward, which would allow the company to continue to invest in its pipeline and return cash to stockholders in the form of dividends.

Experienced management team with track record of successful performance. AbbVie's management team has a strong track record of performance and execution. Richard A. Gonzalez, who has served as Executive Vice President of Abbott's Pharmaceutical Products Group since 2010, will be AbbVie's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Gonzalez has served more than 30 years in various capacities at Abbott, including as President and Chief Operating Officer. William J. Chase, who has served more than 20 years in various capacities at Abbott, including as Abbott's Vice President, Licensing and Acquisitions since 2010 and as Abbott Treasurer, will be AbbVie's Chief Financial Officer. Laura J. Schumacher, who has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and

Corporate Secretary of Abbott, with additional responsibility for Abbott's licensing and acquisitions function and its Office of Ethics and Compliance, will be AbbVie General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Ms. Schumacher has served over 20 years at Abbott and was head of Abbott's litigation department before being appointed General Counsel. Timothy J. Richmond, who has served more than 5 years at Abbott, most recently as Divisional Vice President of Compensation and Benefits, will be Chief Human Resources Officer of AbbVie's Human Resources department. Mr. Alban, who has served over 25 years at Abbott, including as Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations and as Senior Vice President, International Pharmaceuticals, is expected to be named AbbVie's Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations. Dr. Leonard, who has served 20 years in various capacities at Abbott, including most recently as Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development, is expected to be named Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development of AbbVie.

AbbVie's Strategies

AbbVie is seeking to grow its business by, among other things:

Expanding HUMIRA sales. AbbVie expects to continue to drive strong HUMIRA sales growth in two ways. First, AbbVie is seeking to expand patients' use of its biologic, HUMIRA. Worldwide use of biologics in applicable populations continues to be low, ranging from mid-single digits in moderate to severe plaque psoriasis to the mid-20s for conditions such as moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis and moderate to severe Crohn's disease. AbbVie believes that there is significant room for increasing clinically appropriate use across all of HUMIRA's therapeutic areas, particularly in international markets. By encouraging early diagnosis and proper use of HUMIRA for clinically appropriate patients, AbbVie intends to increase the number of patients who use HUMIRA to treat their autoimmune conditions. Second, AbbVie is seeking to expand the HUMIRA patient base by applying for regulatory approval of new indications for HUMIRA, treating conditions such as axial and peripheral spondyloarthritis and uveitis.

Advancing the pipeline. AbbVie's goal is to bring to market products that demonstrate strong clinical performance for patients and economic value for payors. The company's pipeline includes both small molecules and targeted biologic therapies, and a mix of new compounds and new indications. The company has more than 20 compounds or indications in Phase II or III development individually and under collaboration or license agreements. From 2013 through 2016, AbbVie anticipates new product launches, including: AbbVie's interferon-free regimen for the treatment of HCV; bardoxolone methyl, which is being developed as a novel treatment for chronic kidney disease; daclizumab, a monoclonal antibody for the treatment of multiple sclerosis; elotuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody for the treatment of multiple myeloma; and new indications for HUMIRA.

Expanding its presence in emerging markets. AbbVie plans to continue making investments in key emerging markets, including Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, and Turkey. Continued penetration by HUMIRA and other leading products is expected to help drive growth in these markets.

Managing the product portfolio to maximize value. AbbVie plans to continue its investment in products with durable sales, while making adjustments as necessary to increase the value of its product portfolio. AbbVie will achieve this objective in a variety of ways depending on product and circumstances by, for example, identifying supply chain efficiencies, pursuing additional indications, and optimizing residual value as products reach the end of exclusivity. AbbVie believes that its approach will allow the company to maintain a strong operating margin on existing products.

Risks Associated with AbbVie's Business and the Separation and Distribution

An investment in AbbVie common stock is subject to a number of risks, including risks relating to the separation and distribution. The following list of risk factors is not exhaustive. Please read the information in the section captioned "Risk Factors" for a more thorough description of these and other risks.

Risks Relating to AbbVie's Business

- The expiration or loss of patent protection and licenses may adversely affect AbbVie's future revenues and operating income.
- AbbVie's major products could lose patent protection earlier than expected, which could adversely affect AbbVie's future revenues and operating income.
- A third party's intellectual property may prevent AbbVie from selling its products or have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's future profitability and financial condition.
- Any significant event that adversely affects HUMIRA revenues could have a material and negative impact on AbbVie's results of operations and cash flows.
- AbbVie's research and development efforts may not succeed in developing commercially successful products and technologies, which may cause its revenues and profitability to decline.
- A portion of AbbVie's near-term pharmaceutical pipeline relies on collaborations with third parties, which may adversely affect the development and sale of its products.
- AbbVie's business is dependent on the successful development and marketing of new products, which are subject to substantial risks.
- AbbVie's biologic products may become subject to competition from biosimilars.
- Significant safety or efficacy issues could arise for AbbVie's products, which could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's revenues and financial condition.
- AbbVie is subject to cost-containment efforts and pricing pressures that could cause a reduction in future revenues and operating income.
- AbbVie is subject to numerous governmental regulations, and it can be costly to comply with these regulations and to develop compliant products and processes.
- AbbVie's compliance with the obligations of the May 7, 2012 resolution of the Department of Justice's investigation into the sales and marketing activities for Depakote will impose costs and burdens on AbbVie.
- The international nature of AbbVie's business subjects it to additional business risks that may cause its revenue and profitability to decline.

Risks Relating to the Separation and Distribution

- AbbVie has no history operating as an independent company, and AbbVie's historical and pro forma financial information is not necessarily representative of the results that it would have achieved as a separate, publicly traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of its future results.
- AbbVie may not achieve some or all of the expected benefits of the separation, and the separation may adversely affect AbbVie's business.

The Separation and Distribution

On October 19, 2011, Abbott announced that it intended to separate its research-based pharmaceuticals business from the remainder of its businesses, including its medical devices, nutritional products, diagnostics, and branded generic pharmaceuticals (sold outside the United States) businesses.

On _____, 2012, the Abbott board of directors approved the distribution of all of AbbVie's issued and outstanding shares of common stock on the basis of _____ share[s] of AbbVie common stock for each Abbott common share held on _____, the record date.

AbbVie's Post-Separation Relationship with Abbott

AbbVie will enter into a separation and distribution agreement with Abbott, which we refer to in this information statement as the "separation agreement" or the "separation and distribution agreement." In connection with the separation, AbbVie will enter into various other agreements to effect the separation and provide a framework for its relationship with Abbott after the separation. These other agreements will include transition services agreements, a tax sharing agreement, an international commercial operations agreement, manufacture and supply agreements, an employee matters agreement, a special products master agreement, intellectual property license agreements, an information technology agreement and certain other commercial agreements. These agreements will provide for the allocation between AbbVie and Abbott of Abbott's assets, employees, liabilities and obligations (including its investments, property and employee benefits and tax-related assets and liabilities) attributable to periods prior to, at and after AbbVie's separation from Abbott and will govern certain relationships between AbbVie and Abbott after the separation. For additional information regarding the separation agreement and other transaction agreements, see the sections entitled "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Separation" and "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution."

Reasons for the Separation

The Abbott board of directors believes that separating the research-based pharmaceuticals business from the remainder of Abbott is in the best interests of Abbott and its shareholders for a number of reasons, including that:

- The investment identities of Abbott and AbbVie have evolved independently over time. The separation will allow investors to separately value Abbott and AbbVie based on their unique investment identities, including the merits, performance and future prospects of their respective businesses. The separation will also provide investors with two distinct and targeted investment opportunities.
- The separation will allow each business to more effectively pursue its own distinct operating priorities and strategies, which have diverged over time, and will enable the management of both companies to pursue unique opportunities for long-term growth and profitability.
- The separation will permit each company to concentrate its financial resources solely on its own operations, providing greater flexibility to invest capital in its business in a time and manner appropriate for its distinct strategy and business needs. This will facilitate a more efficient allocation of capital.
- The separation will create an independent equity structure that will afford AbbVie direct access to capital markets and facilitate the ability to capitalize on its unique growth opportunities and effect future acquisitions utilizing its common stock.

The Abbott board of directors considered a number of potentially negative factors in evaluating the separation, including risks relating to the creation of a new public company, possible increased costs

and one-time separation costs, but concluded that the potential benefits of the separation outweighed these factors. For more information, see the sections entitled "The Separation and Distribution—Reasons for the Separation" and "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this information statement.

Corporate Information

AbbVie Inc. was incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 2012 for the purpose of holding Abbott's research-based pharmaceuticals business in connection with the separation and distribution described herein. Prior to the contribution of this business to AbbVie, which will occur over a period of several months prior to the distribution, AbbVie will have no operations. The address of AbbVie's principal executive offices is 1 North Waukegan Road, North Chicago, Illinois 60064. AbbVie's telephone number is 847-937-6100.

AbbVie also maintains an Internet site at [www.abbvie.com](#). AbbVie's website and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated herein, and you should not rely on any such information in making an investment decision.

Reason for Furnishing this Information Statement

This information statement is being furnished solely to provide information to shareholders of Abbott who will receive shares of AbbVie common stock in the distribution. It is not and is not to be construed as an inducement or encouragement to buy or sell any of AbbVie's securities. The information contained in this information statement is believed by AbbVie to be accurate as of the date set forth on its cover. Changes may occur after that date and neither Abbott nor AbbVie will update the information except in the normal course of their respective disclosure obligations and practices.

**SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following table sets forth summary historical financial information for the periods indicated below. The summary balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the summary statement of earnings data for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 have been derived from AbbVie's audited combined financial statements which are included elsewhere in this information statement. The summary balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009 have been derived from AbbVie's unaudited combined financial statements that are not included in this information statement. The summary balance sheet data as of March 31, 2012 and the summary statement of earnings data for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 are derived from AbbVie's unaudited condensed interim financial statements which are included elsewhere in this information statement. The summary balance sheet data as of March 31, 2011 is derived from AbbVie's unaudited condensed financial statements which are not included in this information statement.

The summary financial information may not be indicative of AbbVie's future performance as an independent company. It should be read in conjunction with the discussion in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and corresponding notes, the audited combined financial statements and corresponding notes and the unaudited interim combined financial statements and corresponding notes included elsewhere in this information statement.

The pro forma data for the periods ended March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 assume that the separation occurred as of January 1, 2011. The pro forma balance sheet assumes that the separation occurred as of March 31, 2012. The pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and assumptions that AbbVie believes are reasonable. The summary unaudited pro forma condensed financial information is for illustrative and informational purposes only and does not purport to represent what the financial position or results of operations would have been if AbbVie had operated as an independent company during the periods presented or if the transactions described therein had actually occurred as of the date indicated, nor does it project the financial position at any future date or the results of operations for any future period. Please see the notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement for a discussion of adjustments reflected in the pro forma combined financial statements.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			For the Years Ended December 31,			
	Pro Forma 2012	2012	2011	Pro Forma 2011	2011	2010	2009
(dollars and shares in millions; except earnings per share amounts)							
Combined Statement of Earnings Data:							
Net Sales	\$	\$ 4,173	\$ 3,897	\$	\$ 17,444	\$ 15,638	\$ 14,214
Costs and Expenses:							
Cost of products sold		1,156	1,208		4,639	4,293	4,056
Research and development		642	587		2,618	2,495	1,707
Acquired in-process research and development		150	100		673	313	170
Selling, general and administrative		1,247	1,178		5,894	3,820	3,349
Interest Expense		—	—		—	—	—
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)		10	(13)		(30)	(30)	19
Other (income) expense, net		(38)	(21)		(18)	(89)	(1,037)
Earnings before taxes		1,006	858		3,668	4,836	5,950
Taxes on earnings		123	135		235	658	1,314
Net earnings		883	723		3,433	4,178	4,636
Earnings per common share:							
Basic		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Diluted		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Average Number of Common Shares							
Outstanding:							
Basic		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Diluted		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A

	As of March 31,			As of December 31,			
	Pro Forma 2012	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	
(dollars in millions)							
Combined Balance Sheet Data:							
Total assets	\$	\$ 18,962	\$ 21,408	\$	\$ 19,657	\$ 21,135	\$ 15,858
Long-term debt		—	—		—	—	—

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this information statement in evaluating AbbVie and AbbVie's common stock. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect AbbVie's results of operations or financial condition. The risk factors generally have been separated into three groups: risks related to AbbVie's business, risks related to the separation and risks related to AbbVie's common stock.

Risks Related to AbbVie's Business

The expiration or loss of patent protection and licenses may adversely affect AbbVie's future revenues and operating income.

AbbVie relies on patent, trademark and other intellectual property protection in the discovery, development, manufacturing, and sale of its products. In particular, patent protection is, in the aggregate, important in AbbVie's marketing of pharmaceutical products in the United States and most major markets outside of the United States. Patents covering AbbVie products normally provide market exclusivity, which is important for the profitability of many of AbbVie's products.

As patents for certain of its products expire, AbbVie will or could face competition from lower priced generic products. The expiration or loss of patent protection for a product typically is followed promptly by substitutes that may significantly reduce sales for that product in a short amount of time. If AbbVie's competitive position is compromised because of generics or otherwise, it could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's business and results of operations. In addition, proposals emerge from time to time for legislation to further encourage the early and rapid approval of generic drugs. Any such proposals that are enacted into law could worsen the effect of generic competition.

AbbVie's principal patents and trademarks are described in greater detail in the sections captioned "Business—Intellectual Property Protection and Regulatory Exclusivity" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations," and litigation regarding these patents is described in the section captioned "Business—Legal Proceedings." The U.S. composition of matter patent for HUMIRA, which is AbbVie's largest selling product and had worldwide sales of approximately \$7.9 billion in 2011, is expected to expire in December 2016, and the equivalent European Union patent is expected to expire in the majority of EU countries in April 2018. Because HUMIRA is a biologic and biologics cannot be readily substituted, it is uncertain what impact the loss of patent protection would have on the sales of HUMIRA.

AbbVie's major products could lose patent protection earlier than expected, which could adversely affect AbbVie's future revenues and operating income.

Third parties or government authorities may challenge or seek to invalidate or circumvent AbbVie's patents and patent applications. For example, manufacturers of generic pharmaceutical products file, and may continue to file, Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDAs) with the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) seeking to market generic forms of AbbVie's products prior to the expiration of relevant patents owned or licensed by AbbVie by asserting that the patents are invalid, unenforceable and/or not infringed. For example, certain companies have filed ANDAs seeking approval to market generic versions of fenofibric acid capsules (Trilipix) and niacin extended release tablets (Niaspan). These companies have asserted that the AbbVie patents covering these products are invalid, unenforceable, and/or not infringed by their respective products. AbbVie recently entered into settlement agreements resolving substantially all of these challenges. For a description of other material pending challenges, please refer to the "Business—Legal Proceedings" section of this information statement.

Although most of the challenges to AbbVie's intellectual property have come from other businesses, governments may also challenge intellectual property protections. For example, court decisions and potential legislation relating to patents, such as legislation regarding biosimilars, and other regulatory initiatives may result in further erosion of intellectual property protection. In addition, certain governments outside the United States have indicated that compulsory licenses to patents may be sought to further their domestic policies or on the basis of national emergencies, such as HIV/AIDS. If triggered, compulsory licenses could diminish or eliminate sales and profits from those jurisdictions and negatively affect AbbVie's results of operations.

AbbVie normally responds to challenges by vigorously defending its patents, including by filing patent infringement lawsuits. Patent litigation and other challenges to AbbVie's patents are costly and unpredictable and may deprive AbbVie of market exclusivity for a patented product. To the extent AbbVie's intellectual property is successfully challenged or circumvented or to the extent such intellectual property does not allow AbbVie to compete effectively, AbbVie's business will suffer. To the extent that countries do not enforce AbbVie's intellectual property rights or require compulsory licensing of AbbVie's intellectual property, AbbVie's future revenues and operating income will be reduced.

A third party's intellectual property may prevent AbbVie from selling its products or have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's future profitability and financial condition.

Third parties may claim that an AbbVie product infringes upon their intellectual property. Resolving an intellectual property infringement claim can be costly and time consuming and may require AbbVie to enter into license agreements. AbbVie cannot guarantee that it would be able to obtain license agreements on commercially reasonable terms. A successful claim of patent or other intellectual property infringement could subject AbbVie to significant damages or an injunction preventing the manufacture, sale, or use of the affected AbbVie product or products. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's profitability and financial condition.

Any significant event that adversely affects HUMIRA revenues could have a material and negative impact on AbbVie's results of operations and cash flows.

HUMIRA generates approximately 45 percent of AbbVie's sales. Any significant event that adversely affects HUMIRA's revenues could have a material adverse impact on AbbVie's operations and cash flows. These events could include increased costs associated with manufacturing HUMIRA, loss of patent protection for HUMIRA, the approval of biosimilars of HUMIRA, the discovery of previously unknown side effects or impaired efficacy, increased competition from the introduction of new, more effective or less expensive treatments, and discontinuation or removal from the market of HUMIRA for any reason.

AbbVie's research and development efforts may not succeed in developing commercially successful products and technologies, which may cause its revenue and profitability to decline.

To remain competitive, AbbVie must continue to launch new products and new indications and/or brand extensions for existing products, and such launches must generate revenue sufficient both to cover its substantial research and development costs and to replace sales of profitable products that are lost to or displaced by competing products or therapies. Failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's revenue and profitability. Accordingly, AbbVie commits substantial effort, funds, and other resources to research and development and must make ongoing substantial expenditures without any assurance that its efforts will be commercially successful. For example, in 2011 AbbVie discontinued the development of ABT-288 and ABT-384, which were both in Phase II development for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. A high rate of failure is inherent in the research and

development of new products, and failure can occur at any point in the research and development process, including after significant funds have been invested.

Decisions about research studies made early in the development process of a pharmaceutical product candidate can affect the marketing strategy once such candidate receives approval. More detailed studies may demonstrate additional benefits that can help in the marketing, but they also consume time and resources and may delay submitting the pharmaceutical product candidate for approval. AbbVie cannot guarantee that a proper balance of speed and testing will be made with respect to each pharmaceutical product candidate or that decisions in this area would not adversely affect AbbVie's future results.

A portion of AbbVie's near-term pharmaceutical pipeline relies on collaborations with third parties, which may adversely affect the development and sale of its products.

AbbVie depends on alliances with pharmaceuticals and biotechnology companies for a portion of the products in its near-term pharmaceutical pipeline. For example, AbbVie is collaborating with Biogen Idec to develop a treatment for the relapsing remitting form of MS and with Reata Pharmaceuticals on a treatment for chronic kidney disease. It is also collaborating with Bristol-Myers Squibb on a treatment for multiple myeloma, and with Biotest AG on a compound for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis.

Failures by these parties to meet their contractual, regulatory, or other obligations to AbbVie, or any disruption in the relationships between AbbVie and these third parties, could have an adverse effect on AbbVie's pharmaceutical pipeline and business. In addition, AbbVie's collaborative relationships for research and development extend for many years and may give rise to disputes regarding the relative rights, obligations and revenues of AbbVie and its collaboration partners, including the ownership of intellectual property and associated rights and obligations. This could result in the loss of intellectual property rights or protection, delay the development and sale of potential pharmaceutical products, and lead to lengthy and expensive litigation or arbitration.

AbbVie's business is dependent on the successful development and marketing of new products, which are subject to substantial risks.

Products that appear promising in development may fail to reach the market for numerous reasons, including failure to demonstrate effectiveness, safety concerns, superior safety or efficacy of competing therapies, failure to achieve positive clinical or pre-clinical outcomes beyond the current standard of care, inability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals or delays in the approval of new products and new indications, limited scope of approved uses, excessive costs to manufacture, the failure to obtain or maintain intellectual property rights, or infringement of the intellectual property rights of others. Even if AbbVie successfully develops new products or enhancements to its existing products, they may be quickly rendered obsolete by changing clinical preferences, changing industry standards, or competitors' innovations. AbbVie's innovations may not be accepted quickly in the marketplace because of existing clinical practices or uncertainty over third-party reimbursement.

AbbVie cannot state with certainty when or whether any of its products under development will be launched, whether it will be able to develop, license, or otherwise acquire compounds or products, or whether any products will be commercially successful. Failure to launch successful new products or new indications for existing products may cause AbbVie's products to become obsolete, causing AbbVie's revenues and operating results to suffer.

Biologics carry unique risks and uncertainties, which could have a negative impact on future results of operations.

The successful discovery, development, manufacturing and sale of biologics is a long, expensive and uncertain process. There are unique risks and uncertainties with biologics. For example, access to and supply of necessary biological materials such as cell lines may be limited, and governmental regulations restrict access to and regulate the transport and use of such materials. In addition, the development, manufacturing, and sale of biologics is subject to regulations that are often more complex and extensive than the regulations applicable to other pharmaceutical products. Manufacturing biologics, especially in large quantities, is often complex and may require the use of innovative technologies. Such manufacturing also requires facilities specifically designed and validated for this purpose and sophisticated quality assurance and quality control procedures. Biologics are also frequently costly to manufacture because production inputs are derived from living animal or plant material, and some biologics cannot be made synthetically. Failure to successfully discover, develop, manufacture and sell biologics—including HUMIRA—could adversely impact AbbVie's business and results of operations.

New products and technological advances by AbbVie's competitors may negatively affect AbbVie's results of operations.

AbbVie competes with other research-based pharmaceuticals and biotechnology companies that discover, manufacture, market, and sell proprietary pharmaceutical products and biologics. For example, HUMIRA competes with a number of anti-TNF products that are approved for a number of disease states, AbbVie's virology products compete with protease inhibitors and other anti-HIV treatments, and AbbVie's dyslipidemia products face competition from other fibrates and from statins. These competitors may introduce new products or develop technological advances that compete with AbbVie's products in therapeutic areas such as immunology, virology, renal disease, dyslipidemia, and neuroscience. AbbVie cannot predict with certainty the timing or impact of the introduction by competitors of new products or technological advances. Such competing products may be safer, more effective, more effectively marketed or sold, or have lower prices or superior performance features than AbbVie's products, and this could negatively impact AbbVie's business and results of operations.

AbbVie's biologic products may become subject to competition from biosimilars.

The Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act was passed on March 23, 2010 as Title VII to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The law created a framework for the approval of biosimilars in the United States and could allow competitors to reference data from biologic products already approved. In Europe, the European Commission has granted marketing authorizations for several biosimilars pursuant to a set of general and product class-specific guidelines for biosimilar approvals issued over the past few years. In addition, companies are developing biosimilars in other countries that could compete with AbbVie's biologic products. If competitors are able to obtain marketing approval for biosimilars referencing AbbVie's biologic products, AbbVie's products may become subject to competition from such biosimilars, with the attendant competitive pressure and consequences. Expiration or successful challenge of AbbVie's applicable patent rights could also trigger competition from other products, assuming any relevant exclusivity period has expired. As a result, AbbVie could face more litigation with respect to the validity and/or scope of patents relating to its biologic products.

The manufacture of many of AbbVie's products is a highly exacting and complex process, and if AbbVie or one of its suppliers encounters problems manufacturing AbbVie's products, AbbVie's business could suffer.

The manufacture of many of AbbVie's products is a highly exacting and complex process, due in part to strict regulatory requirements. Problems may arise during manufacturing for a variety of reasons, including equipment malfunction, failure to follow specific protocols and procedures, problems

with raw materials, delays related to the construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, including those intended to support future demand for AbbVie's products, changes in manufacturing production sites and limits to manufacturing capacity due to regulatory requirements, changes in the types of products produced, physical limitations that could inhibit continuous supply, man-made or natural disasters, and environmental factors. If problems arise during the production of a batch of product, that batch of product may have to be discarded and AbbVie may experience product shortages or incur added expenses. This could, among other things, lead to increased costs, lost revenue, damage to customer relations, time and expense spent investigating the cause and, depending on the cause, similar losses with respect to other batches or products. If problems are not discovered before the product is released to the market, recall and product liability costs may also be incurred.

AbbVie relies on single sources of supply for certain products and services, and an interruption in the supply of those products and services could adversely affect AbbVie's business and results of operations.

AbbVie has a single source of supply for certain products and services. For example, the filling and packaging of HUMIRA syringes to be sold outside of the United States and Puerto Rico is performed by a single supplier at its two different facilities. AbbVie maintains significant inventory of HUMIRA syringes intended to reduce the risk of supply disruption and is in the process of obtaining regulatory approvals for its own syringe-filling and packaging facility in the United States to supply syringes outside of the United States and Puerto Rico. AbbVie also uses a number of products in the manufacturing process for HUMIRA that are currently sourced from single suppliers. AbbVie believes alternative sources for all products used in the manufacturing process for HUMIRA are currently available.

The failure of a single-source supplier to fulfill its contractual obligations in a timely manner or as a result of regulatory noncompliance or physical disruption at a manufacturing site may impair AbbVie's ability to deliver its products to customers on a timely and competitive basis, which could adversely affect AbbVie's business and results of operations. Finding an alternative supplier could take a significant amount of time and involve significant expense due to the nature of the services and the need to obtain regulatory approvals. AbbVie cannot guarantee that it will be able to reach agreement with alternative providers or that regulatory authorities would approve AbbVie's use of such alternatives. AbbVie does, however, carry business interruption insurance, which provides a degree of protection in the case of a failure by a single-source supplier.

Significant safety or efficacy issues could arise for AbbVie's products, which could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's revenues and financial condition.

Pharmaceutical products receive regulatory approval based on data obtained in controlled clinical trials of limited duration. Following regulatory approval, these products will be used over longer periods of time in many patients. Investigators may also conduct additional, and perhaps more extensive, studies. In addition, due to various product withdrawals and other significant safety issues related to pharmaceutical products, the amount of time to obtain regulatory approval has increased industrywide and some health authorities are re-reviewing select products that are already marketed.

If new safety or efficacy issues are reported or if new scientific information becomes available (including results of post-marketing Phase IV trials), or if there are changes in government standards regarding safety, efficacy or labeling, AbbVie may be required to amend the conditions of use for a product. The FDA has authority, based on such new clinical or scientific information, to require post-marketing studies, clinical trials and labeling changes and compliance with FDA-approved risk evaluation and mitigation strategies. The FDA's exercise of this authority could result in delays or increased costs during product development, clinical trials and regulatory review, increased costs to comply with additional post-approval regulatory requirements and potential restrictions on marketing of approved products. Regulatory agencies outside of the United States often have similar authority.

New safety data may emerge from adverse event reports, post-marketing studies, whether conducted by AbbVie or by others and whether mandated by regulatory agencies or voluntary, and other sources and may adversely affect sales of AbbVie's products. For example, AbbVie may voluntarily provide or be required to provide updated information on a product's label or narrow its approved indication, either of which could reduce the product's market acceptance. If serious safety or efficacy issues with an AbbVie product arise, sales of the product could be halted by AbbVie or by regulatory authorities. Safety or efficacy issues affecting suppliers' or competitors' products also may reduce the market acceptance of AbbVie's products.

New data about AbbVie's products, or products similar to its products, could negatively impact demand for AbbVie's products due to real or perceived safety issues or uncertainty regarding efficacy and, in some cases, could result in product withdrawal. Furthermore, new data and information, including information about product misuse, may lead government agencies, professional societies, practice management groups or organizations involved with various diseases to publish guidelines or recommendations related to the use of AbbVie's products or the use of related therapies or place restrictions on sales. Such guidelines or recommendations may lead to lower sales of AbbVie's products.

AbbVie is subject to product liability claims and lawsuits that may adversely affect its business and results of operations.

In the ordinary course of business, AbbVie is the subject of product liability claims and lawsuits alleging that AbbVie's products or the products of other companies that it promotes have resulted or could result in an unsafe condition for or injury to patients. Product liability claims and lawsuits and safety alerts or product recalls, regardless of their ultimate outcome, may have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's business and reputation and on its ability to attract and retain customers. Consequences may also include additional costs, a decrease in market share for the products, lower income and exposure to other claims. Product liability losses are self-insured. Product liability claims could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's business and results of operations.

AbbVie is subject to cost-containment efforts and pricing pressures that could cause a reduction in future revenues and operating income.

Cost-containment efforts by governments and private organizations are described in greater detail in the section captioned "Business—Regulation—Commercialization, Distribution and Manufacturing." To the extent these cost containment efforts are not offset by greater demand, increased patient access to health care, or other factors, AbbVie's future revenues and operating income will be reduced. In the United States, the European Union and other countries, AbbVie's business has experienced downward pressure on product pricing, and this pressure could increase in the future.

In the United States, practices of managed care groups and institutional and governmental purchasers and U.S. federal laws and regulations related to Medicare and Medicaid, including the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, contribute to pricing pressures. Recently enacted changes to the health care system in the United States and the increased purchasing power of entities that negotiate on behalf of Medicare, Medicaid, and private sector beneficiaries could result in additional pricing pressures.

In numerous major markets worldwide, the government plays a significant role in funding health care services and determining the pricing and reimbursement of pharmaceutical products. Consequently, in those markets, AbbVie is subject to government decision making and budgetary actions with respect to its products. In particular, there were government-mandated price reductions for many pharmaceutical products in many European countries in 2010 and 2011, and AbbVie anticipates continuing pricing pressures in Europe. Differences between countries in pricing regulations could lead

to third-party cross-border trading in AbbVie's products that results in a reduction in future revenues and operating income.

AbbVie is subject to numerous governmental regulations, and it can be costly to comply with these regulations and to develop compliant products and processes.

AbbVie's products are subject to rigorous regulation by numerous international, supranational, federal, and state authorities, as described in the section titled "Business—Regulation—Discovery and Clinical Development." The process of obtaining regulatory approvals to market a pharmaceutical product can be costly and time-consuming, and approvals might not be granted for future products, or additional indications or uses of existing products, on a timely basis, if at all. Delays in the receipt of, or failure to obtain approvals for, future products, or new indications and uses, could result in delayed realization of product revenues, reduction in revenues, and substantial additional costs.

In addition, AbbVie cannot guarantee that it will remain compliant with applicable regulatory requirements once approval has been obtained for a product. These requirements include, among other things, regulations regarding manufacturing practices, product labeling, and advertising and postmarketing reporting, including adverse event reports and field alerts due to manufacturing quality concerns. Many of AbbVie's facilities and procedures and those of its suppliers also are subject to ongoing regulation, including periodic inspection by regulatory authorities. AbbVie must incur expense and spend time and effort to ensure compliance with these complex regulations.

Possible regulatory actions in the event of non-compliance could include warning letters, fines, damages, injunctions, civil penalties, recalls, seizures of AbbVie's products, and criminal prosecution. These actions could result in substantial modifications to AbbVie's business practices and operations; refunds, recalls, or seizures of AbbVie's products; a total or partial shutdown of production in one or more of AbbVie's or its suppliers' facilities while AbbVie or its supplier remedies the alleged violation; the inability to obtain future approvals; and withdrawals or suspensions of current products from the market. Any of these events could disrupt AbbVie's business and have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

Laws and regulations affecting government benefit programs could impose new obligations on AbbVie, require it to change its business practices, and restrict its operations in the future.

The health care industry is subject to various federal, state, and international laws and regulations pertaining to government benefit programs reimbursement, rebates, price reporting and regulation, and health care fraud and abuse. In the United States, these laws include anti-kickback and false claims laws, the Medicaid Rebate Statute, the Veterans Health Care Act, and individual state laws relating to pricing and sales and marketing practices. Violations of these laws may be punishable by criminal and/or civil sanctions, including, in some instances, substantial fines, imprisonment, and exclusion from participation in federal and state health care programs, including Medicare, Medicaid, and Veterans Administration health programs. These laws and regulations are broad in scope and they are subject to evolving interpretations, which could require AbbVie to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or to alter one or more of its sales or marketing practices. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt AbbVie's business and result in a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

Changes in laws and regulations may adversely affect AbbVie's business.

As described above, the development, manufacture, marketing, sale, promotion, and distribution of AbbVie's products are subject to comprehensive government regulation. Changes in these regulations could affect AbbVie in various ways. For example, under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, AbbVie pays a fee related to its

pharmaceuticals sales to government programs and, beginning in 2013, must record and report any transfers of value to physicians and teaching hospitals. Similar reporting requirements have been enacted on a state level in the United States and within the European Union and an increasing number of countries worldwide have adopted or are considering similar laws. Future legislation and regulation in the markets that AbbVie serves could affect access to health care products and services, increase rebates, reduce prices or the rate of price increases for health care products and services, change health care delivery systems, create new fees and obligations for the pharmaceuticals industry, or require additional reporting and disclosure. Such legislation and regulation could adversely affect AbbVie's business, results of operations, cash flow, financial condition and prospects.

AbbVie could be subject to increased monetary penalties and/or other sanctions, including exclusion from federal health care programs, if it fails to comply with the terms of the May 7, 2012 resolution of the Department of Justice's investigation into sales and marketing activities for Depakote.

On May 7, 2012, Abbott settled U.S. federal and 49 state investigations into its sales and marketing activities for Depakote by pleading guilty to a misdemeanor violation of the Food Drug & Cosmetic Act (FDCA) and agreeing to pay approximately \$700 million in criminal fines and forfeitures and approximately \$900 million to resolve civil claims. A non-cash charge related to these investigations was previously recorded, as discussed in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Under the plea agreement, Abbott submitted to a term of probation that is initially set at 5 years, and will be shortened to 3 years upon the separation of Abbott and AbbVie. The obligations of the plea agreement transfer to and become fully binding on AbbVie upon the separation and distribution. The conditions of probation include certain reporting requirements, maintenance of certain compliance measures, certifications of AbbVie's CEO and board of directors, and other conditions. If AbbVie violates the terms of its probation, it may face additional monetary sanctions and other such remedies as the court deems appropriate. In addition, Abbott entered into a five-year Corporate Integrity Agreement (CIA) with the Office of Inspector General for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (OIG). The obligations of the CIA transfer to and become fully binding on AbbVie upon the separation and distribution. The CIA requires enhancements to certain compliance procedures and contains numerous reporting and monitoring obligations and certifications from AbbVie's board of directors. If AbbVie fails to comply with the CIA, the OIG may impose monetary penalties or exclude AbbVie from federal health care programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. AbbVie and Abbott may be subject to third party claims and shareholder lawsuits in connection with the settlement, and AbbVie may be required to indemnify all or a portion of Abbott's costs.

AbbVie's compliance with the obligations of the May 7, 2012 resolution of the Department of Justice's investigation into the sales and marketing activities for Depakote will impose costs and burdens on AbbVie.

On May 7, 2012 Abbott Laboratories settled U.S. federal and 49 state investigations into its sales and marketing activities for Depakote by pleading guilty to a misdemeanor violation of the FDCA and agreeing to pay criminal fines, forfeitures, and civil damages. In addition, Abbott entered into a five-year CIA with the OIG. The obligations of the plea agreement and the CIA transfer to and become fully binding on AbbVie upon the separation and distribution. Compliance with the requirements of the settlement will impose additional costs and burdens on AbbVie, including in the form of employee training, third party audit, compliance reviews, and management attention.

The international nature of AbbVie's business subjects it to additional business risks that may cause its revenue and profitability to decline.

AbbVie's business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. Sales outside of the United States make up approximately 45 percent of AbbVie's net sales. The risks associated with its operations outside the United States include:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- changes in medical reimbursement policies and programs;
- multiple legal and regulatory requirements that are subject to change and that could restrict AbbVie's ability to manufacture, market, and sell its products;
- differing local product preferences and product requirements;
- trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- difficulty in establishing, staffing, and managing operations;
- differing labor regulations;
- potentially negative consequences from changes in or interpretations of tax laws;
- political and economic instability, including sovereign debt issues;
- price and currency exchange controls, limitations on participation in local enterprises, expropriation, nationalization, and other governmental action;
- inflation, recession and fluctuations in interest rates;
- compulsory licensing or diminished protection of intellectual property; and
- potential penalties or other adverse consequences for violations of anti-corruption, anti-bribery and other similar laws and regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.K. Bribery Act.

These risks may, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's revenues and profitability.

Further deterioration in the economic position and credit quality of certain European countries may negatively affect AbbVie's results of operations.

Financial instability and fiscal deficits in certain European countries, including Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, may result in additional austerity measures to reduce costs, including health care costs. If economic conditions continue to worsen, this could result in lengthening the time or reducing the collectability of AbbVie's outstanding trade receivables and increasing government efforts to reduce health care spending, leading to reductions in drug prices and utilization of AbbVie's products. Ongoing sovereign debt issues in these countries could increase AbbVie's collection risk given that a significant amount of AbbVie's receivables in these countries are with governmental health care systems.

AbbVie may not be able to realize the expected benefits of its investments in emerging markets.

AbbVie seeks to make investments in key emerging markets, including Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, and Turkey, but cannot guarantee that its efforts to expand sales in these markets will succeed. Some emerging markets may be especially vulnerable to periods of financial instability or may have very limited resources to spend on health care. For AbbVie to successfully implement its emerging markets strategy, AbbVie must attract and retain qualified personnel or may be required to increase its

reliance on third-party distributors within certain emerging markets. Many of these countries have currencies that fluctuate substantially; if such currencies devalue and AbbVie cannot offset the devaluations, its financial performance within such countries could be adversely affected. In addition, price and currency exchange controls, limitations on participation in local enterprises, expropriation, nationalization, and other governmental actions could affect AbbVie's business and results of operations in emerging markets.

AbbVie may acquire other businesses, license rights to technologies or products, form alliances, or dispose of assets, which could cause it to incur significant expenses and could negatively affect profitability.

AbbVie may pursue acquisitions, technology licensing arrangements, and strategic alliances, or dispose of some of its assets, as part of its business strategy. AbbVie may not complete these transactions in a timely manner, on a cost-effective basis, or at all, and may not realize the expected benefits. If AbbVie is successful in making an acquisition, the products and technologies that are acquired may not be successful or may require significantly greater resources and investments than originally anticipated. AbbVie may not be able to integrate acquisitions successfully into its existing business and could incur or assume significant debt and unknown or contingent liabilities. AbbVie could also experience negative effects on its reported results of operations from acquisition or disposition-related charges, amortization of expenses related to intangibles and charges for impairment of long-term assets. These effects could cause a deterioration of AbbVie's credit rating and result in increased borrowing costs and interest expense.

Additionally, changes in AbbVie's structure, operations, revenues, costs, or efficiency resulting from major transactions such as acquisitions, divestitures, mergers, alliances, restructurings or other strategic initiatives, may result in greater than expected costs, may take longer than expected to complete or encounter other difficulties, including the need for regulatory approval where appropriate.

AbbVie is dependent on wholesale distributors for distribution of its products in the United States and, accordingly, its results of operations could be adversely affected if they encounter financial difficulties.

In 2011, three wholesale distributors—AmerisourceBergen Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc. and McKesson Corporation—accounted for substantially all of AbbVie's sales in the United States. If one of its significant wholesale distributors encounters financial or other difficulties, such distributor may decrease the amount of business that it does with AbbVie, and AbbVie may be unable to collect all the amounts that the distributor owes it on a timely basis or at all, which could negatively impact AbbVie's business and results of operations.

Changes in the terms of rebate and chargeback programs, which are common in the pharmaceuticals industry, could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's operations.

Approximately 67% of AbbVie's gross revenues are subject to various forms of rebates and allowances. Rebates related to government programs, such as fee-for-service Medicaid or Medicaid managed care programs, arise from laws and regulations. AbbVie cannot predict if additional government initiatives to contain health care costs or other factors could lead to new or modified regulatory requirements that include higher or incremental rebates or discounts. Other rebate and discount programs arise from contractual agreements with private payers. Various factors, including market factors and the ability of private payers to control patient access to products, may provide payers the leverage to negotiate higher or additional rebates or discounts that could have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's operations.

AbbVie is subject to evolving and complex tax laws, which may result in additional liabilities that may affect results of operations.

AbbVie is subject to evolving and complex tax laws in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgment is required for determining AbbVie's tax liabilities, and AbbVie's tax returns will be periodically examined by various tax authorities. Although Abbott will retain the risk for tax contingencies arising from operations pre-separation, AbbVie will have risks for future tax contingencies arising from operations post-separation. Due to the complexity of tax contingencies, the ultimate resolution of any tax matters related to operations post-separation may result in payments greater or less than amounts accrued.

In addition, AbbVie may be impacted by changes in tax laws, including tax rate changes, changes to the laws related to the treatment and remittance of foreign earnings, new tax laws, and subsequent interpretations of tax law in the United States and other jurisdictions.

The investment of AbbVie's cash balance and investments in marketable securities are subject to risks that may cause losses and affect the liquidity of these investments.

AbbVie expects to invest its cash balance in a portfolio of short-term investments, primarily securities of the U.S. federal government and its agencies, U.S. corporate debt securities, U.S. and foreign commercial paper, and certificates of deposit at major banks. These investments will be subject to credit, liquidity, market, and interest rate risks. If such investments suffer market price declines, AbbVie may recognize in its earnings the decline in the fair value of these investments below their cost basis when the decline is judged to be other than temporary. The risks associated with AbbVie's expected cash balance and investment portfolio may have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's results of operations and financial condition.

AbbVie may need additional financing in the future to meet its capital needs or to make opportunistic acquisitions, and such financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all, and may be dilutive to existing stockholders.

AbbVie may need to seek additional financing for its general corporate purposes. For example, it may need to increase its investment in research and development activities or need funds to make acquisitions. AbbVie may be unable to obtain any desired additional financing on terms favorable to it, if at all. If AbbVie fails to obtain or loses an investment grade credit rating or adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, AbbVie may be unable to fund its expansion, successfully develop or enhance products, or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could negatively affect AbbVie's business. If AbbVie raises additional funds through the issuance of equity securities, its stockholders will experience dilution of their ownership interest. If AbbVie raises additional funds by issuing debt, it may be subject to limitations on its operations due to restrictive covenants.

AbbVie depends on information technology and a failure of those systems could adversely affect AbbVie's business.

AbbVie relies on sophisticated information technology systems to operate its business. These systems are potentially vulnerable to malicious intrusion, random attack, or breakdown. Although AbbVie has invested in the protection of its data and information technology and also monitors its systems on an ongoing basis, there can be no assurance that these efforts will prevent breakdowns or breaches in AbbVie's information technology systems that could adversely affect AbbVie's business.

Other factors can have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's profitability and financial condition.

Many other factors can affect AbbVie's profitability and financial condition, including:

- changes in or interpretations of laws and regulations, including changes in accounting standards, taxation requirements, product marketing application standards, and environmental laws;
- differences between the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities and their actual value, particularly for pensions, retiree health care, stock compensation, intangibles, and goodwill; and for contingent liabilities such as litigation, the absence of a recorded amount, or an amount recorded at the minimum, compared to the actual amount;
- changes in the rate of inflation (including the cost of raw materials, commodities, and supplies), interest rates, market value of AbbVie's equity investments, and the performance of investments held by it or its employee benefit trusts;
- changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties that transact business with or provide services to AbbVie or its employee benefit trusts; and
- changes in business, economic, and political conditions, including: war, political instability, terrorist attacks, the threat of future terrorist activity and related military action; natural disasters; the cost and availability of insurance due to any of the foregoing events; labor disputes, strikes, slow-downs, or other forms of labor or union activity; and pressure from third-party interest groups.

Risks Related to the Separation

AbbVie has no history operating as an independent company, and AbbVie's historical and pro forma financial information is not necessarily representative of the results that it would have achieved as a separate, publicly traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of its future results.

The historical information about AbbVie in this information statement refers to AbbVie's business as operated by and integrated with Abbott. AbbVie's historical and pro forma financial information included in this information statement is derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of Abbott. Accordingly, the historical and pro forma financial information included in this information statement does not necessarily reflect the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows that AbbVie would have achieved as a separate, publicly traded company during the periods presented or those that AbbVie will achieve in the future primarily as a result of the factors described below:

- Prior to the separation, AbbVie's business was operated by Abbott as part of its broader corporate organization, rather than as an independent company. Abbott or one of its affiliates performed various corporate functions for AbbVie, such as accounting, information technology, and finance. Following the separation, Abbott will provide some of these functions to AbbVie, as described in "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution." AbbVie's historical and pro forma financial results reflect allocations of corporate expenses from Abbott for such functions and are likely to be less than the expenses AbbVie would have incurred had it operated as a separate publicly traded company. AbbVie will need to make significant investments to replicate or outsource from other providers certain facilities, systems, infrastructure, and personnel to which AbbVie will no longer have access after its separation from Abbott. These initiatives to develop AbbVie's independent ability to operate without access to Abbott's existing operational and administrative infrastructure will be costly to implement. AbbVie may not be able to operate its business efficiently or at comparable costs, and its profitability may decline;

- Currently, AbbVie's business is integrated with the other businesses of Abbott. AbbVie is able to use Abbott's size and purchasing power in procuring various goods and services and has shared economies of scope and scale in costs, employees, vendor relationships and customer relationships. Although AbbVie will enter into transition agreements with Abbott, these arrangements may not fully capture the benefits AbbVie has enjoyed as a result of being integrated with Abbott and may result in AbbVie paying higher charges than in the past for these services. As a separate, independent company, AbbVie may be unable to obtain goods and services at the prices and terms obtained prior to the separation, which could decrease AbbVie's overall profitability. As a separate, independent company, AbbVie may also not be as successful in negotiating favorable tax treatments and credits with governmental entities. This could have an adverse effect on AbbVie's results of operations and financial condition following the completion of the separation;
- Generally, AbbVie's working capital requirements and capital for its general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, research and development and capital expenditures, have historically been satisfied as part of the corporate-wide cash management policies of Abbott. Following the completion of the separation, AbbVie may need to obtain additional financing from banks, through public offerings or private placements of debt or equity securities, strategic relationships or other arrangements;
- After the completion of the separation, the cost of capital for AbbVie's business may be higher than Abbott's cost of capital prior to the separation; and
- AbbVie's historical financial information does not reflect the debt it will incur as part of the separation and distribution or its obligations to purchase from Abbott certain operations and assets, and assume the corresponding liabilities, of AbbVie's business after the distribution date.

Other significant changes may occur in AbbVie's cost structure, management, financing and business operations as a result of operating as a company separate from Abbott. For additional information about the past financial performance of AbbVie's business and the basis of presentation of the historical combined financial statements and the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of AbbVie's business, see "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements," "Selected Historical Combined Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the historical financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this information statement.

As AbbVie builds its information technology infrastructure and transitions its data to its own systems, AbbVie could incur substantial additional costs and experience temporary business interruptions.

After the separation, AbbVie will install and implement information technology infrastructure to support its critical business functions, including accounting and reporting, manufacturing process control, customer service, inventory control and distribution. AbbVie may incur temporary interruptions in business operations if it cannot transition effectively from Abbott's existing transactional and operational systems, data centers and the transition services that support these functions as AbbVie replaces these systems. AbbVie may not be successful in implementing its new systems and transitioning its data, and it may incur substantially higher costs for implementation than currently anticipated. AbbVie's failure to avoid operational interruptions as it implements the new systems and replaces Abbott's information technology services, or its failure to implement the new systems and replace Abbott's services successfully, could disrupt its business and have a material adverse effect on its profitability. In addition, if AbbVie is unable to replicate or transition certain systems, its ability to comply with regulatory requirements could be impaired.

Abbott may fail to perform under various transaction agreements that will be executed as part of the separation or AbbVie may fail to have necessary systems and services in place when certain of the transaction agreements expire.

In connection with the separation, AbbVie and Abbott will enter into a separation and distribution agreement and will enter into various other agreements, including transition services agreements, a tax sharing agreement, an international commercial operations agreement, manufacture and supply agreements, an employee matters agreement, a special products master agreement, intellectual property license agreements, an information technology agreement and certain other commercial agreements. These agreements are discussed in greater detail in the section titled "AbbVie's Relationship With Abbott Following the Separation." Certain of these agreements will provide for the performance of services by each company for the benefit of the other for a period of time after the separation. AbbVie will rely on Abbott to satisfy its performance and payment obligations under these agreements. If Abbott is unable to satisfy its obligations under these agreements, including its indemnification obligations, AbbVie could incur operational difficulties or losses.

In addition, AbbVie and Abbott will enter into long-term arrangements for site-sharing at Abbott Park (Abbott's current headquarters), for a special products master agreement, and for Abbott to provide AbbVie with back office functions and other services in certain markets outside the United States until AbbVie has established sufficient back office infrastructure to conduct operations in such markets. These arrangements could lead to disputes between Abbott and AbbVie over the use of facilities, AbbVie's rights to certain shared intellectual property and territorial commercialization rights, and the allocation of costs and revenues for AbbVie's products and operations outside of the United States.

If AbbVie does not have in place its own systems and services, or if AbbVie does not have agreements with other providers of these services when the transaction or long-term agreements terminate, AbbVie may not be able to operate its business effectively and its profitability may decline. AbbVie is in the process of creating its own, or engaging third parties to provide, systems and services to replace many of the systems and services Abbott currently provides to it. AbbVie may not be successful in effectively or efficiently implementing these systems and services or in transitioning data from Abbott's systems to AbbVie's. These systems and services may also be more expensive or less efficient than the systems and services Abbott is expected to provide during the transition period.

AbbVie will be developing and implementing its own back office functions, administrative systems, personnel, and processes for markets outside the United States where Abbott will initially provide such functions. There can be no assurance that AbbVie will be able to implement such functions effectively and without disrupting its business in those markets.

Potential indemnification liabilities to Abbott pursuant to the separation agreement could materially adversely affect AbbVie.

The separation agreement with Abbott provides for, among other things, the principal corporate transactions required to effect the separation, certain conditions to the separation and provisions governing the relationship between AbbVie and Abbott with respect to and resulting from the separation. For a description of the separation agreement, see "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution—The Separation Agreement." Among other things, the separation agreement provides for indemnification obligations designed to make AbbVie financially responsible for substantially all liabilities that may exist relating to its business activities, whether incurred prior to or after the separation, as well as those obligations of Abbott assumed by AbbVie pursuant to the separation agreement, including those relating to Depakote. If AbbVie is required to indemnify Abbott under the circumstances set forth in the separation agreement, AbbVie may be subject to substantial liabilities.

There could be significant liability if the distribution is determined to be a taxable transaction.

A condition to the distribution is the receipt by Abbott of a private letter ruling from the IRS to the effect that, among other things, the separation and the distribution will qualify as a transaction that is tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code, and that this private letter ruling shall not be revoked or modified in any material respect. In addition, the distribution is conditioned upon Abbott's receipt of an opinion from outside tax counsel to the effect that the separation and the distribution will qualify as a transaction that is described in Sections 355(a) and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code. The ruling and the opinion will rely on certain facts, assumptions, representations and undertakings from Abbott and AbbVie regarding the past and future conduct of the companies' respective businesses and other matters. If any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings are incorrect or not satisfied, Abbott and its shareholders may not be able to rely on the ruling or the opinion of tax counsel and could be subject to significant tax liabilities. Notwithstanding the private letter ruling and opinion of tax counsel, the IRS could determine on audit that the separation is taxable if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings are not correct or have been violated or if it disagrees with the conclusions in the opinion that are not covered by the private letter ruling, or for other reasons, including as a result of certain significant changes in the share ownership of Abbott or AbbVie after the separation. If the separation is determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Abbott and its shareholders that are subject to U.S. federal income tax could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities and AbbVie could incur significant liabilities. For a description of the sharing of such liabilities between Abbott and AbbVie, see "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution—Tax Sharing Agreement."

AbbVie may not be able to engage in certain corporate transactions after the separation.

To preserve the tax-free treatment to Abbott of the separation and the distribution, under the tax sharing agreement that AbbVie will enter into with Abbott, AbbVie is restricted from taking any action that prevents the distribution and related transactions from being tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under the tax sharing agreement, for the two-year period following the distribution, AbbVie will be prohibited, except in certain circumstances, from:

- entering into any transaction resulting in the acquisition of 25% or more of its stock or substantially all of its assets, whether by merger or otherwise;
- merging, consolidating, or liquidating;
- issuing equity securities beyond certain thresholds;
- repurchasing its capital stock; and
- ceasing to actively conduct its business.

These restrictions may limit AbbVie's ability to pursue certain strategic transactions or other transactions that it may believe to be in the best interests of its stockholders or that might increase the value of its business. In addition, under the tax sharing agreement, AbbVie is required to indemnify Abbott against any such tax liabilities as a result of the acquisition of AbbVie's stock or assets, even if it did not participate in or otherwise facilitate the acquisition.

After the separation, certain of AbbVie's executive officers may have actual or potential conflicts of interest because of their previous positions at Abbott.

The ownership by AbbVie's expected executive officers of Abbott common shares, options, or other equity awards may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest. Because of their current or former positions with Abbott, certain of AbbVie's expected executive officers own Abbott

common shares, options to purchase Abbott common shares or other equity awards. Abbott common shares, options to purchase Abbott common shares or other equity awards may comprise a significant portion of some of these individuals' total personal financial assets. Following the separation, even though expected executive officers who are currently employees of Abbott will cease to be employees of Abbott, some AbbVie executive officers will continue to have a financial interest in Abbott common shares, which may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest when these individuals are faced with decisions that could have different implications for Abbott than the decisions have for AbbVie.

AbbVie may not achieve some or all of the expected benefits of the separation, and the separation may adversely affect AbbVie's business.

AbbVie may not be able to achieve the full strategic and financial benefits expected to result from the separation, or such benefits may be delayed or not occur at all. The separation and distribution is expected to provide the following benefits, among others: (i) a distinct investment identity allowing investors to evaluate the merits, performance, and future prospects of AbbVie separately from Abbott; (ii) more efficient allocation of capital for both Abbott and AbbVie; and (iii) direct access by AbbVie to the capital markets.

AbbVie may not achieve these and other anticipated benefits for a variety of reasons, including, among others: (a) the separation will require significant amounts of management's time and effort, which may divert management's attention from operating and growing AbbVie's business; (b) following the separation, AbbVie may be more susceptible to market fluctuations and other adverse events than if it were still a part of Abbott; (c) following the separation, AbbVie's business will be less diversified than Abbott's business prior to the separation; and (d) the other actions required to separate Abbott's and AbbVie's respective businesses could disrupt AbbVie's operations. If AbbVie fails to achieve some or all of the benefits expected to result from the separation, or if such benefits are delayed, the business, financial conditions, and results of operations of AbbVie could be adversely affected.

AbbVie may have received better terms from unaffiliated third parties than the terms it will receive in its agreements with Abbott.

The agreements AbbVie will enter into with Abbott in connection with the separation, including transition services agreements, a tax sharing agreement, an international commercial operations agreement, manufacturing and supply agreements, an employee matters agreement, a special products master agreement, intellectual property license agreements, an information technology agreement and certain other commercial agreements, were prepared in the context of the separation while AbbVie was still a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott. Accordingly, during the period in which the terms of those agreements were prepared, AbbVie did not have an independent board of directors or a management team that was independent of Abbott. As a result, the terms of those agreements may not reflect terms that would have resulted from arm's-length negotiations between unaffiliated third parties. Arm's-length negotiations between Abbott and an unaffiliated third party in another form of transaction, such as a buyer in a sale of a business transaction, may have resulted in more favorable terms to the unaffiliated third party. See "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution."

Challenges in the commercial and credit environment may adversely affect AbbVie's ability to complete the separation and AbbVie's future access to capital.

AbbVie's ability to issue debt or enter into other financing arrangements on acceptable terms could be adversely affected if there is a material decline in the demand for AbbVie's products or in the solvency of its customers or suppliers or other significantly unfavorable changes in economic conditions. Volatility in the world financial markets could increase borrowing costs or affect AbbVie's ability to access the capital markets. These conditions may adversely affect AbbVie's ability to obtain and maintain investment grade credit ratings prior to and following the separation.

No vote of the Abbott shareholders is required in connection with this distribution. As a result, if the distribution occurs and you do not want to receive AbbVie common shares in the distribution, your sole recourse will be to divest yourself of your Abbott common shares prior to the record date.

No vote of the Abbott shareholders is required in connection with the distribution. Accordingly, if the distribution occurs and you do not want to receive AbbVie common shares in the distribution, your only recourse will be to divest yourself of your Abbott common shares prior to the record date for the distribution.

Risks Related to AbbVie's Common Stock

AbbVie cannot be certain that an active trading market for its common stock will develop or be sustained after the separation, and following the separation, AbbVie's stock price may fluctuate significantly.

A public market for AbbVie's common stock does not currently exist. AbbVie anticipates that on or prior to the record date for the distribution, trading of shares of its common stock will begin on a "when-issued" basis and will continue through the distribution date. However, AbbVie cannot guarantee that an active trading market will develop or be sustained for its common stock after the separation. Nor can AbbVie predict the prices at which shares of its common stock may trade after the separation. Similarly, AbbVie cannot predict the effect of the separation on the trading prices of its common stock or whether the combined market value of the shares of AbbVie's common stock and the Abbott common shares will be less than, equal to or greater than the market value of Abbott's common shares prior to the separation.

The market price of AbbVie's common stock may fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, some of which may be beyond AbbVie's control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in AbbVie's operating results;
- changes in earnings estimated by securities analysts or AbbVie's ability to meet those estimates;
- the operating and stock price performance of comparable companies;
- changes to the regulatory and legal environment under which AbbVie operates; and
- domestic and worldwide economic conditions.

In addition, when the market price of a company's common stock drops significantly, stockholders often institute securities class action lawsuits against the company. A lawsuit against AbbVie could cause it to incur substantial costs and could divert the time and attention of its management and other resources.

A number of AbbVie's shares of common stock are or will be eligible for future sale, which may cause AbbVie's stock price to decline.

Any sales of substantial amounts of AbbVie's common stock in the public market or the perception that such sales might occur, in connection with the distribution or otherwise, may cause the market price of AbbVie's common stock to decline. Upon completion of the distribution, AbbVie expects that it will have an aggregate of approximately shares of its common stock issued and outstanding on . These shares will be freely tradeable without restriction or further registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), unless the shares are owned by one of AbbVie's "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act.

AbbVie is unable to predict whether large amounts of its common stock will be sold in the open market following the distribution. AbbVie is also unable to predict whether a sufficient number of buyers would be in the market at that time. A portion of Abbott's common stock is held by index funds

tied to the Standard & Poor's 500 Index or other stock indices. If AbbVie is not included in these indices at the time of distribution, these index funds will be required to sell AbbVie's stock.

AbbVie cannot guarantee the timing, amount, or payment of dividends on its common stock.

Although AbbVie expects to pay regular cash dividends following the separation, the timing, declaration, amount and payment of future dividends to stockholders will fall within the discretion of AbbVie's board of directors. The board's decisions regarding the payment of dividends will depend on many factors, such as AbbVie's financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, industry practice, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, and other factors that the board deems relevant. For more information, see "Dividend Policy." AbbVie's ability to pay dividends will depend on its ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and access capital markets. AbbVie cannot guarantee that it will pay a dividend in the future or continue to pay any dividend if AbbVie commences paying dividends.

Your percentage of ownership in AbbVie may be diluted in the future.

In the future, your percentage ownership in AbbVie may be diluted because of equity issuances for acquisitions, capital market transactions or otherwise, including equity awards that AbbVie will be granting to AbbVie's directors, officers and employees. AbbVie's employees will have options to purchase shares of its common stock after the distribution as a result of conversion of their Abbott stock options (in whole or in part) to AbbVie stock options. AbbVie anticipates its compensation committee will grant additional stock options or other stock-based awards to its employees after the distribution. Such awards will have a dilutive effect on AbbVie's earnings per share, which could adversely affect the market price of AbbVie's common stock. From time to time, AbbVie will issue additional options or other stock-based awards to its employees under AbbVie's employee benefits plans.

In addition, AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will authorize AbbVie to issue, without the approval of AbbVie's stockholders, one or more classes or series of preferred stock having such designation, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, including preferences over AbbVie's common stock respecting dividends and distributions, as AbbVie's board of directors generally may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of AbbVie's common stock. For example, AbbVie could grant the holders of preferred stock the right to elect some number of AbbVie's directors in all events or on the happening of specified events or the right to veto specified transactions. Similarly, the repurchase or redemption rights or liquidation preferences AbbVie could assign to holders of preferred stock could affect the residual value of the common stock. See "Description of AbbVie's Capital Stock."

Certain provisions in AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws, and of Delaware law, may prevent or delay an acquisition of AbbVie, which could decrease the trading price of AbbVie's common stock.

AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws will contain, and Delaware law contains, provisions that are intended to deter coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids by making such practices or bids unacceptably expensive to the bidder and to encourage prospective acquirors to negotiate with AbbVie's board of directors rather than to attempt a hostile takeover. These provisions include, among others:

- the inability of AbbVie's stockholders to call a special meeting;
- rules regarding how stockholders may present proposals or nominate directors for election at stockholder meetings;

- the right of AbbVie's board to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval;
- the division of AbbVie's board of directors into three classes of directors, with each class serving a staggered three-year term;
- a provision that stockholders may only remove directors with cause;
- the ability of AbbVie's directors, and not stockholders, to fill vacancies on AbbVie's board of directors; and
- the requirement that the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least 80 percent of AbbVie's voting stock is required to amend certain provisions in AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and AbbVie's amended and restated by-laws relating to the number, term and election of AbbVie's directors, the filling of board vacancies, the calling of special meetings of stockholders and director and officer indemnification provisions.

In addition, because AbbVie has not chosen to be exempt from Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, this provision could also delay or prevent a change of control that you may favor. Section 203 provides that, subject to limited exceptions, persons that acquire, or are affiliated with a person that acquires, more than 15 percent of the outstanding voting stock of a Delaware corporation shall not engage in any business combination with that corporation, including by merger, consolidation or acquisitions of additional shares, for a three-year period following the date on which that person or its affiliates becomes the holder of more than 15 percent of the corporation's outstanding voting stock.

AbbVie believes these provisions will protect its stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirors to negotiate with AbbVie's board of directors and by providing AbbVie's board of directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. These provisions are not intended to make the company immune from takeovers. However, these provisions will apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that AbbVie's board of directors determines is not in the best interests of AbbVie and AbbVie's stockholders. These provisions may also prevent or discourage attempts to remove and replace incumbent directors.

Several of the agreements that AbbVie has entered into with Abbott require Abbott's consent to any assignment by AbbVie of its rights and obligations under the agreements. These agreements will generally expire within two years of AbbVie's separation from Abbott, except for certain agreements that will continue for longer terms and in some cases for the life of the products covered by the agreements. The consent and termination rights set forth in these agreements might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control that you may consider favorable. See "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution" and "Description of AbbVie's Capital Stock" for a more detailed description of these agreements and provisions.

In addition, an acquisition or further issuance of AbbVie's stock could trigger the application of Section 355(e) of the Internal Revenue Code. For a discussion of Section 355(e), see "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences." Under the tax sharing agreement, AbbVie would be required to indemnify Abbott for the resulting tax, and this indemnity obligation might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control that you may consider favorable.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This information statement and other materials Abbott and AbbVie have filed or will file with the SEC contain, or will contain, certain forward-looking statements regarding business strategies, market potential, future financial performance and other matters. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "project" and similar expressions, among others, generally identify "forward-looking statements," which speak only as of the date the statements were made. The matters discussed in these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected, anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. In particular, information included under "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Business," and "The Separation and Distribution" contain forward-looking statements. Where, in any forward-looking statement, an expectation or belief as to future results or events is expressed, such expectation or belief is based on the current plans and expectations of AbbVie management and expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated include the matters described under "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

DIVIDEND POLICY

AbbVie expects that it will pay a regular cash dividend. However, the timing, declaration, amount of, and payment of any dividends following the separation by AbbVie is within the discretion of its board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including AbbVie's financial condition, earnings, capital requirements of its operating subsidiaries, covenants associated with certain of AbbVie's debt service obligations, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice, ability to access capital markets, and other factors deemed relevant by its board of directors. Moreover, if AbbVie determines to pay any dividend in the future, there can be no assurance that it will continue to pay such dividends or the amount of such dividends.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth AbbVie's capitalization as of March 31, 2012 on a historical basis and on a pro forma basis to give effect to the pro forma adjustments included in AbbVie's unaudited pro forma financial information. The information below is not necessarily indicative of what AbbVie's capitalization would have been had the separation, distribution and related financing transactions been completed as of March 31, 2012. In addition, it is not indicative of AbbVie's future capitalization. This table should be read in conjunction with "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements," "Selected Historical Combined Financial Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and AbbVie's combined financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this information statement.

	<u>As of March 31, 2012</u>	
	<u>(dollars in millions)</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Pro Forma</u>
Debt:		
Total debt	\$ —	
Equity:		
Common stock, no par value	—	
Additional paid-in capital	—	
Net parent company investment in AbbVie	11,857	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	194	
Total Capitalization	\$ 12,051	

AbbVie has not yet finalized its post-distribution capitalization. Pro forma financial information reflecting AbbVie's post-distribution capitalization will be included in an amendment to this information statement.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial statements consist of unaudited pro forma combined statements of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 and an unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of March 31, 2012. The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements reported below should be read in conjunction with AbbVie's "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," the historical combined annual and condensed interim financial statements and the corresponding notes included elsewhere in this information statement.

The following unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet and statements of earnings have been derived from AbbVie's historical combined annual and condensed interim financial statements included elsewhere in this information statement. The statements are for informational purposes only and do not purport to represent what AbbVie's financial position and results of operations actually would have been had the separation and distribution occurred on the dates indicated, or to project AbbVie's financial performance for any future period.

Abbott did not account for AbbVie as, and AbbVie was not operated as a separate, independent company for the periods presented. Due to regulations governing the preparation of pro forma financial statements, the pro forma financial statements do not reflect certain estimated incremental expenses associated with being an independent, public company because they are projected amounts based on judgmental estimates and are not factually supportable. The estimated incremental expenses associated with being an independent, public company include costs for information technology and costs associated with corporate administrative services such as tax, treasury, audit, risk management, legal, stockholder relations and human resources.

The pro forma balance sheet adjustments assume that AbbVie's separation from Abbott occurred as of March 31, 2012. The pro forma adjustments to the combined statements of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 assume that the separation occurred as of January 1, 2011.

The unaudited pro forma combined statements of earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of March 31, 2012 have been adjusted to give effect to the following transactions:

- the contribution by Abbott to AbbVie of the assets and liabilities that comprise AbbVie's business,
- the transfer of various corporate and other assets and liabilities not included in AbbVie's historical combined balance sheet,
- the issuance of of debt at an interest rate of %,
- the issuance of approximately shares of AbbVie's common stock, and
- the impact of the separation agreement, the tax matters agreement, transition services agreements, the employee matters agreement, manufacture and supply agreements and other commercial agreements between AbbVie and Abbott and the provisions contained therein.

ABBVIE
THE RESEARCH-BASED PHARMACEUTICALS BUSINESS OF ABBOTT LABORATORIES
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2012

(Dollars and Shares in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Net Sales	\$ 4,173	\$ (A)	\$
Cost of products sold	1,156	(A)(B)	
Research and development	642	—	642
Acquired in-process and collaborations research and development	150	—	150
Selling, general and administrative	1,247	(B)	
Total Operating Cost and Expenses	3,195		
Operating Earnings	978		
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	10	—	10
Interest expense, net	—	(C)	
Other (income) expense, net	(38)	—	(38)
Earnings Before Taxes	1,006		
Taxes on Earnings	123	(D)	
Net Earnings	\$ 883	\$	\$
Unaudited Pro Forma Earnings Per Share			
Basic	N/A		
Diluted	N/A		
Average Number of Shares Used in Calculating Earnings Per Share			
Basic	N/A	(E)	
Diluted	N/A	(F)	

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements.

ABBVIE
THE RESEARCH-BASED PHARMACEUTICALS BUSINESS OF ABBOTT LABORATORIES
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

(Dollars and Shares in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Net Sales	\$ 17,444	\$ (A)	\$
Cost of products sold	4,639	\$ (A)(B)	
Research and development	2,618	—	2,618
Acquired in-process and collaborations research and development	673	—	673
Selling, general and administrative	5,894	(B)	
Total Operating Cost and Expenses	13,824		
Operating Earnings	3,620		
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	(30)	—	(30)
Interest expense, net	—	(C)	
Other (income) expense, net	(18)	—	(18)
Earnings Before Taxes	3,668		
Taxes on Earnings	235	(D)	
Net Earnings	\$ 3,433	\$	\$
Unaudited Pro Forma Earnings Per Share			
Basic	N/A		
Diluted	N/A		
Average Number of Shares Used in Calculating Earnings Per Share			
Basic	N/A	(E)	
Diluted	N/A	(F)	

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements.

ABBVIE
THE RESEARCH-BASED PHARMACEUTICALS BUSINESS OF ABBOTT LABORATORIES
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
AS OF MARCH 31, 2012

(Dollars in Millions)

	Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41	\$ (G)	\$
Investments, primarily U.S. treasury bills	2	—	2
Trade receivables	3,647	(A)	
Inventories	916	(A)	
Deferred income taxes, prepaid expenses and other receivables	2,145	(J)	
Total Current Assets	6,751		
Investments	221		221
Net property and equipment	2,169	(J)	
Intangible assets, net of amortization	2,745	—	2,745
Goodwill	6,164	—	6,164
Deferred income taxes and other assets	912	(D)(J)	
Total Assets	\$ 18,962	\$	\$
Current Liabilities:			
Trade accounts payable	\$ 476	—	\$ 476
Salaries, wages and commissions	359	—	359
Accrued sales rebates	1,439	—	1,439
Other accrued liabilities	3,241	(J)	
Total Current Liabilities	5,515		
Long-term Debt	—	(G)	
Other Long-term Liabilities	1,396	(I)(J)	
Common Stock	—	(H)	
Additional Paid-in Capital	—	(H)	
Net parent company investment in AbbVie	11,857	(11,857)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	194	(I)	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 18,962	\$	\$

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements.

ABBVIE
THE RESEARCH-BASED PHARMACEUTICALS BUSINESS OF ABBOTT LABORATORIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (A) Reflects the effect of the actual manufacturing and supply agreements that AbbVie and Abbott will enter into prior to separation. The financial terms are not expected to change. The revenue adjustment reflects the revenue that AbbVie will record for product manufactured and sold to Abbott under manufacturing and supply arrangements. Pricing under these arrangements will reflect AbbVie's costs plus a manufacturing profit. The Cost of products sold adjustment reflects the costs incurred to manufacture certain products for Abbott as well as the incremental costs that AbbVie will record for purchases of other products from Abbott under manufacturing and supply arrangements. Historically, inventory transfers between AbbVie and Abbott were recorded at cost.
- (B) Reflects the difference in costs to be incurred by AbbVie for the services to be provided by Abbott or AbbVie to the other party under the actual transition services agreements that AbbVie and Abbott will enter into prior to separation. The financial terms are not expected to change.
- (C) Reflects interest expense related to approximately \$ in debt that AbbVie expects to issue. Based on AbbVie's currently expected debt rating, the interest rate on the debt is expected to be approximately %. Interest expense was calculated assuming constant debt levels throughout the periods. Interest expense may be higher or lower if AbbVie's actual interest rate or credit ratings change. A 1% change to the annual interest rate would change net income by \$ million on an annual basis.
- (D) Reflects the tax effects of the pro forma adjustments at the applicable statutory income tax rates.
- (E) The number of AbbVie shares used to compute basic earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2012 is based on the number of shares of AbbVie common stock assumed to be outstanding on the distribution date, based on the number of Abbott common shares outstanding on December 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, respectively, assuming a distribution ratio of share[s] of AbbVie common stock for Abbott common shares outstanding. The number of Abbott shares used to determine the assumed distribution reflects the Abbott shares outstanding as of each balance sheet date, which is the most current information as of the date of those financial statements.
- (F) The number of shares used to compute diluted earnings per share is based on the number of basic shares of AbbVie common stock as described in Note E above, plus incremental shares assuming exercise of dilutive outstanding options and restricted stock awards.
- (G) Reflects the issuance of approximately \$ in debt and the distribution of \$ cash to Abbott.
- (H) On the distribution date, Abbott's net investment in AbbVie will be redesignated as AbbVie Shareholders' Equity and will be allocated between common stock and additional paid in capital based on the number of shares of AbbVie common stock outstanding at the distribution date.
- (I) Reflects the net retirement obligations expected to be transferred to AbbVie.
- (J) Reflects various corporate and other assets and liabilities to be transferred to AbbVie. These will include a portion of shared information technology assets.

SELECTED HISTORICAL COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth AbbVie's selected financial information derived from its (i) unaudited combined financial statements as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, which are not included in this information statement; (ii) audited combined financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, which are included elsewhere in this information statement; (iii) unaudited interim combined financial statements as of March 31, 2012 and for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, which are included elsewhere in this information statement; and (iv) unaudited interim combined balance sheet as of March 31, 2011, which is not included in this information statement. The historical financial information presented may not be indicative of the results of operations or financial position that would have been obtained if AbbVie had been an independent company during the periods shown or of AbbVie's future performance as an independent company.

The selected financial information should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and the corresponding notes included elsewhere in this information statement.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		For the Years Ended December 31				
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
(dollars in millions)							
Combined Statement of Earnings Data:							
Net Sales	\$ 4,173	\$ 3,897	\$ 17,444	\$ 15,638	\$ 14,214	\$ 14,179	\$ 12,236
Net Earnings	883	723	3,433	4,178	4,636	4,058	3,201
Combined Balance Sheet Data:							
Total Assets	18,962	21,408	19,657	21,135	15,858	16,601	15,669

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the audited combined financial statements and the corresponding notes, the unaudited interim condensed combined financial statements and the corresponding notes, and the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and the corresponding notes included elsewhere in this information statement. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements. The matters discussed in these forward-looking statements are subject to risk, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those made, projected or implied in the forward-looking statements. Please see "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Separation from Abbott

On October 19, 2011, Abbott announced its plan to separate into two independent publicly traded companies, one in diversified medical products and the other in research-based pharmaceuticals. For purposes of this discussion, AbbVie refers to the research-based pharmaceuticals business of Abbott prior to separation. To accomplish this separation, Abbott created a new company, AbbVie Inc. to be the parent company for the research-based pharmaceuticals business. AbbVie Inc. was incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 2012 and is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott. To effect the separation, Abbott will make a pro rata distribution of AbbVie Inc.'s common stock to Abbott's shareholders. The distribution is subject to a number of conditions, including the receipt of a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that, among other things, the distribution will qualify as a tax-free transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "The Separation and Distribution" section of this information statement for additional details on these conditions. After the distribution, AbbVie Inc. will operate as an independent, publicly-traded company.

AbbVie's products are materially consistent with the products sold by Abbott's Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products segment as reported in Abbott's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. In addition, AbbVie's sales include Abbott's contract manufacturing of pharmaceutical products. AbbVie's historical combined financial statements have been prepared on a stand-alone basis and are derived from Abbott's consolidated financial statements and accounting records. The combined financial statements reflect AbbVie's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as its business was operated as part of Abbott prior to the distribution, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The combined financial statements include the allocation of certain assets and liabilities that have historically been held at the Abbott corporate level but which are specifically identifiable or allocable to AbbVie. Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted funds held by Abbott were not allocated to AbbVie unless the cash or investments were held by an entity that is expected to be transferred to AbbVie. Long-term debt and short-term borrowings were not allocated to AbbVie as none of the debt recorded by Abbott is directly attributable to or guaranteed by AbbVie. All intracompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated. All intercompany transactions between AbbVie and Abbott are considered to be effectively settled in the combined financial statements at the time the transactions are recorded. The total net effect of the settlement of these intercompany transactions is reflected in the combined statement of cash flow as a financing activity and in the combined balance sheet as Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

The historical financial statements do not necessarily include all of the expenses that would have been incurred had AbbVie been a separate, stand-alone entity and may not necessarily reflect AbbVie's results of operations, financial position and cash flows had AbbVie been a stand-alone company during the periods presented. AbbVie's historical financial statements include an allocation of expenses related

to certain Abbott corporate functions, including senior management, legal, human resources, finance, information technology, and quality assurance. These expenses have been allocated to AbbVie based on direct usage or benefit where identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a pro rata basis of revenues, headcount, square footage, number of transactions or other measures. AbbVie considers the expense allocation methodology and results to be reasonable for all periods presented. However, the allocations may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred had AbbVie operated as an independent, publicly-traded company for the periods presented.

AbbVie expects to incur additional costs associated with being an independent, publicly-traded company, primarily from higher charges than in the past from Abbott for various services that will continue to be provided on a transition basis and from newly established or expanded corporate functions. AbbVie believes that cash flow from operations will be sufficient to fund these additional corporate expenses.

Overview and Outlook

AbbVie's revenues are derived primarily from the sale of a broad line of proprietary pharmaceutical products manufactured in AbbVie facilities and by third party manufacturers and sold to customers under short-term receivable arrangements. AbbVie operates in one business segment—pharmaceutical products. Substantially all of AbbVie's U.S. sales are to three wholesalers. Sales in markets outside the U.S. are approximately 45 percent of combined net sales. Patent protection and licenses, efficacy and safety of AbbVie products relative to other pharmaceuticals for a therapeutic category, and inclusion of AbbVie's products under a contract or by a pharmacy benefit manager most impact which products are sold; price controls, competition, and rebates, along with government budgets outside the U.S., most impact the net selling prices of products; and foreign currency translation impacts the measurement of net sales and costs.

Robust growth of HUMIRA in a broad range of indications, the acquisition of Solvay Group S.A.'s U.S. pharmaceuticals business and certain other product rights, the loss of patent protection for some pharmaceutical products, a federal government investigation of AbbVie's sales and marketing activities related to Depakote which has now been settled and the challenging economic environment in many countries around the world have impacted AbbVie's sales, costs and financial position over the last three years.

In 2003, AbbVie began the worldwide launch of HUMIRA for rheumatoid arthritis, followed by launches for five additional indications, which increased HUMIRA's worldwide sales to \$7.9 billion in 2011 compared to \$6.5 billion in 2010, and \$5.6 billion in 2009. In April 2012, HUMIRA received approval from the European Commission for the treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in adult patients who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy. In July 2012, HUMIRA received approval from the European Commission for the treatment of severe axial spondyloarthritis in adult patients who have no X-ray evidence of structural damage. AbbVie forecasts low double-digit growth for worldwide HUMIRA sales in 2012. AbbVie is studying additional indications for HUMIRA. Substantial research and development and selling support has been and continues to be dedicated to maximizing the worldwide potential of HUMIRA.

The acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business and certain other product rights for \$1.9 billion in February 2010 added several new products, including the U.S. rights to AndroGel and Creon, to AbbVie's portfolio. Increased generic competition resulted in U.S. Depakote sales declining from approximately \$330 million in 2009 to approximately \$150 million in 2011. Generic competition is expected to begin in the second half of 2012 for TriCor, in the second half of 2013 for Niaspan, and in the second half of 2013 or early 2014 for Trilipix. The decrease in U.S. sales of Zemplar from \$592 million in 2009 to \$255 million in 2011 reflects the impact of changes in reimbursement regulations resulting from U.S. health care reform legislation. Austerity measures implemented by

several European countries reduced health care spending and affected pharmaceuticals pricing in those countries in 2011 and 2010 and the impact is expected to continue in 2012.

Research and development is focused on therapeutic areas that include immunology, oncology, neuroscience, pain management, virology, renal disease and women's health. During the last three years, AbbVie acquired the rights to various in-process research and development projects, including the development of second-generation oral antioxidant inflammation modulators, a product for the treatment of chronic kidney disease and an oral, next-generation JAK1 inhibitor with the potential to treat rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune diseases. The April 2010 acquisition of Facet Biotech also enhanced AbbVie's early and mid-stage pipeline and included a biologic for multiple sclerosis and an oncology compound.

In 2010, the U.S. government passed health care reform legislation which included an increase in Medicaid rebate rates and the extension of the rebate to drugs provided through Medicaid managed care organizations beginning in 2010. The legislation also imposed annual fees which pharmaceutical manufacturers began paying in 2011, as well as additional rebates related to the Medicare Part D "donut hole" beginning in 2011. The legislation's negative impact on AbbVie's performance grew from more than \$200 million in 2010 to approximately \$400 million in 2011 and is expected to remain approximately \$400 million in 2012. The \$400 million in 2011 included approximately \$100 million for the annual pharmaceuticals manufacturing fee. This fee is not tax-deductible and is included in Selling, general, and administrative expenses.

During the next few years, AbbVie will focus on several key initiatives. AbbVie will continue maximizing the market potential of HUMIRA and other products, including AndroGel, Lupron, Synthroid, and Creon as well as advancing its research and development pipeline and investing in emerging markets. Research and development efforts will continue to focus a significant portion of expenditures on compounds for immunology, oncology, neuroscience, pain management, virology, renal disease and women's health. Current research and development projects are described in the "Research and Development Programs" section below.

Subsequent to the separation, AbbVie expects to incur one-time costs primarily to establish certain stand-alone AbbVie functions and information technology systems, further establish its infrastructure outside the U.S. and to complete the separation in certain countries. A portion of these expenditures will be capitalized and depreciated over the assets' useful lives while the remainder will be expensed as incurred, depending on the nature of the cost. AbbVie expects to fund these costs with cash from operating activities.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition and Sales Rebates—AbbVie recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured. Revenue from product sales is recognized when title and risk of loss have passed to the customer.

Approximately 67 percent of AbbVie's gross revenues are subject to various forms of rebates and allowances that AbbVie records as reductions of revenues at the time of sale. AbbVie provides rebates to pharmacy benefit management companies, state agencies that administer the federal Medicaid program, insurance companies that administer Medicare drug plans, wholesalers, group purchasing organizations, and other government agencies and private entities. Rebate amounts are usually based upon the volume of purchases using contractual or statutory prices for a product. For each type of rebate, the factors used in the calculations of the accrual for that rebate include the identification of which products have been sold subject to the rebate, which customer or government agency price terms apply for that rebate, and the estimated lag time between sale and payment of the rebate. Using historical trends for that rebate, adjusted for current changes, AbbVie estimates the amount of the

rebate that will be paid, and records the liability as a reduction of gross sales when AbbVie records its sale of the product. Settlement of the rebate generally occurs from two to eight months after sale. AbbVie regularly analyzes the historical rebate trends and makes adjustments to reserves for changes in trends and terms of rebate programs. Rebates and chargebacks charged against gross sales in 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounted to approximately \$3.7 billion, \$3.4 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, or 25.3 percent, 28.2 percent and 26.0 percent, respectively, based on gross sales of approximately \$14.7 billion, \$12.1 billion and \$10.3 billion, respectively, subject to rebate. A one-percentage point increase in the percentage of rebates to related gross sales would decrease net sales by approximately \$147 million in 2011. AbbVie considers a one-percentage point increase to be a reasonably likely increase in the percentage of rebates to related gross sales. Other allowances charged against gross sales were approximately \$292 million, \$263 million and \$215 million for cash discounts in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$325 million, \$190 million and \$128 million for returns in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Cash discounts can be reliably estimated. Product returns can be reliably estimated because AbbVie's historical returns are low, and because sales returns terms and other sales terms have remained relatively unchanged for several periods.

Management analyzes the adequacy of ending rebate accrual balances each quarter. In the U.S., the most significant charges against gross sales are for Medicaid and Medicare rebates, pharmacy benefit manager rebates and wholesaler chargebacks. Medicaid rebates relate to the Federal Medicaid program, which is administered by state agencies, whereby rebates are provided to participating state and local government entities under various laws and regulations, and in some cases supplemental rebates are also provided to the states under contractual agreements. Medicare rebates are negotiated with managed care organizations that manage prescription drug plans covering the Medicare Part D drug benefit. Pharmacy benefit manager rebates arise from contractual agreements with private health care plans that seek to reduce costs by negotiating discounts with pharmaceuticals manufacturers. Under wholesaler chargeback programs, the wholesaler charges AbbVie back for the difference between the price paid by the wholesaler to AbbVie and the price paid by the end customer to the wholesaler under contractual discount agreements negotiated between AbbVie and the end customer. In order to evaluate the adequacy of the ending accrual balances, for each type of rebate, management uses both internal and external data to estimate the level of inventory in the distribution channel and the rebate claims processing lag time for that rebate. External data sources used to estimate the inventory in the distribution channel include inventory levels periodically reported by wholesalers. Management estimates the processing lag time based on periodic sampling of claims data. To estimate the price rebate percentage, systems and calculations are used to track sales by product by customer and to estimate the contractual or statutory price. AbbVie's systems and calculations have developed over time as rebates have become more significant, and AbbVie believes they are reliable.

The following table is an analysis of the three largest rebate accruals, which comprise approximately 86 percent of the combined rebate provisions charged against revenues in 2011.

Remaining rebate provisions charged against gross sales are not significant in the determination of operating earnings. (dollars in millions)

	U.S. Pharmaceutical Products		
	Medicaid and Medicare Rebates	Pharmacy Benefit Manager Rebates	Wholesaler Chargebacks
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 295	\$ 228	\$ 146
Provisions	563	505	1,134
Payments	(506)	(494)	(1,120)
Balance at December 31, 2009	352	239	160
Provisions	899	841	1,162
Payments	(617)	(670)	(1,163)
Balance at December 31, 2010	634	410	159
Provisions	985	831	1,361
Payments	(899)	(735)	(1,349)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 720	\$ 506	\$ 171

Historically, adjustments to prior years' rebate accruals have not been material to net income. AbbVie employs various techniques to verify the accuracy of claims submitted to it, and where possible, works with the organizations submitting claims to gain insight into changes that might affect the rebate amounts. For Medicaid, Medicare and other government agency programs, the calculation of a rebate involves interpretations of relevant regulations, which are subject to challenge or change in interpretation.

Income Taxes—In AbbVie's combined financial statements, income tax expense and deferred tax balances have been calculated on a separate tax return basis although AbbVie's operations have historically been included in the tax returns filed by the respective Abbott entities of which the AbbVie business is a part. In the future, as a stand-alone entity, AbbVie will file tax returns on its own behalf and its deferred taxes and effective tax rate may differ from those in the historical periods.

AbbVie does not maintain an income taxes payable to/from account with Abbott. With the exception of certain entities outside the U.S. that will transfer to AbbVie at separation, AbbVie is deemed to settle current tax balances with the Abbott tax paying entities in the respective jurisdictions. These settlements are reflected as changes in Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

AbbVie operates in numerous countries where the tax returns of the Abbott entity of which AbbVie is a part are subject to audits and adjustments. Because AbbVie operates worldwide, the nature of the audit items are often very complex, and the objectives of the government auditors can result in a tax on the same income in more than one country. In accordance with the accounting rules relating to the measurement of tax contingencies, in order to recognize an uncertain tax benefit, the taxpayer must conclude that it will more likely than not sustain the position, and the measurement of the benefit is calculated as the largest amount that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon resolution of the benefit. Application of these rules requires a significant amount of judgment.

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into a tax sharing agreement prior to or concurrent with the separation. For tax contingencies prior to the separation, Abbott will indemnify and hold AbbVie harmless if the tax positions are settled for amounts in excess of recorded liabilities, and AbbVie will not benefit if prior tax positions are resolved more favorably than recorded amounts.

Intangible Assets and Goodwill—AbbVie has acquired and may continue to acquire significant intangible assets in connection with business combinations that AbbVie records at fair value.

Transactions involving the purchase or sale of intangible assets occur with some frequency between companies in the pharmaceuticals industry and valuations are usually based on a discounted cash flow analysis. The discounted cash flow model requires assumptions about the timing and amount of future net cash flows, risk, cost of capital, terminal values and market participants. Each of these factors can significantly affect the value of the intangible asset. AbbVie engages independent valuation experts who review AbbVie's critical assumptions and calculations for acquisitions of significant intangibles. AbbVie reviews the recoverability of definite-lived intangible assets each quarter using an undiscounted net cash flow approach. If the undiscounted cash flows of an intangible asset are less than the carrying value of an intangible asset, the intangible asset is written down to its fair value, which is usually the discounted cash flow amount. Where cash flows cannot be identified for an individual asset, the review is applied at the lowest level for which cash flows are identifiable. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, which relate to in-process research and development acquired in a business combination, are reviewed for impairment annually or when an event that could result in an impairment occurs. At March 31, 2012, goodwill and other intangible assets totaled \$6.2 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively. At December 31, 2011, goodwill and other intangible assets amounted to \$6.1 billion and \$2.9 billion, respectively, and amortization expense for intangible assets amounted to approximately \$764 million in 2011. There were no impairments of goodwill in 2011, 2010 or 2009 and the results of the last impairment test indicated that the fair value of each reporting unit was substantially in excess of its carrying value. In 2011, AbbVie recorded impairment charges of \$46 million for certain projects under development.

Litigation—AbbVie accounts for litigation losses in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) No. 450, "Contingencies." Under ASC No. 450, loss contingency provisions are recorded for probable losses at management's best estimate of a loss, or when a best estimate cannot be made, a minimum loss contingency amount is recorded. These estimates are often initially developed substantially earlier than the ultimate loss is known, and the estimates are refined each accounting period as additional information becomes known. Accordingly, AbbVie is often initially unable to develop a best estimate of loss, and therefore the minimum amount, which could be zero, is recorded. As information becomes known, either the minimum loss amount is increased, resulting in additional loss provisions, or a best estimate can be made, also resulting in additional loss provisions. Occasionally, a best estimate amount is changed to a lower amount when events result in an expectation of a more favorable outcome than previously expected. Reserves of approximately \$1.6 billion have been recorded at March 31, 2012 and represent management's best estimate of probable loss, as defined by ASC No. 450.

Pension and Post-Employment Benefits—AbbVie employees participate in various pension and post-employment health care plans sponsored by Abbott. In AbbVie's financial statements, these plans are accounted for as multiemployer benefit plans and no liabilities have been reflected in AbbVie's combined balance sheets as there were no unfunded contributions due at the end of any reporting period. At the separation date, AbbVie expects to record the net benefit plan obligations transferred from Abbott. See "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements" for additional information. AbbVie's combined statements of earnings include expense allocations for these benefits. These expenses were funded through intercompany transactions with Abbott which are reflected within Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

Certain pension plans in AbbVie's German and U.S. operations are direct obligations of AbbVie and are recorded in the combined financial statements. AbbVie engages outside actuaries to assist in the determination of the obligations and costs under these plans. AbbVie must develop long-term assumptions, the most significant of which are the discount rates and the expected return on plan assets. At December 31, 2011, pretax net actuarial losses and prior service costs recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for these plans were losses of \$98 million. Actuarial losses and gains are amortized over the remaining service attribution periods of the employees under

the corridor method, in accordance with the rules for accounting for post-employment benefits. Differences between the expected long-term return on plan assets and the actual annual return are amortized over a five-year period.

Results of Operations—Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Net sales increased 11.6 percent in 2011 and 10.0 percent in 2010. U.S. net sales increased 8.2 percent in 2011 and 10.7 percent in 2010. Net sales outside the U.S. increased 16.0 percent in 2011 and 9.1 percent in 2010. Increases in net sales in 2011 and 2010 reflect primarily unit growth, the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business on February 15, 2010 and the favorable effect of exchange.

The following table details the sales of key products. Percent changes are versus the prior year and are based on unrounded numbers.

	Year Ended December 31			% Change		% Change Attributable to Exchange	
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009
(dollars in millions)							
HUMIRA							
U.S.	\$ 3,427	\$ 2,872	\$ 2,520	19	14	—	—
Non-U.S.	4,505	3,636	3,042	24	20	7	1
Total	7,932	6,508	5,562	22	17	4	—
TriCor/Trilipix							
U.S.	1,372	1,355	1,337	1	1	—	—
Kaletra							
U.S.	326	363	447	(10)	(19)	—	—
Non-U.S.	844	860	926	(2)	(7)	4	—
Total	1,170	1,223	1,373	(4)	(11)	3	—
Niaspan							
U.S.	976	927	855	5	8	—	—
AndroGel							
U.S.	874	649	—	35	n/m	—	n/m
Lupron							
U.S.	540	483	540	12	(11)	—	—
Non-U.S.	270	258	263	4	(2)	5	4
Total	810	741	803	9	(8)	2	1
Synagis							
U.S.	17	16	39	5	(58)	—	—
Non-U.S.	775	710	663	9	7	5	4
Total	792	726	702	9	3	4	4
Sevoflurane							
U.S.	88	126	160	(30)	(21)	—	—
Non-U.S.	577	538	561	7	(4)	4	2
Total	665	664	721	—	(8)	3	1
Synthroid							
U.S.	522	451	415	16	9	—	—
Norvir							
U.S.	289	241	246	20	(2)	—	—
Non-U.S.	130	103	103	27	—	5	—
Total	419	344	349	21	(2)	2	—
Zemplar							
U.S.	255	476	592	(46)	(20)	—	—
Non-U.S.	154	120	108	28	11	3	(2)
Total	409	596	700	(31)	(15)	1	—
Creon							
U.S.	332	246	—	35	n/m	—	n/m

n/m—Percent change is not meaningful

Continued penetration in major markets across the world and market growth drove sales increases for HUMIRA in all three years. HUMIRA had approval to market for six indications during the 2009 - 2011 period. In April 2012, HUMIRA received approval from the European Commission for the

treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in adult patients who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy.

AbbVie acquired AndroGel in the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business in February 2010. AndroGel holds the number one share position in the U.S. testosterone replacement market where 2011 growth was driven by increasing diagnosis and treatment of low testosterone. In April 2011, AbbVie received U.S. FDA approval for AndroGel 1.62%, a low-volume formulation, and AndroGel 1.62% gained market share during the second half of 2011.

The 2011 increase in U.S. sales of Lupron was partially due to strong performance by the six-month formulation of Lupron Depot that was approved in 2011. The 2010 decrease in U.S. sales of Lupron was due to lower price and demand.

U.S. sales of Sevoflurane were impacted by generic competition in 2011 and 2010. U.S. sales of Zemplar in 2011 and 2010 were impacted by changes in reimbursement regulations resulting from U.S. health care reform legislation. Worldwide sales of Kaletra in all three years were negatively affected by market competition. The decreases in U.S. sales of Depakote reflect the impact of generic competition which began in 2008.

AbbVie has periodically sold product rights to non-strategic products and has recorded the related gains in net sales in accordance with AbbVie's revenue recognition policies as discussed in Note 2 to the combined financial statements. Sales of product rights were not material in 2011, 2010 or 2009.

The expiration of licenses, patent protection and generic competition can affect the future revenues and operating income of AbbVie. There are currently no significant patent or license expirations in the next three years. However, AbbVie has agreements with generic manufacturers that will permit generic competition for certain products in the future. Under a license agreement for TriCor 145 mg, generic competition is expected in the second half of 2012. Under a license agreement for Trilipix 45 mg and 135 mg, generic competition may begin in January 2014 except that under certain circumstances the license may commence as early as July 2013. Under an agreement relating to AbbVie's niacin products acquired with the Kos Pharmaceuticals acquisition, Niaspan may become subject to generic competition in September 2013. 2011 sales of TriCor, Trilipix and Niaspan were \$987 million, \$385 million and \$976 million, respectively. AndroGel 1% sales are expected to be impacted by generic competition in 2015.

Operating Earnings

Gross profit margins were 73.4 percent of net sales in 2011, 72.5 percent in 2010 and 71.5 percent in 2009. The increases in gross profit margin were due, in part, to improved efficiencies and favorable product mix. In the U.S., various governmental rebate programs continue to have a negative effect on the gross profit margins. The 2010 health care reform legislation in the U.S. resulted in increased and additional Medicaid rebates beginning in 2010 and in additional rebates related to the Medicare Part D "donut hole" beginning in 2011 which negatively affected AbbVie's business. The negative impact of the rebates resulting from the 2010 health care reform legislation grew from more than \$200 million in 2010 to approximately \$300 million in 2011.

Research and development expense was \$2.6 billion in 2011, \$2.5 billion in 2010 and \$1.7 billion in 2009 and represented increases of 4.9 percent in 2011 and 46.1 percent in 2010. The increase in 2010 reflects the acquisitions of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business in February 2010 and Facet Biotech Corporation in April 2010. The increases in 2011 and 2010 also reflect continued pipeline spending, including programs for immunology, oncology, neuroscience, pain management, virology, renal disease and women's health.

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$5.9 billion in 2011, \$3.8 billion in 2010 and \$3.3 billion in 2009 and represented increases of 54.3 percent in 2011 and 14.1 percent in 2010. The

U.S. Department of Justice through the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia investigated AbbVie's sales and marketing activities for Depakote. In 2011, AbbVie recorded a litigation charge of \$1.5 billion related to ongoing settlement discussions in this investigation. Excluding the litigation charge, selling, general and administrative expenses increased 14.8 percent in 2011. The 2011 increase reflects approximately \$100 million for the annual fee which pharmaceutical manufacturers began paying in 2011 under the 2010 U.S. health care reform legislation. The increase in 2010 reflects the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business in 2010. The remaining increases in selling, general and administrative expenses were due primarily to increased selling and marketing support for new and existing products, including continued spending for HUMIRA, and inflation.

Other (income) expense, net

Other (income) expense, net, for 2011 includes \$56 million of fair value adjustments and accretion of contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business. Other (income) expense, net, for 2009 includes the derecognition of a contingent liability of \$797 million associated with the conclusion of the TAP Pharmaceutical Products Inc. joint venture in 2008. The contingent liability was established as AbbVie agreed to remit cash to Takeda if certain research and development events were not achieved on the development assets retained by Takeda. In 2009, the research and development events were achieved and the contingent liability was derecognized. Other (income) expense, net, for 2011, 2010 and 2009 also includes ongoing contractual payments from Takeda associated with the conclusion of the TAP joint venture.

Taxes on Earnings

The income tax rates on earnings were 6.4 percent in 2011, 13.6 percent in 2010 and 22.1 percent in 2009. Taxes on earnings in 2011 reflect the non-deductibility of a litigation reserve and the recognition of \$411 million of tax benefits as a result of the favorable resolution of various tax positions pertaining to prior years. Excluding these discrete items, the effective tax rates are less than the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 35 percent principally due to the benefit of lower statutory tax rates and tax exemptions in Puerto Rico and other foreign taxing jurisdictions that reduced the tax rates by 25.4, 22.5, and 14.8 percentage points in 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. The tax rate reductions are primarily derived from operations in Puerto Rico where AbbVie benefits from a combination of favorable statutory tax rules, tax rulings, grants, and exemptions. AbbVie believes that it is reasonably possible that the recorded amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by up to \$250 million, including cash payments, within the next twelve months as a result of concluding various domestic and international tax matters.

In October 2010, Puerto Rico enacted legislation that assesses an excise tax beginning in 2011 on certain products manufactured in Puerto Rico. The tax is levied on gross inventory purchases from entities in Puerto Rico and is included in inventory cost. The tax is creditable for U.S. income tax purposes. In 2011, Cost of products sold included approximately \$105 million related to this tax.

Research and Development Programs

AbbVie currently has numerous pharmaceutical products in development.

The research and development process generally begins with discovery research which focuses on the identification of a molecule that has a desired effect against a given disease. If preclinical testing of an identified compound proves successful, the compound moves into clinical development which generally includes the following phases:

- Phase I—involves the first human tests in a small number of healthy volunteers or patients to assess safety, tolerability and potential dosing.

- Phase II—tests the molecule's efficacy against the disease in a relatively small group of patients.
- Phase III—tests a molecule that demonstrates favorable results in the earlier phases in a significantly larger patient population to further demonstrate efficacy and safety based on regulatory criteria.

The clinical trials from all of the development phases provide the data required to prepare and submit a New Drug Application (NDA), a Biological License Application (BLA) or other submission for regulatory approval to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or similar government agencies outside the U.S. The specific requirements (e.g., scope of clinical trials) for obtaining regulatory approval vary across different countries and geographic regions.

The research and development process from discovery through a new drug launch typically takes 8 - 12 years and can be even longer. There is a significant amount of uncertainty inherent in the research and development of new pharmaceutical products and there is no guarantee when, or if, a molecule will receive the regulatory approval required to launch a new drug or indication.

In addition to the development of new products and new formulations, research and development projects also may include Phase IV trials, sometimes called post-marketing studies. For such projects, clinical trials are designed and conducted to collect additional data regarding, among other parameters, the benefits and risks of an approved drug.

AbbVie's significant areas of therapeutic focus include the following:

Virology—AbbVie's antiviral program is focused on developing treatments for hepatitis C and Phase III development is expected to start in 2013 for combinations of ABT-450, part of the Enanta collaboration, polymerase inhibitor ABT-333, and ABT-267, a NS5A inhibitor.

Renal Disease—In 2010, AbbVie entered into an agreement with Reata Pharmaceuticals for ex-U.S. rights, excluding certain Asian markets, to bardoxolone, an investigational treatment for chronic kidney disease (CKD). A global Phase III trial was initiated in June 2011. A global Phase IIb study was initiated for atrasentan in June 2011.

Neuroscience/Pain—AbbVie is focused on the development of compounds that target receptors in the brain that help regulate neurological functions to address conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, pain, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis (MS). These efforts include four compounds directed toward the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. The ABT-126 Phase IIb program began in March 2012, ABT-354 is expected to enter Phase IIa in late 2012 or early 2013, ABT-363 is expected to complete Phase I in late 2012, and ABT-957 started Phase I in March 2012. Daclizumab, a monoclonal antibody, is in ongoing Phase III clinical trials for relapsing remitting MS. ABT-110 is under development for the treatment of multiple pain indications with Phase IIa clinical trials expected to start in the fourth quarter of 2012. A levodopa-carbidopa intestinal gel (LCIG) is completing its Phase III program for Parkinson's disease and a U.S. registration submission is expected in the second half of 2012. The latter product is sold under the Duodopa name outside the U.S.

Oncology—AbbVie is focused on the development of targeted treatments that inhibit tumor growth and improve responses to common cancer therapies. AbbVie has new molecular entities in development for more than a dozen types of cancer including:

- Veliparib (ABT-888), a PARP-inhibitor, for which Phase II is ongoing for a number of specific tumor types.
- Elotuzumab under a collaboration agreement acquired as part of the Facet Biotech acquisition in 2010. Phase III development of elotuzumab for the treatment of multiple myeloma began in June 2011.

- ABT-199, a next-generation Bcl-2 inhibitor currently in Phase I development being studied for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

Women's Health—In 2010, AbbVie entered into a collaboration agreement with Neurocrine Biosciences to develop and commercialize elagolix, an oral gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist, for the treatment of endometriosis-related pain and uterine fibroids. A Phase III study in endometriosis is expected to begin by mid-2012 and a Phase IIa study for uterine fibroids was initiated in November 2011.

Immunology—Projects are ongoing to identify new mechanisms with the potential to treat an array of immune-mediated diseases. Projects include early stage work in oral DMARD therapies and a number of biologic candidates. ABT-122 and ABT-981 are both dual variable domain immunoglobulins in Phase I clinical trials with potential to be disease modifying anti-arthritic drugs.

In the first quarter of 2012, AbbVie entered into a global collaboration with Galapagos to develop and commercialize an oral, next-generation JAK1 inhibitor currently in Phase II development with the potential to treat multiple autoimmune diseases. In the fourth quarter of 2011, AbbVie entered into a collaboration with Reata Pharmaceuticals for the joint development and commercialization of second-generation, oral antioxidant inflammation modulators. Phase II clinical trials for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis are ongoing for AbbVie's anti-CD4 biologic, BT-061, under a collaboration with Biotest.

Additional indications of HUMIRA have registration submissions under review, including ankylosing spondylitis in China where the registration was submitted in September 2011 and pediatric Crohn's disease where the European Union registration was submitted in October 2011 and the U.S. submission is expected in mid-2012. For ulcerative colitis, European Union approval was obtained April 4, 2012, the registration submission in Japan was made in March 2012, and the U.S. submission was made to the FDA in January 2011. Phase III trials are ongoing for uveitis in the U.S., EU and Japan, peripheral spondyloarthritis in the U.S. and EU, hidradenitis suppurativa in the U.S. and EU, and for intestinal Behcet's disease in Japan. The registration submission for axial spondyloarthritis is expected to be made in the U.S. in late 2012. Approval for axial spondyloarthritis was obtained in July 2012 for the EU, and approval for juvenile idiopathic arthritis was obtained in July 2011 for Japan.

In 2011, new formulations of some of AbbVie's existing pharmaceutical products were approved, including the 6-month and 3-month strengths of Lupron Depot in the U.S. in June and August, respectively. A new strength for Creon was approved in the U.S. in June 2011 and AndroGel 1.62% was approved in April 2011 in the U.S.

Given the numerous sources for potential future growth, no individual project is expected to be material to cash flows or results of operations over the next five years. Factors considered included research and development expenses projected to be incurred for the project over the next year relative to AbbVie's total research and development expenses as well as qualitative factors, such as marketplace perceptions and impact of a new product on AbbVie's overall market position. There were no delays in AbbVie's 2011 research and development activities that are expected to have a material impact on operations.

While the aggregate cost to complete the numerous pharmaceutical projects currently in development is expected to be material, the total cost to complete will depend upon AbbVie's ability to successfully complete each project, the rate at which each project advances, and the ultimate timing for completion. Given the potential for significant delays and the high rate of failure inherent in the research and development of new pharmaceutical products, it is not possible to accurately estimate the total cost to complete all projects currently in development. However, AbbVie plans to continue to manage its portfolio of projects to achieve research and development spend equal to approximately 13 percent to 14 percent of net sales each year. AbbVie does not regularly accumulate or make

management decisions based on the total expenses incurred for a particular development phase in a given period.

Generally, AbbVie seeks to obtain various forms of exclusivity for each product in development. AbbVie obtains patent protection, where available, in all significant markets and/or countries for each product in development. Additionally, AbbVie also seeks to obtain other forms of legal or regulatory exclusivity that would protect the product upon approval. These forms of regulatory exclusivity have a variety of terms, from 3, 5 to 7 years in the United States and up to 10 years in the European Union. This regulatory exclusivity is granted upon the approval of each development project. In certain instances, regulatory exclusivity may protect a product where patent protection is no longer available or for a period of time in excess of patent protection. The availability and length of such regulatory exclusivity is based, in part, on the length of the regulatory review process and can only be determined upon product approval. It is not possible to estimate for each product in development the total period of exclusivity that will be obtained if regulatory approval is obtained.

Generally, upon approval, products in development may be entitled to exclusivity. AbbVie seeks patent protection, where available, in all significant markets and/or countries for each product in development. In the United States, the expiration date for patents filed on or after June 8, 1995 is 20 years after the filing date. Given that patents relating to pharmaceutical products are often obtained early in the development process and given the amount of time needed to complete clinical trials and other development activities required for regulatory approval, the length of time between product launch and patent expiration is significantly less than 20 years if a product in development ultimately obtains regulatory approval. The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (commonly known as the Hatch-Waxman Act) permits a patent holder to seek a patent extension commonly called a patent term restoration for patents on products (or processes for making the product) regulated by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The calculation of the patent extension is roughly based on 50 percent of the period of time extending from the filing of an Investigational New Drug application to the submission of the NDA, plus 100 percent of the time period from NDA submission to regulatory approval. The extension, however, cannot exceed 5 years and the remaining patent term after regulatory approval cannot exceed 14 years. Only one patent related to the first commercial marketing of a newly approved pharmaceutical product is eligible for a patent term restoration.

Additionally, products may be entitled to obtain other forms of legal or regulatory exclusivity upon approval. These forms of regulatory exclusivity have a variety of terms in the United States and are variable in other jurisdictions. In the United States, when the FDA approves a new chemical entity that it has not previously approved alone or in combination with other chemical entities, the product is granted 5 years of regulatory exclusivity. The FDA may grant 3 years of market exclusivity for an NDA, including supplementary applications, if the application contains reports of new clinical investigations that have not previously been relied upon by the FDA. If the FDA grants pediatric exclusivity, the longest existing exclusivity (patent or regulatory) related to the product would be extended by 180 days. If the FDA designates a product as an orphan drug that is either used to treat conditions that afflict a relatively small population or for which there is not a reasonable expectation that the research and development costs will be recovered, the FDA may grant 7 years of exclusivity.

This regulatory exclusivity is granted upon the approval of each development project. In certain instances, regulatory exclusivity may protect a product where patent protection is no longer available or for a period of time in excess of patent protection. It is not possible to estimate for each product in development the total period of exclusivity that will be granted if regulatory approval is obtained. However, given the length of time required to complete clinical development of a pharmaceutical product, the minimum and maximum periods of exclusivity that might be achieved in any individual case would not be expected to exceed 3 and 14 years, respectively. These estimates do not consider other factors, such as the difficulty of recreating the manufacturing process for a particular product or

other proprietary knowledge that may provide some level of additional protection against generic incursion.

Business Combinations, Technology Acquisitions and Related Transactions

In February 2010, AbbVie acquired Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business and certain other product rights for approximately \$1.9 billion, in cash, plus additional payments of up to EUR 100 million per year if certain sales milestones are met in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Contingent consideration of approximately \$290 million was recorded. The acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business provides AbbVie with a complementary pharmaceutical product portfolio including the U.S. rights to AndroGel and Creon, worldwide rights to Duodopa and various research and development projects. AbbVie acquired control of this business on February 15, 2010 and the financial results of the acquired operations are included in AbbVie's results of operations beginning on that date. Net sales for the acquired operations were approximately \$1.1 billion for 2010. If the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2009, AbbVie's 2009 net sales would have increased by approximately \$1 billion and net earnings would not have been significantly different from the reported amount with the inclusion of intangible amortization, as well as acquisition, integration and restructuring expenses. The acquisition was funded with cash and short-term investments. The allocation of the fair value of the acquisition is shown in the table below (*in billions of dollars*).

Acquired intangible assets, non-deductible	\$ 1.8
Goodwill, non-deductible	0.4
Acquired in-process research and development, non-deductible	0.5
Deferred income taxes recorded at acquisition	(0.5)
Total allocation of fair value	<u>\$ 2.2</u>

Acquired intangible assets consist primarily of product rights for currently marketed products and are amortized over 2 to 13 years (average of 8 years). Acquired in-process research and development projects are accounted for as indefinite lived intangible assets until regulatory approval or discontinuation.

In April 2010, AbbVie acquired the outstanding shares of Facet Biotech Corporation (Facet) for approximately \$430 million, in cash, net of cash held by Facet. The acquisition enhances AbbVie's early- and mid-stage pharmaceutical pipeline, including daclizumab, a biologic for multiple sclerosis and an oncology compound. A substantial portion of the fair value of the acquisition, including \$381 million for daclizumab, has been allocated to acquired in-process research and development projects that are accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets until regulatory approval or discontinuation.

Except for the acquisition of the Solvay pharmaceuticals business, had the above acquisitions taken place on January 1 of the previous year, combined net sales and income would not have been significantly different from reported amounts.

During 2010 and 2011, AbbVie entered into a series of transactions with Reata Pharmaceuticals which included (1) a collaboration agreement for the joint development and commercialization of second generation oral antioxidant inflammation modulators resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$400 million in 2011, (2) an agreement to acquire licensing rights outside the U.S., excluding certain Asian markets, to a product in development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$238 million in 2010 and (3) the acquisition of equity interests in Reata of \$62 million each in 2011 and 2010. In 2011, certain milestones were achieved in the development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease and charges to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$188 million were recorded. In the first quarter of 2012, \$50 million of research and development expense was recorded related to the achievement of a clinical

development milestone under the license agreement. Additional payments of up to \$200 million could be required for the achievement of certain development and regulatory milestones associated with the chronic kidney disease compound in development.

In 2011, AbbVie entered into an agreement with Biotest AG to develop and commercialize a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$85 million. Additional payments totaling up to \$395 million based on projected regulatory approval timelines could be required for the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones under this agreement. In 2010, AbbVie entered into an agreement with Neurocrine Biosciences to develop and commercialize a product for the treatment of endometriosis resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$75 million. Additional payments of approximately \$500 million could be required for the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones under this agreement. In 2009, AbbVie acquired the global rights to a novel biologic for the treatment of chronic pain for \$170 million resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development.

Goodwill

At December 31, 2011, goodwill recorded as a result of business combinations totaled \$6.1 billion. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or when an event that could result in an impairment occurs. The results of the impairment tests performed during 2011, 2010, and 2009 indicated that the estimated fair value of each reporting unit was substantially in excess of its carrying value.

Transition from Abbott and Cost to Operate as an Independent Company

The combined financial statements reflect the operating results and financial position of AbbVie as it was operated by Abbott, rather than as an independent company. AbbVie will incur additional ongoing operating expenses to operate as an independent company. These costs will include the cost of various corporate headquarters functions, incremental information technology-related costs, and incremental costs to operate a stand-alone back office infrastructure outside the U.S. In order to establish these stand-alone functions, information technology systems, and back office infrastructure, AbbVie will also incur non-recurring expenses and non-recurring capital expenditures.

The operating costs of various information technology systems maintained by Abbott has been allocated to AbbVie on bases which management believes are reasonable. Included in these allocations is AbbVie's proportionate share of fixed operating costs. As an independent company, AbbVie's information technology operating costs may be higher than the costs allocated in the historical combined financial statements. In addition, AbbVie will incur non-recurring expenses and capital expenditures to establish its independent information technology systems.

In markets outside the U.S., AbbVie does not currently have sufficient back office infrastructure to operate without transition service arrangements with Abbott. Abbott will enter into a transition services agreement with AbbVie to provide services outside the United States, including back office services in certain countries, for up to two years after the separation. This transition services agreement will allow AbbVie to operate its international pharmaceuticals business independently prior to establishing a standalone back office infrastructure for all countries. During the transition from Abbott, AbbVie will incur non-recurring expenses to expand its international infrastructure. In addition, in certain international markets, the marketing authorizations to sell AbbVie's products will continue to be held by Abbott post-separation until the authorizations can be transferred through the applicable regulatory channels.

The transition services agreement in the United States will cover certain corporate support services that AbbVie has historically received from Abbott. The term of the service under the agreement is

expected to vary by activity. This agreement will facilitate the separation by allowing AbbVie to operate independently prior to establishing standalone back office systems across its organization.

It is not practicable to estimate the costs that would have been incurred in each of the periods presented in the historical financial statements for the functions described above. Actual costs that would have been incurred if AbbVie operated as a stand-alone company during these periods would have depended on various factors, including organizational design, outsourcing and other strategic decisions related to corporate functions, information technology, and international back office infrastructure.

Results of Operations—Three Months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

Net sales increased 7.1 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011. The increase reflects primarily unit growth partially offset by the unfavorable effect of exchange. U.S. net sales increased 7.0 percent and net sales outside the U.S. increased 7.2 percent.

A comparison of significant product group sales for the three months ended March 31 is as follows. Percent changes are versus the prior year and are based on unrounded numbers.

	Three Months ended March 31		% Change		% Change Attributable to Exchange	
	2012	2011	2012 vs. 2011	2011 vs. 2010	2012 vs. 2011	2011 vs. 2010
(dollars in millions)						
HUMIRA						
U.S.	\$ 773	\$ 630	23	16	—	—
Non-U.S.	1,161	1,016	14	19	(3)	—
Total	1,934	1,646	17	18	(2)	—
TriCor/Trilipix						
U.S.	254	289	(12)	4	—	—
Kaletra						
U.S.	55	64	(15)	(10)	—	—
Non-U.S.	166	184	(10)	(17)	(3)	—
Total	221	248	(11)	(15)	(2)	—
Niaspan						
U.S.	191	226	(15)	11	—	—
AndroGel						
U.S.	232	188	23	n/m	—	—
Lupron						
U.S.	141	119	18	11	—	—
Non-U.S.	58	65	(10)	1	(2)	3
Total	199	184	8	7	(1)	1
Synagis						
U.S.	4	4	—	(58)	—	—
Non-U.S.	346	325	7	7	—	4
Total	350	329	7	5	—	4
Sevoflurane						
U.S.	14	12	19	(54)	—	—
Non-U.S.	142	141	1	3	(3)	—
Total	156	153	2	(6)	(2)	—
Synthroid						
U.S.	129	117	11	19	—	—
Norvir						
U.S.	54	44	21	7	—	—
Non-U.S.	29	29	2	24	(3)	—
Total	83	73	13	13	(1)	—
Zemplar						
U.S.	53	55	(5)	(47)	—	—
Non-U.S.	37	36	4	24	(4)	(3)
Total	90	91	(1)	(32)	(1)	(1)
Creon						
U.S.	68	64	6	n/m	—	—

n/m—Percent change is not meaningful

The increase in HUMIRA sales reflects market growth and higher market share across various countries as well as higher U.S. pricing. In April 2012, HUMIRA received approval from the European Commission for the treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in adult patients who

have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy. With this approval, HUMIRA became the first and only self-injectable biologic therapy for the treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in adults. In July 2012, HUMIRA received approval from the European Commission for the treatment of severe axial spondyloarthritis in adult patients who have no X-ray evidence of structural damage. The approval marked the eighth indication for HUMIRA in the European Union.

The increase in AndroGel sales reflects higher prices, market share gains, the launch of AndroGel 1.62% in the second quarter of 2011, and volume growth in the U.S. testosterone replacement market where AndroGel holds the number one market share position. The growth in Lupron sales is partially due to strong performance by the six-month formulation of Lupron Depot that was approved in 2011. Synthroid sales increased 11 percent despite the presence of generic competition in the U.S. since 2004.

The decline in TriCor, Trilipix, and Niaspan sales reflects softness in the overall branded cholesterol market, as well as continued impact from the 2011 results of the ACCORD and AIM-HIGH studies. The decline in Kaletra revenues is primarily due to lower market share in various countries due to the impact of competition.

Operating Earnings

The gross profit margin increased to 72.3 percent in the first quarter 2012 from 69.0 percent for the first quarter 2011 primarily due to favorable product mix, improved efficiencies and higher prices in the U.S., partially offset by pricing pressures in various other markets. It also reflects the positive impact in 2012 of 2011 restructuring programs to realign various manufacturing operations.

Research and development expense increased 9.3 percent in the first quarter 2012 over the first quarter 2011. The increase reflects continued pipeline spending on programs in biologics, neuroscience, oncology, and virology as well as a \$50 million research and development milestone payment related to a product in development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 5.9 percent in the first quarter 2012 over the first quarter 2011. This increase reflects a charge of approximately \$100 million related to the government's investigation of AbbVie's sales and marketing activities related to Depakote, higher selling and marketing support for existing products, and inflation.

Business and Technology Acquisitions

In the first quarter of 2012, AbbVie recorded a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$150 million as a result of entering into a global collaboration to develop and commercialize an oral, next-generation JAK1 inhibitor in Phase II development with the potential to treat multiple autoimmune diseases. Additional payments of approximately \$1.2 billion could be required for the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones under this agreement. In the fourth quarter of 2011, AbbVie entered into a collaboration for the joint development and commercialization of second-generation oral antioxidant inflammation modulators resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$400 million which was paid in the first quarter of 2012. In connection with the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business, the achievement of a certain sales milestone resulted in a payment of approximately \$134 million in the first quarter of 2012 for which a liability was previously established.

In 2010, AbbVie entered into an agreement to acquire licensing rights outside the U.S., excluding certain Asian markets, to a product in development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease. In the first quarter of 2011, certain milestones were achieved resulting in the recording of \$100 million of acquired in-process and collaborations research and development. In the first quarter of 2012,

\$50 million of research and development expense was recorded related to the achievement of a clinical development milestone under this agreement.

Taxes on Earnings

Taxes on earnings reflect the estimated annual effective rates. The effective tax rates are less than the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate principally due to the benefit of lower statutory tax rates and tax exemptions in non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions. AbbVie believes that it is reasonably possible that the recorded amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by up to \$250 million, including cash payments, within the next twelve months as a result of concluding various domestic and international tax matters. Additional cash payments as a result of concluding these various tax matters beyond what is already on deposit with the tax authorities is not expected to be material.

Financial Condition—As of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and as of March 31, 2012 and 2011

Liquidity and Capital Resources Overview

Historically, AbbVie has generated and expects to continue to generate positive cash flow from operations. Cash flows related to financing activities reflect changes in Abbott's investment in AbbVie. Transfers of cash to and from Abbott are reflected as a component of Net parent company investment in AbbVie in the combined balance sheets. AbbVie has not reported cash or cash equivalents or short-term investment securities on its balance sheet for the periods presented except for the restricted funds discussed below and for cash and short-term investment securities held by a legal entity that will transfer to AbbVie.

Subsequent to the separation, AbbVie will no longer participate in cash management and funding arrangements with Abbott. AbbVie's ability to fund its operations and capital needs will depend on its ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and access to capital markets. AbbVie believes that its future cash from operations and access to capital markets will provide adequate resources to fund its working capital needs, dividends, capital expenditures, and strategic investments.

Cash Flow

Net cash from operating activities amounted to \$1.6 billion and \$1.3 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net cash from operating activities amounted to \$6.2 billion, \$5.0 billion and \$5.4 billion in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Trade accounts payable and other liabilities in Net cash from operating activities in 2011 includes the non-cash impact of a litigation reserve of \$1.5 billion.

The United States Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, investigated AbbVie's previous sales and marketing activities for Depakote. AbbVie recorded non-cash charges of \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 2011 and \$100 million in the first quarter of 2012. In May 2012, AbbVie reached resolution of all of the Depakote-related federal claims, Medicaid-related claims with 49 states and the District of Columbia, and consumer protection claims with 45 states and the District of Columbia. The settlement of the federal claims is subject to approval by the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia. While payment of the settlement is expected to be material to cash flows in 2012, other cash flow from operations is expected to be sufficient to fund the payment and, therefore, AbbVie does not expect the payment to materially affect its liquidity.

Debt and Capital

AbbVie intends to enter into certain financing arrangements prior to or in connection with the separation.

The judgment entered in 2009 by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against AbbVie in its litigation with New York University and Centocor, Inc. required AbbVie to secure the judgment in the event that its appeal to the Federal Circuit court was unsuccessful in overturning the district court's decision. In the first quarter of 2010, AbbVie deposited \$1.87 billion with an escrow agent and considered these assets to be restricted. On February 23, 2011, the Federal Circuit reversed the district court's final judgment and found Centocor's patent invalid. On April 25, 2011, Centocor petitioned the Federal Circuit to rehear and reconsider the decision. In June 2011 the Federal Circuit denied Centocor's petition and the restrictions on the funds were lifted.

Working Capital

At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and 2010, working capital was \$1.2 billion, \$1.5 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively. The decrease in working capital in 2011 was due to the release of restricted funds and an increase in litigation reserves.

Substantially all of AbbVie's trade receivables in Greece, Portugal, Italy, and Spain are with governmental health systems. Given the economic conditions and sovereign debt issues in these countries, the time it takes to collect outstanding receivables increased in 2011. With the exception of Greece, AbbVie historically has collected almost all of the outstanding receivables in these countries. The table below summarizes the total outstanding net governmental trade receivables in each country and the amount over a year past due at December 31, 2011 and 2010. (*dollars in millions*)

	Total Outstanding		Amount Over One Year Past Due	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Spain	\$ 589	\$ 439	\$ 240	\$ 119
Italy	372	265	42	31
Portugal	121	91	31	21
Greece	44	90	2	41
Total	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ 885</u>	<u>\$ 315</u>	<u>\$ 212</u>

AbbVie continues to monitor the credit worthiness of customers located in these and other geographic areas and establishes an allowance against trade receivables when it is probable that the balance will not be collected. In addition to closely monitoring economic conditions and budgetary and other fiscal developments in these countries, AbbVie regularly communicates with its customers regarding the status of receivable balances, including their payment plans and obtains positive confirmation of the validity of the receivables. AbbVie also monitors the potential for and periodically has utilized factoring arrangements to mitigate credit risk although the receivables included in such arrangements have historically not been a material amount of total outstanding receivables. If government funding were to become unavailable in these countries or if significant adverse changes in their reimbursement practices were to occur, AbbVie may not be able to collect the entire balance.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures of \$162 million in 2012 (three months), \$356 million in 2011, \$448 million in 2010 and \$313 million in 2009 were principally for upgrading and expanding manufacturing, research and development, investments in information technology and administrative support facilities.

Restructurings

In 2011 and prior years, AbbVie management approved plans to realign its worldwide manufacturing operations and selected domestic and international commercial and research and

development operations in order to reduce costs. In 2011 and 2009, AbbVie recorded charges of approximately \$160 million and \$27 million, respectively, employee severance and other related charges. Approximately \$42 million in 2011 is classified as Cost of products sold, \$69 million as Research and development and \$49 million as Selling, general and administrative. Approximately \$27 million was classified in 2009 as Selling, general and administrative. The following summarizes the activity for these restructurings: (*dollars in millions*)

Accrued balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 77
2009 restructuring charges	27
Payments and other adjustments	(50)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2009	54
Payments and other adjustments	(54)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2010	0
2011 restructuring charges	160
Payments and other adjustments	(70)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2011	90
Payments and other adjustments	(8)
Accrued balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$ 82</u>

An additional \$17 million, \$26 million, \$7 million and \$7 million were subsequently recorded in 2012 (three months), 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, relating to these restructurings, primarily for accelerated depreciation.

In 2010, AbbVie management approved a restructuring plan primarily related to the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business. This plan streamlines operations, improves efficiencies and reduces costs in certain Solvay sites and functions as well as in certain AbbVie and Solvay commercial organizations in various countries. In 2010, AbbVie recorded charges to Cost of products sold, Research and development and Selling, general and administrative of approximately \$6 million, \$126 million and \$15 million, respectively. The following summarizes the employee severance activity for this restructuring: (*dollars in millions*)

2010 employee severance charge	\$ 147
Payments and other adjustments	(35)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2010	112
Payments and other adjustments	(92)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2011	20
Payments and other adjustments	(5)
Accrued balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$ 15</u>

An additional \$27 million and \$17 million was recorded in 2011 and 2010, respectively, relating to this restructuring, primarily for accelerated depreciation and asset impairments.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes AbbVie's estimated contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011: (*dollars in millions*)

	Payment Due By Period				
	Total	2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017 and Thereafter
Operating lease obligations(a)	\$ 163	\$ 11	\$ 32	\$ 34	\$ 86
Capitalized auto lease obligations	69	32	37	—	—
Purchase commitments(b)	1,514	1,514	—	—	—
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the combined balance sheet—					
Benefit plan obligations	397	—	73	77	247
Other(c)	1,103	—	500	133	470
Total(d)	\$ 3,246	\$ 1,557	\$ 642	\$ 244	\$ 803

- (a) The total excludes lease arrangements that AbbVie may enter into with Abbott at separation.
- (b) Purchase commitments are for purchases made in the normal course of business to meet operational and capital expenditure requirements.
- (c) "Other" in Other long-term liabilities includes deferred income taxes, contingent consideration related to a business combination, accrued royalties, and miscellaneous other long-term liabilities.
- (d) The total excludes obligations that result from financing arrangements that AbbVie may enter into at or prior to the separation.

AbbVie enters into research and development collaboration arrangements with third parties that may require future milestone payments to the third party contingent upon the achievement of certain development, regulatory, or commercial milestones. It is not possible to predict with reasonable certainty whether these milestones will be achieved or the timing for achievement. These potential payments are not included in the table of contractual obligations above due to the contingent nature of these payments. See the Business Combinations, Technology Acquisitions and Related Transactions section for a further discussion of these collaboration arrangements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to Topic 270 in the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification. The amendment requires that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. AbbVie adopted this amendment for the year ended December 31, 2011 and retrospectively presented all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity in two separate but consecutive statements. Adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on AbbVie's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Legislative Issues

In the first quarter 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (collectively referred to herein as "health care reform legislation") were signed into law in the U.S. health care reform legislation included an increase in the basic Medicaid rebate rate from 15.1 percent to 23.1 percent and extended the rebate to drugs provided through Medicaid managed care organizations. These Medicaid rebate changes will continue to have a negative effect on AbbVie's gross profit margin in future years.

In 2011, AbbVie began recording the annual fee imposed by health care reform legislation on companies that sell branded prescription drugs to specified government programs. The amount of the annual fee, which totaled approximately \$100 million in 2011, is based on the ratio of certain of AbbVie's sales as compared to the total such sales of all covered entities multiplied by a fixed dollar amount specified in the legislation by year. The fee is not tax deductible and is included in Selling, general, and administrative expenses. In 2011, additional rebates were incurred related to the Medicare Part D coverage gap "donut hole."

AbbVie's markets are highly competitive and subject to substantial government regulations. AbbVie expects debate to continue over the availability, method of delivery, and payment for health care products and services. It is not possible to predict the extent to which AbbVie or the health care industry in general might be adversely affected by these factors in the future. A more complete discussion of these factors is contained in the Risk Factors and Business sections of this information statement.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management**Market Price Sensitive Investments**

AbbVie holds available-for-sale equity securities from strategic technology acquisitions. The market value of these investments was approximately \$58 million and \$35 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. AbbVie monitors these investments for other than temporary declines in market value, and charges impairment losses to income when an other than temporary decline in value occurs. A hypothetical 20 percent decrease in the share prices of these investments would decrease their fair value at December 31, 2011 by approximately \$12 million. (A 20 percent decrease is believed to be a reasonably possible near-term change in share prices.)

Non-Publicly Traded Equity Securities

AbbVie holds equity securities from strategic technology acquisitions that are not traded on public stock exchanges. The carrying value of these investments was approximately \$171 million and \$102 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. AbbVie increased its equity investment in one company from \$62 million at December 31, 2010 to \$124 million at December 31, 2011. No other individual investment is in excess of \$13 million. AbbVie monitors these investments for other than temporary declines in market value, and charges impairment losses to income when an other than temporary decline in estimated value occurs.

Foreign Currency Sensitive Financial Instruments

Various AbbVie foreign operations enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage exposures to changes in foreign exchange rates for anticipated intercompany purchases by those operations whose functional currencies are not the U.S. dollar. These contracts are designated as cash flow hedges of the variability of the cash flows due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and are marked-to-market with the resulting gains or losses reflected in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Deferred gains or losses on these contracts are included in Cost of products sold at the time the products are sold to a third party, generally within the next twelve months. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, AbbVie held \$249 million and \$364 million, respectively, of such contracts, which all mature in the following calendar year.

AbbVie enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency denominated trade payables and receivables. The contracts are marked-to-market, and resulting gains or losses are reflected in income and are generally offset by losses or gains on the foreign currency exposure being managed. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, AbbVie held \$3.0 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively, of such foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

The following table reflects the total foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010: (*dollars in millions*)

	2011			2010		
	Contract Amount	Weighted Average Exchange Rate	Fair and Carrying Value Receivable/ (Payable)	Contract Amount	Weighted Average Exchange Rate	Fair and Carrying Value Receivable/ (Payable)
Receive primarily U.S. Dollars in exchange for the following currencies:						
Euro	\$ 1,656	1.329	\$ (2)	\$ 1,483	1.334	\$ (6)
British Pound	143	1.571	—	118	1.577	—
Japanese Yen	578	80.3	(15)	424	82.7	(5)
Canadian Dollar	50	1.026	—	159	1.015	(3)
All other currencies	794	N/A	13	747	N/A	(6)
Total	\$ 3,221		\$ (4)	\$ 2,931		\$ (20)

BUSINESS

Overview

AbbVie is a research-based pharmaceuticals company with a broad and sustainable portfolio of market-leading proprietary pharmaceuticals and biologics sold worldwide. AbbVie products are used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, HIV, cystic fibrosis complications, low testosterone, thyroid disease, Parkinson's disease and complications associated with chronic kidney disease, among other indications. AbbVie also has a pipeline of promising new medicines, including more than 20 compounds or indications in Phase II or Phase III development across such important medical specialties as immunology, renal care, hepatitis C, women's health, oncology, and neuroscience, including multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease.

In 2011, AbbVie generated revenue of approximately \$17.4 billion, growing 11.6 percent from 2010, with net earnings of \$3.4 billion. AbbVie's revenues are generated worldwide, with approximately 55 percent of 2011 revenue, or \$9.7 billion, generated in the United States, approximately 31 percent, or \$5.4 billion, in the European Union and other developed markets, and approximately 14 percent, or \$2.3 billion, in emerging markets. No country other than the United States accounted for more than 10% of AbbVie's 2011 revenues.

AbbVie has a strong portfolio of marketed products led by HUMIRA. HUMIRA is approved for six indications in the United States and eight in the European Union, and is also in development for a number of additional indications. Since the launch of HUMIRA in 2003, AbbVie has successfully grown worldwide sales of the product to approximately \$7.9 billion in 2011.

The 2010 acquisitions of Facet Biotech Corporation and the U.S. pharmaceuticals business of Solvay Pharmaceuticals added several new products to AbbVie's portfolio, including the U.S. rights to AndroGel and Creon, and enhanced AbbVie's early- and mid-stage pipeline by adding a biologic for multiple sclerosis and compounds that complement AbbVie's oncology program. These acquisitions are discussed more fully in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations—Business Combinations, Technology Acquisitions and Related Transactions."

AbbVie's long-lived assets consisting of net property and equipment in the U.S. and Puerto Rico totaled approximately \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2011. Outside the U.S. and Puerto Rico, no country accounts for a material amount of AbbVie's long-lived assets.

AbbVie was incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 2012, in connection with the separation of Abbott Laboratories' research-based pharmaceuticals business from its diversified medical products businesses, including Abbott's established pharmaceuticals business, which focuses primarily on branded generic pharmaceutical products outside of the United States. After the separation, AbbVie is expected to be a Fortune 200 company. The company's corporate offices are located at 1 North Waukegan Road, North Chicago, Illinois 60064.

Strengths

AbbVie possesses a number of competitive advantages that distinguish the company from its competitors, including:

Portfolio of leading products. AbbVie has a strong portfolio of products led by its market leading biologic, HUMIRA. HUMIRA is approved for six indications in the United States and eight in the European Union, and is also in development for a number of additional indications. AbbVie has leading market positions in several treatment areas including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, HIV, cystic fibrosis complications, low testosterone, and thyroid disease. These treatment areas have significant growth potential driven by a number of factors, including increasing prevalence and

diagnosis, demographics, and market penetration. AbbVie's products demonstrate strong clinical performance for the patient and economic value for the payor.

Broad pipeline of small molecule drugs and biologics targeting areas of unmet medical need. Building and advancing AbbVie's existing product pipeline is a key driver to future growth. For example, bardoxolone methyl is currently in Phase III development as a novel treatment for chronic kidney disease. AbbVie's interferon-free HCV regimen, which is expected to begin Phase III trials in 2013, has the potential to shorten and simplify treatment and increase cure rates, and daclizumab is in Phase III development as a promising treatment for multiple sclerosis.

Worldwide commercial infrastructure and opportunity for continued geographic penetration and expansion. In 2011, AbbVie's products were sold in over 170 countries. AbbVie has strong and extensive sales, marketing, and distribution organizations around the world to support its products. In 2011, AbbVie had sales of approximately \$7.7 billion outside of the United States, including sales to emerging markets of approximately \$2.4 billion, or 14 percent, of sales. Continued penetration of HUMIRA and other products will help drive growth in markets worldwide.

Strong cash flow. In 2011, AbbVie generated approximately \$6.2 billion in operating cash flow and spent approximately \$0.4 billion on capital expenditures. AbbVie anticipates that its business will continue to generate stable cash flow going forward, which will allow the company to continue to invest in its pipeline and return cash to stockholders in the form of dividends.

Experienced management team with track record of successful performance. AbbVie's management team has a strong track record of performance and execution. Richard A. Gonzalez, who has served as Executive Vice President of Abbott's Pharmaceutical Products Group since 2010, will be AbbVie's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Gonzalez has served more than 30 years in various capacities at Abbott, including as President and Chief Operating Officer. William J. Chase, who has served more than 20 years in various capacities at Abbott, including as Abbott's Vice President, Licensing and Acquisitions since 2010 and as Abbott's Treasurer, will be AbbVie's Chief Financial Officer. Laura J. Schumacher, who has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Abbott, with additional responsibility for Abbott's licensing and acquisitions function and its Office of Ethics and Compliance, will be AbbVie's General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Ms. Schumacher has served over 20 years at Abbott and was head of Abbott's litigation department before being appointed General Counsel. Timothy J. Richmond, who has served more than 5 years at Abbott, most recently as Divisional Vice President of Compensation and Benefits, will be Chief Human Resources Officer of AbbVie's Human Resources department. Mr. Alban, who has served over 25 years at Abbott, including as Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations and Senior Vice President, International Pharmaceuticals, is expected to be named AbbVie's Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations. Dr. Leonard, who has served 20 years in various capacities at Abbott, including most recently as Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development, is expected to be named Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development of AbbVie.

Strategies

AbbVie is seeking to grow its business by, among other things:

Expanding HUMIRA sales. AbbVie expects to continue to drive strong HUMIRA sales growth in two ways. First, AbbVie is seeking to expand patients' use of its biologic, HUMIRA. Worldwide use of biologics in applicable populations continues to be low, ranging from mid-single digits in moderate to severe plaque psoriasis to the mid-20s for conditions such as moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis and moderate to severe Crohn's disease. AbbVie believes that there is significant room for increasing clinically appropriate use across all of HUMIRA's therapeutic areas, particularly in international

markets. By encouraging early diagnosis and proper use of HUMIRA for clinically appropriate patients, AbbVie intends to increase the number of patients using HUMIRA to treat their autoimmune conditions. Second, AbbVie is seeking to expand the HUMIRA patient base by applying for regulatory approval of new indications for HUMIRA, treating conditions such as axial and peripheral spondyloarthritis and uveitis.

Advancing the pipeline. AbbVie's goal is to bring to market products that demonstrate strong clinical performance for patients and economic value for payors. The company's pipeline includes both small molecules and targeted biologic therapies, and a mix of new compounds and new indications. The company has more than 20 compounds or indications in Phase II or III development individually and under collaboration or license agreements. From 2013 through 2016, AbbVie anticipates new product launches, including: AbbVie's interferon-free regimen for the treatment of HCV; bardoxolone methyl, which is being developed as a novel treatment for chronic kidney disease; daclizumab, a monoclonal antibody for the treatment of multiple sclerosis; elotuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody for the treatment of multiple myeloma; and new indications for HUMIRA.

Expanding its presence in emerging markets. AbbVie plans to continue making investments in key emerging markets, including Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, and Turkey. Continued penetration of HUMIRA and other leading products is expected to help drive growth in these markets.

Managing the product portfolio to maximize value. AbbVie plans to continue its investment in products with durable sales, while making adjustments as necessary to increase the value of its product portfolio. AbbVie will achieve this objective in a variety of ways depending on product and circumstances by, for example, identifying supply chain efficiencies, pursuing additional indications, and optimizing residual value as products reach the end of exclusivity. AbbVie believes that its approach will allow the company to maintain a strong operating margin on existing products.

Products

AbbVie's portfolio of proprietary products includes a broad line of adult and pediatric pharmaceuticals.

HUMIRA. HUMIRA is a biologic therapy administered as a subcutaneous injection. It is approved to treat the following six autoimmune diseases in the United States, Canada, and Mexico (collectively, North America), and eight autoimmune diseases in the European Union:

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Principal Markets</u>
Rheumatoid arthritis (moderate to severe)	North America, European Union
Psoriatic arthritis	North America, European Union
Ankylosing spondylitis	North America, European Union
Crohn's disease (moderate to severe)	North America, European Union (severe only)
Plaque psoriasis (moderate to severe)	North America, European Union
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis	North America (excluding Canada), European Union
Ulcerative colitis	European Union
Axial spondyloarthritis	European Union

HUMIRA is also approved in over 60 other markets, including Japan, Brazil, and Australia.

Autoimmune diseases develop when underlying defects in the immune system lead the body to attack its own organs, tissues, and cells. These chronic illnesses occur in nearly every part of the body, from joints to skin to the gastrointestinal tract. The worldwide use of biologics, such as HUMIRA, to treat autoimmune diseases continues to grow, especially in psoriasis, spondyloarthritis, and gastrointestinal indications.

HUMIRA was introduced to the market in January 2003 and has an established track record of safety and efficacy. Its worldwide sales have grown to approximately \$7.9 billion in 2011, compared to \$6.5 billion in 2010 and \$5.6 billion in 2009. HUMIRA accounted for approximately 45 percent of AbbVie's total sales in 2011. The United States composition of matter (that is, compound) patent covering adalimumab is expected to expire in December 2016, and the equivalent European Union patent is expected to expire in the majority of EU countries in April 2018.

AbbVie continues to dedicate substantial research and development efforts to expanding indications for HUMIRA, including in the fields of rheumatology (peripheral spondyloarthritis, axial spondyloarthritis and pediatric enthesitis related arthritis), gastroenterology (ulcerative colitis and pediatric Crohn's disease), dermatology (pediatric psoriasis and hidradenitis suppurativa), and ophthalmology (uveitis). AbbVie believes that these additional indications, if approved, will further differentiate HUMIRA. For pediatric Crohn's disease, the European Union registration was submitted in October 2011 and the United States submission is expected to be made in mid-2012. A Japanese application for ulcerative colitis was submitted in March 2012. Phase III trials are ongoing in preparation for regulatory applications for: uveitis in the United States, the European Union, and Japan; peripheral and axial spondyloarthritis in the United States; peripheral spondyloarthritis in the European Union and hidradenitis suppurativa in the United States and the European Union.

Metabolics/Hormones products. Metabolics/Hormones products target a number of conditions, including pancreatic insufficiency, testosterone deficiency, and hypothyroidism. AbbVie's Metabolics/Hormones products had combined sales of \$1.7 billion in 2011. These products include:

Synthroid. Synthroid, used in the treatment of hypothyroidism, is one of the most-widely prescribed products in the United States. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Synthroid totaled \$522 million. Although generic alternatives have been available since 2004, many physicians continue to choose to prescribe Synthroid rather than generic alternatives.

AndroGel. AndroGel is a daily testosterone replacement therapy that is available in two strengths: 1 percent and 1.62 percent. AbbVie's 2011 sales of AndroGel totaled \$874 million. AndroGel is the leading therapy for the treatment of testosterone deficiency in the United States, and AbbVie expects that the testosterone replacement market will continue to grow in the United States as a result of demographic trends, increasing awareness of testosterone deficiency and increased rates of usage.

Creon. Creon is the leading pancreatic enzyme therapy for exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, a condition that occurs in patients with cystic fibrosis, chronic pancreatitis, and several other conditions. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Creon totaled \$332 million.

AbbVie has the rights to sell Synthroid, AndroGel, and Creon only in the United States.

Virology products. AbbVie's virology products include two leading products for the treatment of HIV infection, Kaletra and Norvir. Worldwide sales of these products were \$1.6 billion in 2011.

Kaletra. Kaletra (also marketed as Aluvia in emerging markets) is a prescription anti-HIV-1 medicine that contains two protease inhibitors: lopinavir and ritonavir. Kaletra is used with other anti-HIV-1 medications to increase the chance of treatment response in people with HIV-1. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Kaletra totaled \$1.17 billion.

Norvir. Norvir (ritonavir) is a protease inhibitor that is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection and has a long track record of efficacy and safety. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Norvir totaled \$419 million.

Endocrinology products. Lupron (also marketed as Lucrin and Lupron Depot) is a product for the palliative treatment of advanced prostate cancer, treatment of endometriosis and central precocious

puberty, and for the preoperative treatment of patients with anemia caused by uterine fibroids. Lupron is approved for both daily subcutaneous injection and one-month, three-month, four-month and six-month intramuscular injection. Lupron generated sales of approximately \$800 million in 2011 in select markets worldwide.

Dyslipidemia products. AbbVie's dyslipidemia products address the range of metabolic conditions characterized by high cholesterol and/or high triglycerides. These products, which generated sales of \$2.5 billion in 2011, are primarily marketed to primary care physicians, and include:

TriCor and Trilipix. TriCor and Trilipix are fibric acid derivatives that are indicated as adjuncts to diet to reduce total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglyceride levels, which are key contributors to cardiovascular disease, and to increase the cardioprotective HDL cholesterol levels. AbbVie has the rights to sell TriCor and Trilipix only in the United States. AbbVie's 2011 sales of TriCor and Trilipix totaled \$987 million and \$385 million, respectively.

Niaspan. Niaspan is an extended release form of niacin that is indicated as an adjunct to diet to reduce total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglyceride levels, and to increase HDL cholesterol levels. AbbVie has the rights to sell Niaspan only in the United States. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Niaspan totaled \$976 million.

Simcor. Simcor is a combination product that contains extended release niacin and simvastatin that is indicated as an adjunct to diet to reduce total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglyceride levels, and to increase HDL cholesterol levels. Simcor is used when treatment with simvastatin or niacin extended-release alone is not sufficient to achieve target lipid levels. AbbVie does not have the rights to sell Simcor in Canada. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Simcor totaled \$104 million.

Other products. AbbVie has a number of other products that combined to generate sales of approximately \$2.9 billion in 2011, including the following:

Synagis. Synagis is a product marketed outside of the United States that protects at-risk infants from severe respiratory disease, or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). AbbVie's 2011 sales of Synagis totaled \$792 million.

Anesthesia products. Sevoflurane (sold under the trademarks Ultane and Sevorane) is an anesthesia product that AbbVie sells worldwide for human use. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Sevoflurane totaled \$665 million.

Duodopa and Duopa. Duodopa is a levodopa-carbidopa intestinal gel (LGIC) marketed outside of the United States to treat advanced Parkinson's disease. AbbVie's 2011 sales of Duodopa totaled \$125 million. This LGIC therapy is currently in Phase III development in the United States under the name Duopa, with an expected regulatory filing in 2012.

Zemplar. Zemplar is a product sold worldwide for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism associated with Stage 3, 4, and 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD). AbbVie's 2011 sales of Zemplar totaled \$409 million.

Advancing Pharmaceutical Pipeline

AbbVie seeks to develop unique, innovative medicines that hold promise in addressing unmet medical needs in specialty areas in order to bring to market medicines that have strong clinical performance, patient benefit, and economic value to customers. AbbVie is studying a variety of promising compounds in the areas of virology, renal disease, neuroscience, oncology, immunology, and women's health, among others.

Virology. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) affects more than 170 million people worldwide, with approximately three to four million patients newly diagnosed each year. HCV is a heterogeneous disease with numerous genotypes and subtypes that are not always susceptible to the same treatment regimens. More than 350,000 people are estimated to die from hepatitis C-related liver diseases each year. HCV infections can potentially lead to long-term complications, including severe scarring of the liver, liver cancer, or death. The worldwide market for HCV therapies is currently approximately \$3 billion and is expected to be four to five times larger by 2020. The treatment landscape continues to evolve. Current treatment regimens are long and complex, requiring interferon, which has many negative side effects. The goals for AbbVie's HCV program are to markedly transform current treatment practices by combining drugs with various mechanisms of action to shorten therapy duration, improve tolerability and increase cure rates.

AbbVie's interferon-free combination program includes compounds with three mechanisms of action in clinical trials, including ABT-450, a protease inhibitor AbbVie is developing in collaboration with Enanta Pharmaceuticals, polymerase inhibitor ABT-333, and ABT-267, an NS5A inhibitor. AbbVie has released positive Phase II results from two interferon-free studies for the treatment of HCV. Larger Phase IIb clinical trials are ongoing and a Phase III trial is expected to begin in 2013.

Renal Disease. Chronic kidney disease, or CKD, results in the progressive loss of kidney function. The incidence of CKD is on the rise, driven by higher rates of diabetes, obesity, and hypertension, and an aging population. Current treatments for CKD only modestly slow its progression, and many patients ultimately progress to end-stage kidney disease and require dialysis or kidney transplant, which is burdensome to the patient and results in significant cost to health care systems worldwide.

AbbVie's Phase III product candidate, bardoxolone methyl, is an oral Nrf2 activator that, in clinical trials to date, has shown statistically significant improvements in estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), a marker of kidney function, in diabetic patients with advanced CKD, as compared to a placebo. AbbVie is collaborating with Reata Pharmaceuticals to study bardoxolone methyl in a Phase III trial intended to demonstrate its ability to slow and prevent disease progression in diabetic patients with advanced CKD. AbbVie has commercialization rights to bardoxolone methyl outside the United States, Japan, and certain Asian markets.

Also in development for the treatment of CKD is atrasentan. A Phase IIb study in patients with diabetic kidney disease is ongoing with results expected in the second half of 2012. Atrasentan will potentially be the first compound specifically launched to treat diabetic nephropathy by targeting albuminuria and slowing the progression of CKD.

Neuroscience and Pain. AbbVie has clinical studies underway on multiple compounds that target receptors in the brain that help regulate, mood, memory, and other neurological functions and conditions, including schizophrenia, pain, Alzheimer's disease, and multiple sclerosis (MS). These conditions affect millions of people worldwide and will affect more as the population continues to age. Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia and causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior. MS is a chronic disease in which the body's own immune system attacks the nervous system and is the most common progressive and disabling neurological condition in young adults.

Multiple Sclerosis. AbbVie is collaborating with Biogen Idec to develop daclizumab for the treatment of the relapsing remitting form of MS, which is the most common form, and affects nearly 85 percent of newly diagnosed MS patients. Daclizumab, an anti-CD25 monoclonal antibody, is currently in Phase III development. Phase IIb clinical study results of daclizumab demonstrated an over 50 percent reduction in relapse rates as compared to placebo in patients with MS and a 57 percent relative reduction in risk of disability progression at the dose being utilized in Phase III.

Alzheimer's Disease and Schizophrenia. AbbVie currently has several compounds in various stages of clinical development for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. For example,

AbbVie is investigating ABT-126, an $\alpha 7$ -NMR modulator, in additional Phase II studies in both Alzheimer's disease and cognitive deficits of schizophrenia.

Pain. AbbVie is also developing a number of non-opioid agents for relief across a broad spectrum of pain states including postoperative, cancer pain, back pain, and osteoarthritis pain. Phase IIa clinical trials of ABT-110, an injectable biologic, are expected to begin in 2012.

Oncology. AbbVie is investing in a number of cancer therapies that may change the way the disease behaves. AbbVie is focused on the development of targeted treatments that inhibit tumor growth and improve response to common cancer therapies. AbbVie's oncology pipeline includes:

- Elotuzumab, an anti-CD37 antibody for multiple myeloma. AbbVie is currently in Phase III development of elotuzumab for the treatment of multiple myeloma under a collaboration with Bristol Myers Squibb.
- Veliparib is a PARP-inhibitor. A Phase IIb study in BRCA-mutated breast cancer being treated with chemotherapy was initiated in 2011. Veliparib is also in Phase II evaluation for the treatment of a variety of other solid tumors, including brain metastases from non-small cell lung cancer being treated with radiation therapy and non-small cell lung cancer in combination with chemotherapy.
- AbbVie is also evaluating a number of other promising mechanisms, including work on EGFR, Bcl2, aurora kinase and cMet.

Women's Health. AbbVie is developing a novel gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) oral antagonist, elagolix, under a collaboration with Neurocrine Biosciences for the treatment of endometriosis-related pain and uterine fibroids, both highly prevalent conditions associated with a number of health complications including pain and infertility. Approximately 7.5 million women in the United States suffer from endometriosis. Current treatment options involve full estrogen suppression, leading to side effects such as hot flashes and bone density changes. Uterine fibroids affect approximately 19 million women worldwide and currently, various surgical options are the treatment of choice, but there is no effective chronic therapy available. AbbVie and Neurocrine Biosciences have a Phase II elagolix clinical trial for uterine fibroids underway and a Phase III trial is expected to begin in mid-2012.

Immunology. AbbVie's scientific experience with HUMIRA serves as a strong foundation for its continuing research in immunology. AbbVie is developing several additional indications for HUMIRA and has a number of next-generation programs underway to address immune-mediated conditions, including:

- DVD-Ig technology, which represents an innovative approach that can target multiple disease-causing antigens with a single biologic agent. This proprietary technology could lead to next-generation biologic treatments for complex conditions such as cancer or rheumatoid arthritis, where multiple pathways are involved in the disease. In 2011, using DVD-Ig technology, AbbVie advanced two molecules into Phase I clinical trials.
- AbbVie is collaborating with Biotest AG on an anti-CD4 biologic known as tregalizumab. The compound is currently in Phase IIa clinical trials for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis.
- GLPG0634, a next-generation, oral JAK1 inhibitor, is being developed in collaboration with Galapagos NV. GLPG0634 is currently in Phase IIa development to treat rheumatoid arthritis and may be able to address other autoimmune diseases.

AbbVie is also evaluating a number of other oral candidates including an SYK inhibitor. In addition, AbbVie plans to jointly develop and commercialize a portfolio of next-generation oral

antioxidant inflammation modulators through a collaboration with Reata Pharmaceuticals announced in 2011.

Research and Development Activities

AbbVie has several compounds in development, including treatments for highly prevalent conditions and over the past five years has more than doubled the number of compounds in its pipeline. AbbVie's ability to develop new compounds is enhanced by the company's use of integrated discovery project teams, which include chemists, biologists, and pharmacologists who work on the same compounds as a team. For more information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Research and Development Programs."

AbbVie spent approximately \$2.6 billion in 2011, \$2.5 billion in 2010, and \$1.7 billion in 2009 on research to discover and develop new products, indications and processes and to improve existing products and processes. These expenses consisted primarily of collaboration fees and expenses, salaries and related expenses for personnel, license fees, consulting payments, contract research, manufacturing, and the costs of laboratory equipment and facilities.

Intellectual Property Protection and Regulatory Exclusivity

Generally, upon approval, products in development may be entitled to exclusivity under applicable intellectual property and regulatory regimes. AbbVie seeks patent protection, where available, in all significant markets and/or countries for each product in development. In the United States, the expiration date for patents filed on or after June 8, 1995 is 20 years after the filing date. Given that patents relating to pharmaceutical products are often obtained early in the development process, and given the amount of time needed to complete clinical trials and other development activities required for regulatory approval, the length of time between product launch and patent expiration is significantly less than 20 years. The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (commonly known as the Hatch-Waxman Act) permits a patent holder to seek a patent extension, commonly called a "patent term restoration," for patents on products (or processes for making the product) regulated by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The length of the patent extension is roughly based on 50 percent of the period of time from the filing of an Investigational New Drug Application for a compound to the submission of the NDA for such compound, plus 100 percent of the time period from New Drug Application (NDA) submission to regulatory approval. The extension, however, cannot exceed five years and the patent term remaining after regulatory approval cannot exceed 14 years.

Pharmaceutical products may be entitled to other forms of legal or regulatory exclusivity upon approval. The scope, length, and requirements for each of these exclusivities varies both in the United States and in other jurisdictions. In the United States, if the FDA approves a chemical entity that it has not previously approved, the product is typically entitled to five years of market exclusivity. Products that do not contain a new chemical entity may be entitled to three years of market exclusivity if approval was based on the FDA's reliance on new clinical studies submitted by the NDA applicant. If the NDA applicant studies the product for use by children, the FDA may grant pediatric exclusivity, which extends by 180 days the longest existing exclusivity (patent or regulatory) related to the product. For products that are either used to treat conditions that afflict a relatively small population or for which there is not a reasonable expectation that the research and development costs will be recovered, the FDA may designate the pharmaceutical as an orphan drug and grant it seven years of market exclusivity.

The approving regulatory agency determines the market exclusivity to which the product is entitled upon its approval. In certain instances, regulatory exclusivity may protect a product where patent protection is no longer available or for a period of time in excess of patent protection. It is not possible to estimate for each product in development the total period of exclusivity to which it may become

entitled until regulatory approval is obtained. However, given the length of time required to complete clinical development of a pharmaceutical product, the minimum and maximum periods of exclusivity that might be achieved in any individual case would not be expected to exceed three and 14 years, respectively. These estimates do not consider other factors, such as the difficulty of recreating the manufacturing process for a particular product or other proprietary knowledge that may delay the introduction of a generic after the expiration of applicable patent and other regulatory exclusivity periods.

Biologics such as HUMIRA are entitled to exclusivity under the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act, which was passed on March 23, 2010 as Title VII to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The law provides a pathway for approval of biosimilars following the expiration of 12 years of exclusivity for the innovator biologic and a potential additional 180 day-extension term for pediatric indications. The law also includes an extensive process for the innovator biologic and biosimilar manufacturer to litigate patent infringement, validity, and enforceability prior to the approval of the biosimilar. The European Union has also created a pathway for approval of biosimilars and has published guidelines for approval of certain biosimilar products. The more complex nature of biologics and biosimilar products has led to greater regulatory scrutiny and more rigorous requirements for approval of follow-on biosimilar products than for small-molecule generic pharmaceutical products, and it has also reduced the effect of biosimilars on sales of the innovator biologic as compared to the sales erosion caused by generic versions of small molecule pharmaceutical products.

AbbVie owns or has licensed rights to a substantial number of patents and patent applications. Principal trademarks and the products they cover are discussed above in the description of AbbVie's products. AbbVie licenses or owns a patent portfolio of over 4,000 patent families, each of which includes United States patent applications and/or issued patents, and may also contain the non-United States counterparts to these patents and applications.

These patents and applications, including various patents that expire during the period 2012 to 2031, in the aggregate are believed to be of material importance in the operation of AbbVie's business. However, AbbVie believes that no single patent, license, trademark (or related group of patents, licenses, or trademarks), except for those related to adalimumab (which is sold under the trademark HUMIRA), are material in relation to the company's business as a whole. The United States composition of matter (that is, compound) patent covering adalimumab is expected to expire in December 2016, and the equivalent European Union patent is expected to expire in the majority of EU countries in April 2018.

In addition, the following patents, licenses, and trademarks are significant: those related to lopinavir/ritonavir (which is sold under the trademarks Kaletra and Aluvia), those related to fenofibrate (which is sold under the trademarks TriCor and Trilipix), those related to niacin (which is sold under the trademarks Niaspan and Simcor), and those related to testosterone (which is sold under the trademark AndroGel). The United States composition of matter patent covering lopinavir is expected to expire in 2016. The principal United States non-composition of matter patent covering lopinavir/ritonavir is expected to expire in 2016. The principal United States non-composition of matter patents covering the fenofibrate products are expected to expire in 2018, 2020, 2023, and 2025. The principal United States non-composition of matter patents covering the niacin products are expected to expire in 2013, 2017, and 2018. The principal non-composition of matter patent covering AndroGel is expected to expire in 2020 for the 1.62 percent formulation and, due to pediatric exclusivity, in 2021 for the 1 percent formulation. Agreements that may affect exclusivity are discussed in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations—Results of Operations."

AbbVie may rely, in some circumstances, on trade secrets to protect its technology. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. AbbVie seeks to protect its technology and product candidates, in part, by confidentiality agreements with its employees, consultants, advisors, contractors, and collaborators. These agreements may be breached and AbbVie may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, AbbVie's trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors. To the extent that AbbVie's employees, consultants, advisors, contractors, and collaborators use intellectual property owned by others in their work for the company, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions.

Sales, Marketing, and Distribution Capabilities

In 2011, AbbVie's products were sold in over 170 countries. AbbVie utilizes a combination of dedicated commercial resources, regional commercial resources and distributorships to market, sell, and distribute its products worldwide.

In the United States, AbbVie distributes pharmaceutical products principally through independent wholesale distributors, with some sales directly to pharmacies. In 2011, three wholesale distributors accounted for substantially all of AbbVie's sales in the United States. Sales to McKesson Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc., and AmerisourceBergen Corporation accounted for 33 percent, 28 percent, and 24 percent, respectively, of AbbVie's 2011 gross sales in the United States. These wholesalers purchase product from AbbVie under standard terms and conditions of sale.

AbbVie directs its primary marketing efforts toward securing the prescription, or recommendation, of its brand of products by physicians, key opinion leaders, and other health care providers. Managed care providers (for example, health maintenance organizations and pharmacy benefit managers), hospitals, and state and federal government agencies (for example, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the United States Department of Defense) are also important customers. AbbVie also markets directly to consumers themselves, although all of the company's products must be sold pursuant to a prescription in the United States. Outside of the United States, AbbVie focuses its marketing efforts on key opinion leaders, payors, physicians, and country regulatory bodies. AbbVie also provides patient support programs closely related to its products.

AbbVie's products are generally sold worldwide directly to wholesalers, distributors, government agencies, health care facilities, specialty pharmacies, and independent retailers from AbbVie-owned distribution centers and public warehouses. Outside the United States, sales are made either directly to customers or through distributors, depending on the market served. Approximately 55-60 percent of sales outside the United States are made through wholesalers or distributors. No wholesaler or distributor outside the United States accounts for more than 3 percent of AbbVie's sales. Certain products are co-marketed or co-promoted with other companies. AbbVie has no single customer that, if the customer were lost, would have a material adverse effect on the company's business.

No material portion of AbbVie's business is subject to renegotiation of profits or termination of contracts at the election of the government.

Manufacturing Capabilities and Operations

AbbVie is experienced in the manufacturing, process development, analytical development, quality assurance, and quality control of its products. AbbVie's manufacturing operations consist of bulk manufacturing, formulation, fill and finish, and distribution activities. While AbbVie produces some of its own products entirely in-house, the company also contracts with third parties with respect to certain of its products.

AbbVie's principal manufacturing plants are in the following locations:

<u>United States</u>	<u>Outside the United States</u>
Abbott Park, Illinois*	Campoverde di Aprilia, Italy
Barceloneta, Puerto Rico	Cork, Ireland
Jayuya, Puerto Rico	Ludwigshafen, Germany
North Chicago, Illinois	Sligo, Ireland
Worcester, Massachusetts	

* Leased property.

In addition to the above, AbbVie has other manufacturing facilities in the United States and worldwide. AbbVie believes its facilities are suitable and provide adequate production capacity.

In the United States, including Puerto Rico, AbbVie owns one distribution center. AbbVie also has four United States research and development facilities located at: Abbott Park, Illinois; North Chicago, Illinois; Redwood City, California; and Worcester, Massachusetts. Outside the United States, AbbVie's principal research and development facilities are located in Shanghai, China and Ludwigshafen, Germany.

Except as noted, the principal plants in the United States listed above are owned by AbbVie or subsidiaries of AbbVie. The remaining manufacturing plants and all other facilities are owned or leased by AbbVie or subsidiaries of AbbVie.

Third Party Agreements

AbbVie has agreements with third parties for process development, analytical services, and manufacturing of certain products. AbbVie procures certain products and services from a limited number of suppliers and, in some cases, a single supply source. For example, the filling and packaging of HUMIRA syringes to be sold outside of the United States and Puerto Rico is performed by a single supplier at its two different facilities. AbbVie does not currently believe that this agreement is material because AbbVie's business is not substantially dependent upon it. AbbVie maintains significant inventory of HUMIRA syringes to reduce the risk of any supply disruption and is in the process of obtaining regulatory approvals for its own syringe-filling and packaging facility in the United States to supply syringes outside of the United States and Puerto Rico. This facility is already approved to provide product to the United States and Puerto Rico. In addition, AbbVie has agreements with third parties for active pharmaceutical ingredient and product manufacturing, formulation and development services, fill, finish, and packaging services, and distribution and logistics services for certain products. AbbVie does not believe that these manufacturing-related agreements are material because AbbVie's business is not substantially dependent on any individual agreement.

AbbVie also has collaboration agreements, as discussed in the "—Advancing Pharmaceutical Pipeline" section above, and will have certain agreements with Abbott following the separation, as described in "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Separation."

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

AbbVie purchases, in the ordinary course of business, raw materials and supplies essential to its operations from numerous suppliers around the world, including in the United States. There have been no recent significant availability problems or supply shortages.

Orders

Orders are generally filled on a current basis, and order backlog is not material to AbbVie's business.

Environmental Matters

AbbVie believes that its operations comply in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations concerning environmental protection. Regulations under federal and state environmental laws impose stringent limitations on emissions and discharges to the environment from various manufacturing operations. AbbVie's capital and operating expenditures for pollution control in 2011 were approximately \$4.6 and \$16.2 million, respectively. Capital and operating expenditures for pollution control in 2012 are estimated to be approximately \$3.4 and \$17.0 million, respectively.

Abbott has been identified as one of many potentially responsible parties in investigations and/or remediations at several locations in the United States, including Puerto Rico, under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as Superfund. Some of these locations may be transferred to AbbVie in connection with the separation and distribution, and AbbVie may become a party to these investigations and remediations. Abbott is also engaged in remediation at several other sites, some of which may be transferred to AbbVie in connection with the separation and distribution, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency or similar agencies. While it is not feasible to predict with certainty the final costs related to those investigations and remediation activities, AbbVie believes that such costs, together with other expenditures to maintain compliance with applicable laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, should not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position, cash flows, or results of operations.

Competition

The markets for AbbVie's products are highly competitive. AbbVie competes with other research-based pharmaceuticals and biotechnology companies that discover, manufacture, market, and sell proprietary pharmaceutical products and biologics. For example, HUMIRA competes with a number of anti-TNF products that are approved for a number of disease states, AbbVie's virology products compete with protease inhibitors and other anti-HIV treatments, and AbbVie's dyslipidemia products face competition from other fibrates and from statins. The search for technological innovations in pharmaceutical products is a significant aspect of competition. The introduction of new products by competitors and changes in medical practices and procedures can result in product obsolescence. Price is also a competitive factor. In addition, the substitution of generic pharmaceutical products for branded pharmaceutical products creates competitive pressures on AbbVie's products that do not have patent protection.

Biosimilars. Competition for AbbVie's biologic products is affected by the approval of follow-on biologics, also known as "biosimilars." Biologics have added major therapeutic options for the treatment of many diseases, including some for which therapies were unavailable or inadequate. The advent of biologics has also raised complex regulatory issues and significant pharmacoeconomic concerns because the cost of developing and producing biologic therapies is typically dramatically higher than for conventional (small molecule) medications, and because many expensive biologic medications are used for ongoing treatment of chronic diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis or inflammatory bowel disease, or for the treatment of previously untreatable cancer. Significant investments in biologics infrastructure and manufacturing are necessary to produce biologic products, as are significant investments in marketing, distribution, and sales organization activities, which may limit the number of biosimilar competitors.

In the United States, the FDA regulates biologics under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Public Health Service Act, and implementing regulations. While the enactment of federal health care reform legislation in March 2010 was meant to provide a pathway for approval of biosimilars under the Public Health Service Act, recent regulatory guidance suggests that the approval process will be far more extensive than for small molecules, in order to ensure that the safety and efficacy of the biosimilars is equivalent to that of original biologics, such as HUMIRA. Ultimate approval by the FDA is dependent upon many factors, including a showing that the biosimilar is "highly similar" to the original product and has no clinically meaningful differences from the original product in terms of safety, purity, and potency. The types of data that would ordinarily be required in an application to show similarity would include analytical data and studies to demonstrate chemical similarity, animal studies (including toxicity studies), and clinical studies. Applicable regulations also require that the biosimilar must be for the same indication as the original biologic and involve the same mechanism of action, and that the manufacturing facility meets the standards necessary to assure that the biosimilar is safe, pure, and potent.

Furthermore, the new law provides that only a biosimilar product that is deemed to be "interchangeable" may be substituted for the original biologic product without the intervention of the health care provider who prescribed the original biologic product. To prove that a biosimilar product is interchangeable, the applicant must demonstrate that the product can be expected to produce the same clinical results as the original biologic product in any given patient, and if the product is administered more than once in a patient, that safety risks and potential for diminished efficacy of alternating or switching between the use of the interchangeable biosimilar biologic product and the original biologic product is no greater than the risk of using the original biologic product without switching. The new law is only beginning to be interpreted and implemented by the FDA. As a result, its ultimate impact, implementation, and meaning will likely be subject to substantial uncertainty for years to come.

In the European Union, while a pathway for the approval of biosimilars has existed since 2005, the products that have come to market to date have had a mixed impact on the market share of incumbent products, with significant variation by product.

Other Competitive Products. Although a number of competitive biologic branded products have been approved since HUMIRA was first introduced in 2003, most have gained only a modest share of the worldwide market. In addition, JAK inhibitors, a potential new class of orally administered products, remain pending before the FDA for approval, and the efficacy and safety of such products and their labeled indications have yet to be accepted and established by the FDA. AbbVie will continue to face competitive pressure from these biologics and, when approved, certain orally administered JAK inhibitors.

Regulation—Discovery and Clinical Development

United States. Securing approval to market a new pharmaceutical product in the United States requires substantial effort and financial resources and takes several years to complete. The applicant must complete preclinical tests, and obtain FDA approval before commencing clinical trials. Clinical trials are intended to establish the safety and efficacy of the pharmaceutical product and typically are conducted in three sequential phases, although the phases may overlap or be combined. Additional details on clinical trial phases can be found in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Research and Development Programs." If the required clinical testing is successful, the results are submitted to the FDA in the form of an NDA or Biologic Listing Application (BLA) requesting approval to market the product for one or more indications. The FDA reviews an NDA or BLA to determine, whether a product is safe and effective for its intended use and whether its manufacturing is compliant with current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP).

Even if an NDA or a BLA receives approval, the applicant must comply with post-approval requirements. For example, holders of an approval must report adverse reactions, provide updated safety and efficacy information, and comply with requirements concerning advertising and promotional labeling. Also, quality control and manufacturing procedures must continue to conform to cGMP after approval. The FDA periodically inspects manufacturing facilities to assess compliance with cGMP, which imposes extensive procedural, substantive, and record keeping requirements. In addition, as a condition of approval, the FDA may require post-marketing testing and surveillance to further assess and monitor the product's safety or efficacy after commercialization. Any post-approval regulatory obligations, and the cost of complying with such obligations, could expand in the future.

Outside the United States. AbbVie is subject to similar regulations outside the United States. AbbVie must obtain approval of a clinical trial application or product from the applicable regulatory authorities before it can commence clinical trials or marketing of the product. The approval requirements and process vary, and the time required to obtain approval may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval. For example, AbbVie may submit marketing authorizations in the European Union under either a centralized or decentralized procedure. The centralized procedure is mandatory for the approval of biotechnology products and many pharmaceutical products and provides for a single marketing authorization that is valid for all European Union member states. Under the centralized procedure, a single marketing authorization application is submitted to the European Medicines Agency. After the agency evaluates the application, it makes a recommendation to the European Commission which, then makes the final determination on whether to approve the application. The decentralized procedure provides for mutual recognition of national approval decisions and is available for products that are not subject to the centralized procedure.

In Japan, applications for approval of a new product are made through the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA). Bridging studies to demonstrate that the foreign clinical data applies to Japanese patients may be required. After completing a comprehensive review, the PMDA reports to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, which then approves or denies the application.

The regulatory process in many emerging markets continues to evolve. Many emerging markets, including those in Asia, generally require regulatory approval to have been obtained in a large developed market (such as the United States) before the country will begin or complete its regulatory review process. Some countries also require that local clinical studies be conducted in order to obtain regulatory approval in the country.

The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials and product licensing also vary. In addition, post-approval regulatory obligations such as adverse event reporting and cGMP generally apply and may vary by country. For example, after a marketing authorization has been granted in the EU, periodic safety reports must be submitted and other pharmacovigilance measures must be implemented.

Regulation—Commercialization, Distribution, and Manufacturing

The development, manufacture, marketing, sale, promotion, and distribution of AbbVie's products are subject to comprehensive government regulation. Government regulation by various national, regional, federal, state, and local agencies, both in the United States and other countries, addresses (among other matters) inspection of, and controls over, research and laboratory procedures, clinical investigations, product approvals and manufacturing, labeling, packaging, marketing and promotion, pricing and reimbursement, sampling, distribution, quality control, post-market surveillance, record keeping, storage, and disposal practices. AbbVie's operations are also affected by trade regulations in many countries that limit the import of raw materials and finished products and by laws and regulations that seek to prevent corruption and bribery in the marketplace (including the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the United Kingdom Bribery Act, which provide guidance on corporate

interactions with government officials) and require safeguards for the protection of personal data. In addition, AbbVie is subject to laws and regulations pertaining to health care fraud and abuse, including state and federal anti-kickback and false claims laws in the United States. Prescription drug manufacturers such as AbbVie are also subject to taxes, as well as application, product, user, establishment, and other fees. Governmental agencies can also invalidate or restrict intellectual property rights and control the entrance of multi-source drugs for small molecule and follow-on biologics.

Compliance with these laws and regulations is costly and materially affects AbbVie's business. Among other effects, health care regulations substantially increase the time, difficulty, and costs incurred in obtaining and maintaining approval to market newly developed and existing products. AbbVie expects compliance with these regulations to continue to require significant technical expertise and capital investment to ensure compliance. Failure to comply can delay the release of a new product or result in regulatory and enforcement actions, the seizure or recall of a product, the suspension or revocation of the authority necessary for a product's production and sale, and other civil or criminal sanctions, including fines and penalties.

In addition to regulatory initiatives, AbbVie's business can be affected by ongoing studies of the utilization, safety, efficacy, and outcomes of health care products and their components that are regularly conducted by industry participants, government agencies, and others. These studies can call into question the utilization, safety, and efficacy of previously marketed products. In some cases, these studies have resulted, and may in the future result, in the discontinuance of, or limitations on, marketing of such products domestically or worldwide, and may give rise to claims for damages from persons who believe they have been injured as a result of their use.

Access to human health care products continues to be a subject of investigation and action by governmental agencies, legislative bodies, and private organizations in the United States and other countries. A major focus is cost containment. Efforts to reduce health care costs are also being made in the private sector, notably by health care payors and providers, which have instituted various cost reduction and containment measures. AbbVie expects insurers and providers to continue attempts to reduce the cost of health care products. Outside the United States, many countries control the price of health care products directly or indirectly, through reimbursement, payment, pricing, coverage limitations, or compulsory licensing. Budgetary pressures in the United States and in other countries may also heighten the scope and severity of pricing pressures on AbbVie's products for the foreseeable future.

United States. Specifically, U.S. federal laws requiring pharmaceuticals manufacturers to pay certain statutorily-prescribed rebates to state Medicaid programs on prescription drugs reimbursed under state Medicaid plan, and the efforts by states to seek additional rebates affect AbbVie's business. Similarly, the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992, as a prerequisite to participation in Medicaid and other federal health care programs, requires that manufacturers extend additional discounts on pharmaceutical products to various federal agencies, including the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Defense, and Public Health Service entities and institutions. In addition, recent legislative changes would require similarly discounted prices to be offered to TRICARE program beneficiaries. The Act also established the 340B drug discount program, which requires pharmaceuticals manufacturers to provide products at reduced prices to various designated health care entities and facilities.

In the United States, most states also have generic substitution legislation requiring or permitting a dispensing pharmacist to substitute a different manufacturer's generic version of a pharmaceutical product for the one prescribed. In addition, the federal government follows a diagnosis-related group (DRG) payment system for certain institutional services provided under Medicare or Medicaid and has implemented a prospective payment system (PPS) for services delivered in hospital outpatient, nursing

home, and home health settings. DRG and PPS entitle a health care facility to a fixed reimbursement based on the diagnosis and/or procedure rather than actual costs incurred in patient treatment, thereby increasing the incentive for the facility to limit or control expenditures for many health care products. Medicare reimburses Part B drugs based on average sales price (ASP) plus a certain percentage to account for physician administration costs, which have recently been reduced in the hospital outpatient setting. End stage renal disease treatment is covered through a bundled payment that likewise creates incentives for providers to demand lower pharmaceutical prices. Medicare enters into contracts with private plans to negotiate prices for most patient-administered medicine delivered under Part D.

In March 2010, Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (together, the Affordable Care Act). Under the Affordable Care Act, AbbVie pays a fee related to its pharmaceuticals sales to government programs. Also in 2011, AbbVie began providing a discount of 50 percent for branded prescription drugs sold to patients who fall into the Medicare Part D coverage gap, or "donut hole."

The Affordable Care Act also includes provisions known as the Physician Payments Sunshine Act, which require manufacturers of drugs and biologics covered under Medicare and Medicaid starting in 2012 to record any transfers of value to physicians and teaching hospitals and to report this data beginning in 2013 to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for subsequent public disclosure. Similar reporting requirements have also been enacted on the state level in the United States, and an increasing number of countries worldwide either have adopted or are considering similar laws requiring disclosure of interactions with health care professionals. Failure to report appropriate data may result in civil or criminal fines and/or penalties.

AbbVie expects debate to continue during 2012 at all government levels worldwide over the marketing, availability, method of delivery, and payment for health care products and services. AbbVie believes that future legislation and regulation in the markets it serves could affect access to health care products and services, increase rebates, reduce prices or the rate of price increases for health care products and services, change health care delivery systems, create new fees and obligations for the pharmaceuticals industry, or require additional reporting and disclosure. It is not possible to predict the extent to which AbbVie or the health care industry in general might be affected by the matters discussed above.

Following the separation, AbbVie will be subject to a Corporate Integrity Agreement entered into by Abbott on May 7, 2012 that requires enhancements to certain compliance procedures and contains reporting obligations including disclosure of financial payments to doctors. If AbbVie fails to comply with the CIA, the OIG may impose monetary penalties or exclude AbbVie from federal health care programs, including Medicare and Medicaid.

European Union. The EU has adopted directives and other legislation governing labeling, advertising, distribution, supply, pharmacovigilance, and marketing of pharmaceutical products. Such legislation provides mandatory standards throughout the EU and permits member states to supplement these standards with additional regulations. European governments also regulate pharmaceutical product prices through their control of national health care systems that fund a large part of the cost of such products to consumers. As a result, patients are unlikely to use a pharmaceutical product that is not reimbursed by the government. In many European countries, the government either regulates the pricing of a new product at launch or subsequent to launch through direct price controls or reference pricing. In recent years, many countries have also imposed new or additional cost containment measures on pharmaceutical products. Differences between national pricing regimes create price differentials within the EU that can lead to significant parallel trade in pharmaceutical products.

Most governments also promote generic substitution by mandating or permitting a pharmacist to substitute a different manufacturer's generic version of a pharmaceutical product for the one prescribed and by permitting or mandating that health care professionals prescribe generic versions in certain

circumstances. In addition, governments use reimbursement lists to limit the pharmaceutical products that are eligible for reimbursement by national health care systems.

Japan. In Japan, the National Health Insurance system maintains a Drug Price List specifying which pharmaceutical products are eligible for reimbursement, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare sets the prices of the products on this list. The government generally introduces price cut rounds every other year and also mandates price decreases for specific products. New products judged innovative or useful, that are indicated for pediatric use, or that target orphan or small population diseases, however, may be eligible for a pricing premium. The government has also promoted the use of generics, where available.

Emerging Markets. Many emerging markets take steps to reduce pharmaceutical product prices, in some cases through direct price controls and in others through the promotion of generic alternatives to branded pharmaceuticals.

Since AbbVie markets its products worldwide, certain products of a local nature and variations of product lines must also meet other local regulatory requirements. Certain additional risks are inherent in conducting business outside the United States, including price and currency exchange controls, changes in currency exchange rates, limitations on participation in local enterprises, expropriation, nationalization, and other governmental action.

Employees

AbbVie expects to employ approximately 30,000 persons as of the distribution date. Outside the United States, some of AbbVie's employees are represented by unions or works councils. AbbVie believes that it has good relations with its employees.

Legal Proceedings

AbbVie is involved in various claims, legal proceedings and investigations, including (as of June 30, 2012, except where noted below) those described below. While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of such pending claims, proceedings and investigations with certainty, management is of the opinion that their ultimate resolution should not have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's financial position, cash flows, or results of operations, except where noted below.

Several cases, brought as purported class actions or representative actions on behalf of individuals or entities, are pending against Abbott that allege generally that Abbott and numerous other pharmaceuticals companies reported false pricing information in connection with certain drugs that are reimbursable under Medicare and Medicaid and by private payors. These cases, brought by private plaintiffs, state Attorneys General, and other state government entities, generally seek monetary damages and/or injunctive relief and attorneys' fees. The federal court cases were consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts under the Multi District Litigation Rules as *In re: Pharmaceutical Industry Average Wholesale Price Litigation, MDL 1456*, which now includes only one state Attorney General suit filed in August 2006 on behalf of the State of South Carolina. In addition, several cases are pending against Abbott in state courts: *Commonwealth of Kentucky*, filed in September 2003 in the Circuit Court of Franklin County, Kentucky; *State of Wisconsin*, filed in June 2004 in the Circuit Court of Dane County, Wisconsin; *State of Illinois*, filed in February 2005 in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois; *State of South Carolina* (on behalf of its state health plan), filed in August 2006 in the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Judicial Circuit of Richland County, South Carolina; *State of Alaska*, filed in October 2006 in the Superior Court for the Third Judicial District in Anchorage, Alaska; *State of Idaho*, filed in January 2007 in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in Ada County, Idaho; *State of Utah*, filed in November 2007 in the Third Judicial District in Salt Lake County, Utah; *State of Louisiana*, filed in October 2010 in the Nineteenth Judicial District, Parish of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Several pending lawsuits filed against Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (a company Abbott acquired in February 2010) et al. were consolidated for pre-trial purposes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia under the Multi District Litigation Rules as *In re AndroGel Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 2084. These cases, brought by private plaintiffs and the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), generally allege Solvay's 2006 patent litigation involving AndroGel was sham litigation and the patent litigation settlement agreement and related agreements with three generic companies violate federal and state antitrust laws and state consumer protection and unjust enrichment laws. Plaintiffs generally seek monetary damages and/or injunctive relief and attorneys' fees. MDL 2084 includes: (a) 3 individual plaintiff lawsuits: *Supervalu, Inc. v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, was filed in April 2010 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; and *Rite Aid Corp. et al. v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.* and *Walgreen Co. et al. v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, both of which were filed in June 2009 in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and subsequently transferred to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; (b) 7 purported class actions: *Meijer, Inc. et al. v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, *Rochester Drug Co-Operative, Inc. et al. v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, and *Louisiana Wholesale Drug Co., Inc. et al. v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, all of which were filed in May 2009 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; *Fraternal Order of Police v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, filed in September 2009 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; *Jabo's Pharmacy, Inc. v. Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, filed in October 2009 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee; *LeGrand v. Unimed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, filed in September 2010 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; and *Health Net, Inc. v. Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, filed in February 2011 in the Northern District of Georgia; and (c) a lawsuit brought by the FTC, *Federal Trade Commission v. Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al.*, filed in May 2009 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. In February 2010, Solvay's motion to dismiss the cases was partially granted and all of the FTC's claims and all of the plaintiffs' claims except those alleging sham litigation were dismissed. In May 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the district court's decision to dismiss the FTC's claims. In July 2012, the Eleventh Circuit denied the FTC's petition seeking rehearing en banc.

The United States Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for Maryland, is investigating the sales and marketing practices of Abbott for Micardis®, a drug co-promoted for (until March 31, 2006) and manufactured by Boehringer Ingelheim. The government is seeking to determine whether any of these practices resulted in any violations of civil and/or criminal laws, including the Federal False Claims Act and the Anti-Kickback Statute, in connection with the Medicare and/or Medicaid reimbursement paid to third parties.

Abbott is seeking to enforce its patent rights relating to fenofibrate tablets (a drug Abbott sells under the trademark TriCor). In a case filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in August 2011, Abbott and the patent owner, Laboratoires Fournier, S.A. (Fournier), allege infringement of three patents and seek injunctive relief against Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. and Mylan, Inc. (Mylan). In a second case filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in December 2011, Abbott and Fournier allege infringement of the same patents and seek injunctive relief against Wockhardt, Ltd. and Wockhardt USA, LLC (Wockhardt). In related cases where Abbott is involved as a result of its acquisition of Fournier Laboratories Ireland Ltd. (Fournier Ireland), Abbott is seeking to enforce additional rights relating to fenofibrate tablets. In a case filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in August 2011, Abbott's subsidiary, Fournier Ireland, and joint patent owner, Alkermes Pharma Ireland Limited (Alkermes), allege infringement of two jointly-owned patents and seek injunctive relief against Mylan. In a second case filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in December 2011, Alkermes and Fournier Ireland allege infringement of the same patents and seek injunctive relief against Wockhardt.

Abbott is seeking to enforce its patent rights relating to ritonavir/lopinavir tablets (a drug Abbott sells under the trademark Kaletra). In a case filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in March 2009, Abbott alleges that Matrix Laboratories, Inc., Matrix Laboratories, Ltd., and Mylan, Inc.'s proposed generic products infringe Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. Upon Matrix's motion in November 2009, the court granted a five-year stay of the litigation unless good cause to lift the stay is shown.

Abbott is seeking to enforce its patent rights relating to ritonavir tablets (a drug Abbott sells under the trademark Norvir). In a case filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in April 2012, Abbott alleges that Roxane Laboratories, Inc.'s (Roxane) proposed generic ritonavir product infringes five Abbott patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. Also in April 2012, Roxane filed a declaratory judgment action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio alleging that two of the five Abbott patents are invalid and not infringed by Roxane's proposed generic ritonavir product.

Abbott is seeking to enforce its patent rights relating to niacin extended release tablets (a drug Abbott sells under the trademark Niaspan). In February 2010, Abbott filed a case in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited's and Sun Pharma Global FZE's generic product infringes Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. In a second case filed in June 2010 in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Abbott alleges Sandoz, Inc.'s proposed generic product infringes Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. In a third case filed in January 2012 in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Abbott alleges Zydus Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.'s proposed generic product infringes Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. In a fourth case filed in February 2012 in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Abbott alleges that Amneal Pharmaceutical's proposed generic product infringes Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. In two additional cases, each filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in March 2012, Abbott alleges that Mylan Pharmaceutical's and Watson Pharmaceutical's proposed generic products infringe Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. Finally, in a case filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in June 2012, Abbott alleges that Kremers Urban Pharmaceuticals Inc.'s proposed generic product infringes Abbott's patents and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief.

Abbott is seeking to enforce certain patent rights that cover the use of fully human anti-TNF alpha antibodies with methotrexate to treat rheumatoid arthritis. In a case filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts in May 2009, Abbott alleges Centocor Inc.'s product Simponi® infringes Abbott's patents and seeks damages and injunctive relief.

Abbott is seeking to enforce its patent rights relating to fenofibric acid capsules (a drug Abbott sells under the trademark Trilipix). In a case against Sandoz, Inc., filed in March 2011 in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, Abbott and its subsidiary Fournier Ireland allege that Sandoz's proposed generic product infringes Abbott's patent and seek injunctive relief.

MANAGEMENT

Executive Officers Following the Separation

While some of AbbVie's executive officers are currently officers and employees of Abbott, upon the separation, none of these individuals will continue to be employees or executive officers of Abbott. The following table sets forth information regarding individuals who are expected to serve as AbbVie's executive officers, including their positions after the separation.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Richard A. Gonzalez	57	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
William J. Chase	44	Chief Financial Officer
Laura J. Schumacher	49	General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Timothy J. Richmond	45	Chief Human Resources Officer
Carlos Alban	49	Senior Vice President, Global Commercial Operations
John M. Leonard, M.D.	55	Senior Vice President, Research and Development

Mr. Gonzalez is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of AbbVie. He has served as Abbott's Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Products Group since July 2010, and is responsible for Abbott's worldwide pharmaceutical business, including commercial operations, research and development, and manufacturing. He has also served as President, Abbott Ventures Inc., Abbott's medical technology investment arm, from 2009 to 2011. Mr. Gonzalez joined Abbott in 1977 and held various management positions before briefly retiring in 2007, including Abbott's President and Chief Operating Officer, President, Chief Operating Officer of Abbott's Medical Products Group, Senior Vice President and President of Abbott's former Hospital Products Division (now Hospira, Inc.), Vice President and President of Abbott's Health Systems Division, and Divisional Vice President and General Manager for Abbott's Diagnostics Operations in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Chase will be named Chief Financial Officer of AbbVie. He has served as Vice President, Licensing and Acquisitions since 2010, Vice President, Treasurer from 2007 to 2010, and Divisional Vice President, Controller of Abbott International from 2004 to 2007. Mr. Chase became a corporate officer of Abbott in December 2007. Mr. Chase joined Abbott in 1989.

Ms. Schumacher will be named General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of AbbVie. She has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary of Abbott since 2007 and Abbott's Senior Vice President, Corporate Secretary, and General Counsel from 2005 to 2007. Ms. Schumacher is also responsible for Abbott's licensing and acquisitions function and its Office of Ethics and Compliance. Prior to her appointment as General Counsel, Ms. Schumacher headed Abbott's litigation department. Ms. Schumacher became a corporate officer of Abbott in 2003. Ms. Schumacher joined Abbott in 1990.

Mr. Richmond will be named Chief Human Resources Officer of AbbVie. He has served as Abbott's Divisional Vice President of Compensation & Benefits since 2008, Group Vice President of Talent and Rewards since 2007, and Divisional Vice President of Talent Acquisition since 2006. Mr. Richmond joined Abbott in 2006.

Mr. Alban is expected to be named AbbVie's Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations at or before the distribution. He has served as Abbott's Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations since 2011, as Senior Vice President, International Pharmaceuticals from 2009 to 2011, and as Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Western Europe and Canada from 2008 to 2009, as Vice President, Western Europe and Canada from 2007 to 2008, and as Vice President, European Operations from 2006 to 2007. Mr. Alban joined Abbott in 1986.

Dr. Leonard is expected to be named Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development of AbbVie at or before the distribution. He has served as Abbott's Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development since 2008 and Vice President, Global Pharmaceutical Research and Development from 2006 to 2008. Dr. Leonard became a corporate officer of Abbott in 1999. Dr. Leonard joined Abbott in 1992.

Board of Directors Following the Separation

The following table sets forth information with respect to those persons, in addition to Mr. Gonzalez, who are expected to serve on AbbVie's board of directors following the completion of the separation. The nominees will be presented to AbbVie's sole stockholder, Abbott, for election prior to the separation. AbbVie may name and present additional nominees for election prior to the separation.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Title</u>
Richard A. Gonzalez	57	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
		Director
		Director

At the time of the separation, AbbVie expects that its board of directors will consist of the directors set forth above. Upon completion of the separation, AbbVie's board of directors will be divided into three classes, each comprised of directors. The directors designated as Class I directors will have terms expiring at the first annual meeting of stockholders following the distribution, which AbbVie expects to hold in 2013. The directors designated as Class II directors will have terms expiring at the following year's annual meeting of stockholders, which AbbVie expects to hold in 2014, and the directors designated as Class III directors will have terms expiring at the following year's annual meeting of stockholders, which AbbVie expects to hold in 2015. Commencing with the first annual meeting of stockholders following the separation, directors for each class will be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the year in which the term for that class expires and thereafter will serve for a term of three years. At any meeting of stockholders for the election of directors at which a quorum is present, the election will be determined by a majority of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote in the election, with directors not receiving a majority of the votes cast required to tender their resignations for consideration by the board, except that in the case of a contested election, the election will be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote in the election.

As a result of his service as Abbott's Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Products Group since July 2010, his previous service as Abbott's president and chief operating officer and his more than 30-year career at Abbott, Mr. Gonzalez has developed valuable business, management and leadership experience, as well as extensive knowledge of AbbVie and its global operations. Mr. Gonzalez will be able to use his experience and knowledge to contribute key insights into strategic, management, and operational matters to AbbVie's board.

Director Independence

A majority of AbbVie's board of directors will be comprised of directors who are "independent" as defined by the rules of the NYSE and the Corporate Governance Guidelines to be adopted by the board. AbbVie will seek to have all of its non-management directors qualify as "independent" under these standards. AbbVie's board of directors is expected to establish categorical standards to assist it in making its determination of director independence. AbbVie expects these standards will provide that no director qualifies as "independent" unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the company or its subsidiaries (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company or any of its

subsidiaries). In making this determination, the board of directors shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including the following standards:

- a director is not independent if the director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of AbbVie or its subsidiaries, or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of AbbVie or its subsidiaries;
- a director is not independent if the director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any 12-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from AbbVie or its subsidiaries, 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), and other than amounts received by an immediate family member for service as an employee (other than an executive officer);
- a director is not independent if (A) the director or an immediate family member is a current partner of a firm that is AbbVie's internal or external auditor; (B) the director is a current employee 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 AbbVie's or its subsidiaries' 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 AbbVie or its subsidiaries' audit within that time;
- a director is not independent if 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 present executive officers of AbbVie or its subsidiaries at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee;
- a director is not independent if 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, AbbVie or its subsidiaries for property or services in an amount that, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or two percent of such other company's consolidated gross revenues; and
- a director is not independent if the director is an executive officer of a charitable organization that received charitable contributions (other than matching contributions) from AbbVie and its subsidiaries in the preceding fiscal year that are in excess of the greater of \$1 million or 2 percent of such charitable organization's consolidated gross revenues.

AbbVie's board of directors will assess on a regular basis, and at least annually, the independence of directors and, based on the recommendation of the Nominations and Governance Committee, will make a determination as to which members are independent. References to "AbbVie" above include any subsidiary in a consolidated group with AbbVie. The terms "immediate family member" and "executive officer" above are expected to have the same meanings specified for such terms in the NYSE listing standards.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Effective upon the completion of the separation, AbbVie's board of directors will have the following standing committees: an Executive Committee, an Audit Committee, a Nominations and Governance Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a Public Policy Committee.

Executive Committee. , , and are expected to be the members of the board's Executive Committee. is expected to be the Executive Committee Chairman. This committee will have the ability to exercise all the authority of the board in the management of AbbVie, except for matters expressly reserved by law for board action.

Audit Committee. , , and are expected to be the members of the board's Audit Committee. is expected to be the Audit Committee Chairman. The board of directors is expected to determine that at least one member of the Audit Committee is an "audit committee financial expert" for purposes of the rules of the SEC. In addition, AbbVie expects that the board of directors will determine that each of the members of the Audit Committee will be independent, as defined by the rules of the NYSE, Section 10A(m)(3) of the Exchange Act, and in accordance with the company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Audit Committee will meet at least quarterly and will assist the board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing and reporting to the board of directors on AbbVie's accounting and financial reporting practices and the audit process, the quality and integrity of the company's financial statements, the independent auditors' qualifications, independence, and performance, the performance of the company's internal audit function and internal auditors, and certain areas of legal and regulatory compliance.

Nominations and Governance Committee. , , and are expected to be the members of the board's Nominations and Governance Committee. is expected to be the Nominations and Governance Committee Chairman. The board of directors is expected to determine that each of the members of the Nominations and Governance Committee will be independent, as defined by the rules of the NYSE and in accordance with the company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Nominations and Governance Committee will assist the board of directors in identifying individuals qualified to become members of the board of directors (consistent with the criteria approved by AbbVie's board of directors), recommending director candidates for AbbVie's board of directors and its committees, recommending to the board the persons to be elected as AbbVie's executive officers, developing and recommending Corporate Governance Guidelines to AbbVie's board of directors, serving as a point of contact for stockholders, and performing a leadership role in shaping AbbVie's corporate governance.

Compensation Committee. , , and are expected to be the members of the board's Compensation Committee. is expected to be the Compensation Committee Chairman. The board of directors is expected to determine that each member of the Compensation Committee will be independent, as defined by the rules of the NYSE and in accordance with the company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. In addition, AbbVie expects that the members of the Compensation Committee will qualify as "non-employee directors" for purposes of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act and as "outside directors" for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Code. The Compensation Committee will assist the board of directors in carrying out the board's responsibilities relating to the compensation of AbbVie's executive officers and directors. The Compensation Committee will annually review the compensation paid to the members of the board and give its recommendations to the full board regarding both the amount of director compensation that should be paid and the allocation of that compensation between equity-based awards and cash. In recommending director compensation, the Compensation Committee will take comparable director fees into account and review any arrangement that could be viewed as indirect director compensation. This committee will also review, approve, and administer the incentive compensation plans in which any executive officer of AbbVie participates and all of AbbVie's equity-based plans. It may delegate the responsibility to administer and make grants under these plans to management, except to the extent that such delegation would be inconsistent with applicable law or regulation or with the listing rules of the NYSE. The Compensation Committee will have the sole authority, under its charter, to select, retain, and/or terminate independent compensation advisors.

Public Policy Committee. , , and are expected to be members of the board's Public Policy Committee. is expected to be the Public Policy Committee Chairman. The board of directors is expected to determine that each member of the Public Policy Committee is independent, as defined by the rules of the NYSE and in accordance with the company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Public Policy Committee will be responsible for assisting the board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility with respect to AbbVie's public policy, certain areas of legal and

regulatory compliance, and governmental affairs and health care compliance issues that affect the company by discharging the responsibilities set forth in its charter.

The board of directors is expected to adopt a written charter for each of the Audit Committee, the Nominations and Governance Committee, the Compensation Committee, and the Public Policy Committee. These charters will be posted on AbbVie's website in connection with the separation.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During the company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, AbbVie was not an independent company, and did not have a compensation committee or any other committee serving a similar function. Decisions as to the compensation of those who currently serve as AbbVie's executive officers were made by Abbott, as described in the section of this information statement captioned "Compensation Discussion and Analysis."

Corporate Governance

Stockholder Recommendations for Director Nominees

AbbVie's amended and restated by-laws will contain provisions that address the process by which a stockholder may nominate an individual to stand for election to the board of directors. AbbVie expects that the board of directors will adopt a policy concerning the evaluation of stockholder recommendations of board candidates by the Nominations and Governance Committee.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The board of directors is expected to adopt a set of Corporate Governance Guidelines in connection with the separation to assist it in guiding AbbVie's governance practices. These practices will be regularly re-evaluated by the Nominations and Governance Committee in light of changing circumstances in order to continue serving the company's best interests and the best interests of its stockholders.

Communicating with the Board of Directors

The company's Corporate Governance Guidelines will include procedures by which stockholders and other interested parties may communicate with AbbVie's board of directors by writing a letter to the chairman of the board, to the lead director, or to the independent directors c/o AbbVie, 1 North Waukegan Road, North Chicago, Illinois 60064. The general counsel and corporate secretary will regularly forward to the addressee all letters other than mass mailings, advertisements, and other materials not relevant to AbbVie's business. In addition, directors will regularly receive a log of all correspondence received by the company that is addressed to a member of the board and may request any correspondence on that log.

Director Qualification Standards

The company's Corporate Governance Guidelines will provide that the Nominations and Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing with AbbVie's board of directors the appropriate skills and characteristics required of board members in the context of the makeup of the board of directors and developing criteria for identifying and evaluating board candidates.

The process that this committee will use to identify a nominee to serve as a member of the board of directors will depend on the qualities being sought. From time to time, AbbVie may engage an executive search firm to assist the committee in identifying individuals qualified to be board members. Board members should have backgrounds that when combined provide a portfolio of experience and knowledge that will serve AbbVie's governance and strategic needs. In the process of identifying nominees to serve as a member of the board of directors, the Nominations and Governance Committee

will consider the board's diversity of ethnicity, gender, and geography and assesses the effectiveness of the process in achieving that diversity. Board candidates will be considered on the basis of a range of criteria, including broad-based business knowledge and relationships, prominence and excellent reputations in their primary fields of endeavor, worldwide business perspective, and commitment to good corporate citizenship. The committee will also consider the individual's independence, judgment, integrity, and ability to commit sufficient time and attention to the activities of the board, as well as the absence of any potential conflicts with AbbVie's interests. Candidates should have demonstrated experience and ability that is relevant to the board of directors' oversight role with respect to AbbVie's business and affairs.

The Nominations and Governance Committee will consider the criteria described above in the context of an assessment of the perceived needs of the board of directors as a whole and seek to achieve diversity of occupational and personal backgrounds on the board. The board will be responsible for selecting candidates for election as directors based on the recommendation of the Nominations and Governance Committee.

Lead Director

The lead director will facilitate communication with the board of directors and will preside over regularly conducted executive sessions of the independent directors or sessions where the chairman of the board is not present. It will be the role of the lead director to review and approve matters, such as agenda items, schedule sufficiency, and, where appropriate, information provided to other board members. The lead director will be chosen by and from the independent members of the board of directors, and will serve as the liaison between the chairman and the independent directors; however, all directors will be encouraged to consult with the chairman on each of the above topics as well. The lead director, and each of the other directors, will be expected to communicate regularly with the chairman and chief executive officer regarding appropriate agenda topics and other board related matters. The lead director also has the authority to call meetings of the independent directors and, if requested by major stockholders, ensures that he or she is available for consultation and direct communication.

Policies on Business Ethics; Chief Compliance Officer

In connection with the separation, AbbVie will adopt a Code of Conduct that requires all its business activities to be conducted in compliance with laws, regulations, and ethical principles and values. All directors, officers, and employees of AbbVie will be required to read, understand, and abide by the requirements of the Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct will be accessible on the company's website. Any waiver of the Code of Conduct for directors or executive officers may be made only by the Audit Committee. AbbVie will disclose any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Code of Conduct for the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, on the company's website within four business days following the date of the amendment or waiver. In addition, the company will disclose any waiver from the Code of Conduct for the other executive officers and for directors on the website.

AbbVie expects to have a Chief Compliance Officer who will report to both the Chief Executive Officer and to the Public Policy Committee. The Chief Compliance Officer will be responsible for overseeing, administering, and monitoring AbbVie's Compliance Program.

Procedures for Treatment of Complaints Regarding Accounting, Internal Accounting Controls, and Auditing Matters

In accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, AbbVie expects that its Audit Committee will adopt procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, and auditing matters and to allow for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees and others of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

As noted above, AbbVie is currently part of Abbott and not an independent company, and its Compensation Committee has not yet been constituted. Decisions as to the past compensation of those who currently serve as its officers have been made by Abbott. This Compensation Discussion and Analysis discusses these historical compensation practices and attempts to outline certain aspects of AbbVie's anticipated compensation structure for its senior executive officers following the separation. While AbbVie has discussed its anticipated programs and policies with the Compensation Committee of Abbott's board of directors (the Abbott Compensation Committee), they remain subject to the review and approval of AbbVie's own Compensation Committee.

For purposes of the following Compensation Discussion and Analysis and executive compensation disclosures, the individuals listed below are collectively referred to as AbbVie's "named executive officers." They are AbbVie's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, and its three most highly compensated executive officers (other than the chief executive officer and chief financial officer), based on 2011 compensation from Abbott.

- *Richard A. Gonzalez, AbbVie Chief Executive Officer.* Prior to the separation, Mr. Gonzalez served as Abbott's Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Products Group.
- *William J. Chase, AbbVie Chief Financial Officer.* Prior to the separation, Mr. Chase served as Abbott's Vice President, Licensing and Acquisitions.
- *Laura J. Schumacher, AbbVie General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.* Prior to the separation, Ms. Schumacher served as Abbott's Executive Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary.
- *Carlos Alban, AbbVie Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations.* Prior to the separation, Mr. Alban served as Abbott's Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations.
- *John M. Leonard, M.D., AbbVie Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development.* Prior to the separation, Dr. Leonard served as Abbott's Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development.

Additional information about AbbVie's expected senior executive team following the separation is set forth in the section of this information statement captioned "Management—Executive Officers Following the Separation." Initially, AbbVie's compensation policies will be largely the same as those employed at Abbott. AbbVie's Compensation Committee will review these policies and practices, and, it is expected, will make adjustments to support AbbVie's strategies and to remain market competitive.

The following sections of this Compensation Discussion and Analysis describe Abbott's compensation philosophy, policies and practices as they applied to the AbbVie named executive officers listed above during 2011.

Compensation Philosophy and Components of Pay

Historically

Abbott and the Abbott Compensation Committee have established a compensation philosophy that is designed to attract and retain executive officers whose talent and contributions sustain Abbott's profitable growth. The intent of this philosophy is to directly support achievement of Abbott's primary business strategies and goals, while also aligning executive officers' performance and rewards with shareholders' interests. Consequently, the vast majority of executive compensation at Abbott is performance-based.

There are four primary pay components that have formed Abbott's executive pay program as part of the Abbott organization: base pay, annual bonuses, long-term incentives, and benefits. Each serves complementary, but different, and specific, purposes.

Base Pay. Setting appropriate levels of base pay ensures that Abbott can attract and retain a leadership team that will continue to meet Abbott's commitments to customers and patients and sustain profitable growth for Abbott's shareholders. Talented executive officers have choices of where they work, and Abbott's base pay rates need to be competitive in the context of total compensation.

Annual Bonus. Abbott's annual bonus (short-term incentive) program aims to align executive officers' interests directly with the annual operating strategies, financial goals, and leadership requirements of Abbott's business. It provides a direct link between executive officers' short-term incentives and Abbott's annual performance results through both measurable financial and operational performance and subjective assessments of strategic progress. Some goals, strategies, and leadership requirements may apply to all executive officers and, as such, may be corporate priorities that are shared by all Abbott executive officers in any given year (for example, earnings per share targets in 2011, as disclosed below). Certain measurable financial goals apply only to some executive officers, reflecting their specific areas of responsibility. Additionally, most executive officers are subject to strategic or leadership-oriented goals, which require qualitative, subjective assessment of their progress during the year. Finally, the process of determining annual bonus awards allows for the Abbott Compensation Committee's discretion, since many goals, especially for certain positions, cannot be reduced to formulaic, numerical targets, or anticipated in advance.

By design, therefore, short-term incentives directly tie executive officers' pay with both Abbott and individual results while allowing for Abbott Compensation Committee discretion to address unforeseen developments. In the aggregate, short-term incentives should be paid roughly at target when goals are substantially met, below target if goals are not substantially met, and above target if goals are substantially exceeded.

Long-Term Incentives. Long-term incentives serve two primary purposes: first, to directly align the largest component of executive officer pay with shareholders' direct, long-term interests; and second, to help ensure continued performance success through effective focus and retention of executive talent. Executive officers' interests are directly aligned with those of Abbott shareholders in two ways—first, through direct stock ownership. Executive officers, as shareholders, benefit from the results they create for other shareholders. Second, the level of awards executive officers receive varies, by plan design and based on each executive officer's individual performance, as reviewed by the Abbott Compensation Committee. The Abbott Compensation Committee considers, among other things, measures that directly track shareholder returns or operating or strategic results which lead to the creation or loss of shareholder value. Awards are further differentiated based on each executive officer's specific contribution to long-term strategic results and leadership contribution. To achieve this outcome, Abbott grants non-qualified stock options, full-value performance based shares, and full-value shares of restricted stock, subject to vesting requirements.

Historically, and in 2011, long-term incentives have comprised roughly two-thirds of total compensation for Abbott named executive officers. Accordingly, long-term incentive compensation represents a compelling and direct link between executive officers' interests and Abbott shareholder results.

Benefits. As with all Abbott employees, Abbott executive officers receive certain employment and post-employment benefits. Benefits are an important part of retention and capital preservation for all levels of employees. Benefits protect against the expense of unexpected catastrophic loss of health and/or earnings potential, and provide a means to save and accumulate for retirement or other post-employment needs.

Going Forward

Base Pay. AbbVie's Compensation Committee will establish the base pay of AbbVie's named executive officers after the separation. AbbVie expects that adjustments to base pay, if any, will reflect factors such as each named executive officer's post-separation level of responsibility as well as market data for similar positions at comparable peer companies.

Annual Bonus. In connection with the separation, AbbVie expects to adopt an annual incentive plan with terms to be determined by its Compensation Committee. AbbVie expects that its Compensation Committee will establish performance goals based on an incentive structure that initially is similar to that which is in place at Abbott. AbbVie expects that the annual incentive targets for its named executive officers will be aligned with competitive market rates, based on peer company comparisons.

Long-term Incentives. AbbVie intends to adopt, subject to the approval of Abbott prior to the separation, in its capacity as AbbVie's sole stockholder, the AbbVie 2012 Incentive Stock Program ("AbbVie Incentive Stock Program") which AbbVie expects will be substantially similar to Abbott's 2009 Incentive Stock Program. The AbbVie Incentive Stock Program is expected to permit AbbVie to grant stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards, other share-based awards, and cash awards. Target levels for long-term incentive compensation for named executive officers following the separation are expected to be set based on each named executive officer's post-separation level of responsibility, as well as market data for similar positions at comparable peer companies.

Benefits. AbbVie's Compensation Committee will review the benefits and perquisites that its named executive officers received in connection with their employment with Abbott. AbbVie expects that it will initially provide benefits and perquisites similar to those provided by Abbott immediately prior to the separation.

How Executive Pay Decisions Are Made

Historically

As noted above, the named executive officers have been participating in Abbott's executive compensation programs. The vast majority of pay decisions at Abbott are performance-based. Specific goals and targets are the foundation of Abbott's pay-for-performance process and this section describes how they apply to specific pay components. It is important to remember, however, that while Abbott's pay process is based on a comprehensive, multi-level review, it is not formulaic. Some goals can be measured objectively against predetermined financial results. Others take the form of the Abbott Compensation Committee's subjective assessment of success and progress against strategic objectives or leadership results, which cannot be scored by numeric or formulaic application of measurable criteria. Consequently, while final pay decisions are guided by some specific, objective measures, the Abbott Compensation Committee, in consultation with its independent compensation consultant, also considers, at both the Abbott company-wide level and the individual level, a combination of objective and subjective measures in the overall assessment of performance and the pay decisions that result from that assessment. Specifically, discussion of the decision making criteria for each component follows.

Peer Group. To provide the appropriate context for executive pay decisions, the Abbott Compensation Committee, in consultation with its independent compensation consultant, assesses market pay practices and compensation levels of two designated groups of high-profile companies. The Abbott Compensation Committee thoughtfully considers on an annual basis which companies should be included in the peer groups and believes the selected companies represent the most appropriate groups for comparison. In addition to competing for executive talent, the peer companies also maintain

complex business operations with significant worldwide reach. Abbott's comparison groups for setting targets for compensation include the following two worldwide reference groups:

1. Primarily, direct health care competitors. This group presently includes Amgen Inc., Bristol Myers Squibb Company, Eli Lilly and Company, Glaxo SmithKline plc, Johnson & Johnson, Merck & Company, Inc., Novartis AG, and Pfizer, Inc.
2. Secondarily, in order to supplement performance and compensation data from Abbott's direct health care competitors, Abbott selects a group of worldwide, diversified high performing companies with a five-year average return on equity of 18 percent or higher that are similar to Abbott in terms of size and/or scope of operations. This group currently includes 3M Company, Bristol Myers Squibb Company, Caterpillar Inc., The Coca-Cola Company, Colgate Palmolive Company, General Dynamics Corporation, General Mills, Inc., H.J. Heinz Company, Kellogg Company, Kimberly Clark Corporation, McDonald's Corporation, Merck & Company, Inc., PepsiCo, Inc., and Procter & Gamble Co.

Base Pay. Base pay targets must be competitive with the target market from which talent is obtained. Generally, Abbott sets base pay targets in a manner that references the median of the health care competitor group as an initial benchmark, but allows for adjustment based upon secondary reference to the high-performing group. Specific pay rates, however, are based on an executive officer's profile, performance, experience, and unique skills, as well as upon consideration of internal equity with others at Abbott. Once the rate of pay is set in this manner, either at the time of hire or upon promotion or transfer, subsequent changes in pay, including salary increases when appropriate, are based on the executive officer's performance, the job he or she is performing or assuming, internal equity and Abbott's operating budget. In this regard, base pay is performance-based and is aligned with the individual's relative contribution and body of work.

Annual Bonus. Messrs. Gonzalez and Alban, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard participate in the 1998 Abbott Laboratories Performance Incentive Plan (the "PIP") and Mr. Chase participates in the 1986 Abbott Laboratories Management Incentive Program (the "MIP"). The PIP and the MIP are substantially similar except that the PIP is designed to comply with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for performance-based compensation.

Each year, maximum award allocations for PIP participants as a percentage of consolidated net earnings are set. For 2011, the maximum award for the named executive officers was 0.075 percent of adjusted consolidated net earnings. Historically, and in 2011, the Abbott Compensation Committee exercised its discretion to deliver PIP awards that were below the maximum awards authorized by these levels. Under the MIP, target levels are established based on market practice and internal equity considerations. The target award for Mr. Chase was 80 percent of base salary.

Assessments of performance against financial results take into account the impact of specified factors or events, and the appropriateness of these adjustments is reviewed annually. For a reconciliation of these adjustments to GAAP, see Exhibit 99.1 to Abbott's Form 8-K, filed on January 25, 2012.

In making its determinations of the actual awards to participants, the Abbott Compensation Committee considers predetermined financial goals and individual goals, some of which are objective and quantifiable, and other strategic or leadership goals for which assessment is not solely dictated by numeric or formulaic applications of measurable criteria. Moreover, while each participant has pre-determined goals, the Abbott Compensation Committee also considers relative achievements, or developments (at Abbott, in the marketplace and in the world economy) that could not have been foreseen when individual goals were formulated. Goals specific to each named executive officer are described separately in this section under "—2011 Compensation Decisions—Historically—Goals."

Long-term Incentives. Long-term incentive targets at Abbott are driven by two primary factors: first, internal equity and the executive officer's relative contribution to Abbott's long-term success; and second, Abbott's performance in respect of both short- and long-term returns to shareholders, as well as relative performance against financial or operating measures that drive shareholder returns, and performance against strategic objectives, such as pipeline development or acquisitions (which may dilute returns in the short-term, but are, in the Abbott Compensation Committee's judgment, in the best long-term interests of Abbott and its shareholders). While long-term incentive awards may be awarded annually, the Abbott Compensation Committee's assessment includes one-, three- and five-year measures of a number of relative benchmarks, including total shareholder return, return on equity, return on net assets, and earnings per share growth. The results are compared both to those of Abbott's direct health care competitors and those of the high performance reference group mentioned earlier.

These long-term measures are all taken into consideration without specific weighting. In the aggregate, they provide the Abbott Compensation Committee with a relative performance rating of Abbott to peers over one-, three- and five-year periods. Then, starting with the independent compensation consultant's recommendations regarding target or reference levels of appropriate long-term incentive by individual, the Abbott Compensation Committee determines grants for each individual based on its objective and subjective assessment of performance, progress against strategic milestones, and environmental factors which affected the individual's or Abbott's performance.

Long-Term Incentives—Equity Awards. Based on the Abbott Compensation Committee's assessment of performance, the goals of Abbott's long-term incentive program, each individual's relative performance against his or her predetermined goals, current outstanding awards held by the named executive officers and the recommendation of its independent compensation consultant, the Abbott Compensation Committee delivered long-term incentive awards to the named executive officers that were intended to, in the aggregate, reflect performance at the median of the Abbott health care peer comparison group.

Applying these standards, the Abbott Compensation Committee determined the value of long-term equity awards for the named executive officers and made the awards reported in the Summary Compensation Table below. Further, the Abbott Compensation Committee determined, in 2011, based on market practice, advice from its independent compensation consultant and in consideration of the recommendations of institutional shareholders, that the long-term incentive award for the named executive officers should be in the form of 25 percent stock options and 75 percent performance-vesting shares.

Abbott's policy with respect to annual equity awards for all employees, including the named executive officers, is to grant the award and set the grant price at the same time each year, at the Abbott Compensation Committee's regularly scheduled February meeting. These meetings generally are the third Friday of February and their dates are scheduled two years in advance. In 2011, the annual grant was dated and the grant price set on February 18th. The historical practice for setting the grant price is to average the highest and lowest trading price of a common share on the date of the grant (rounded up to the next even penny). The grant price for the 2011 annual grant was \$46.60. The high, low, and closing prices of an Abbott common share on February 18, 2011 were \$46.89, \$46.28 and \$46.88, respectively. One-third of the 2011 annual grant to the named executive officers vested in February 2012.

In establishing criteria for performance-vesting shares, the Abbott Compensation Committee considered the recommendation of its independent compensation consultant, and the fact that the secondary comparison of high-performance companies is currently defined by five-year average return on equity of 18 percent or greater.

Accordingly, performance-based stock awards granted in 2011 at Abbott will be earned (vested) over a period of up to five years, with not more than one-third of the award vesting in any one year, dependent upon Abbott achieving an annual return on equity threshold of 18 percent from continuing operations adjusted for specified items per the quarterly earnings releases (which is currently above the median of Abbott's Standard Industrial Classification peer group). If the thresholds are met in three of the five years, 100 percent of the performance shares will vest. If the thresholds are missed in all five years, 100 percent of the performance shares will be forfeited. Outstanding shares of restricted stock receive dividends at the same rate as all other shareholders.

Going Forward

AbbVie expects that the executive compensation programs it initially adopts will be similar to those in place at Abbott immediately prior to the separation. Following the separation, AbbVie's Compensation Committee will continue to consider and develop AbbVie's compensation structure, practices, and procedures in order to effectively meet the company's business needs and goals.

2011 Compensation Decisions

Historically

Goals. Abbott's payment of annual bonuses to each of its named executive officers is subject to the achievement of financial and other performance goals, which are described below with respect to the 2011 fiscal year.

Financial Goals

Each officer carried a financial goal of Adjusted Diluted EPS that comprised 20% of his or her total goals. In addition to EPS, officers had other financial goals specific to each officer's area of responsibility. The process of determining annual bonus awards allows for the Abbott Compensation Committee's discretion, since many goals cannot be reduced to formulaic, numerical targets, or anticipated in advance. The following comprised the remainder of the financial goals, considered in the aggregate, in determining the officer's bonus. In 2011, Messrs. Gonzalez and Alban and Dr. Leonard in their leadership roles in the proprietary pharmaceuticals business carried sales and profitability goals for that business, with those results reflected in the exhibit below. Mr. Alban carried additional key responsibilities including the continued commercialization and profitability of the global proprietary pharmaceuticals business, and achieving global sales targets for HUMIRA. Mr. Chase, as head of

licensing and acquisitions in 2011, had financial goals related to Abbott's acquisition strategy, which included profit and revenue support, and the securing of licensing arrangements.

Name	Goal and Expected Result	Results Achieved
Richard A. Gonzalez	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.59	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.66
	B. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Group Adjusted Sales	B. Achieved—\$21,958MM
	C. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Group Adjusted Operating Margin	C. Achieved—\$7,905MM
William J. Chase	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.59	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.66
	B. Achieve Division Margin Goal	B. Achieved P&L Initiative
Laura J. Schumacher	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.59	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.66
Carlos Alban	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.59	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.66
	B. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Group Adjusted Sales	B. Achieved—\$21,958MM
	C. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Group Adjusted Operating Margin	C. Achieved—\$7,905MM
	D. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Division Adjusted Sales	D. Achieved
	E. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Division Adjusted Operating Margin	E. Achieved
	F. Achieve Plan Gross Margin	F. Achieved
	G. Achieve Humira Sales	G. Mostly Achieved
John M. Leonard	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.59	A. Adjusted Diluted EPS of \$4.66
	B. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Group Adjusted Sales	B. Achieved—\$21,958MM
	C. Achieve Pharmaceutical Products Group Adjusted Operating Margin	C. Achieved—\$7,905MM
	D. Achieve Plan Gross Margin	D. Achieved

Other Goals

Richard A. Gonzalez. Develop comprehensive and strategic actions for key brands; meet acquisition, in-license and partnership milestones and launch first wave of products within approved timeframe; secure key strategic high quality pipeline assets for sourced innovation by December 31, 2011, either in-licensed product(s) or business acquisitions; focus on change management initiatives, collaboration and communication of division strategy, succession planning, upgrading rewards and recognition programs and leadership development program.

Results: Mr. Gonzalez achieved the above goals in all material aspects.

William J. Chase. Achieve proprietary pharmaceutical pipeline enhancement objectives; key plans for expansion in important emerging markets; acquisition, in-license and partnership milestones in the pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceuticals businesses.

Results: Mr. Chase achieved the above goals in all material aspects except for the proprietary pharmaceutical pipeline goal, which was mostly achieved.

Laura J. Schumacher. Successfully resolve key intellectual property litigation; resolve significant commercial litigation matters or investigations; achieve proprietary pharmaceutical pipeline enhancement objectives; achieve key compliance initiatives to ensure Abbott protects reputation and shareholder value.

Results: Ms. Schumacher achieved the above goals in all material aspects.

Carlos Alban. Achieve strategic objectives for Pharmaceutical Products division including commercial strategies, organizational structure, manufacturing and intellectual property.

Results: Mr. Alban achieved the above goals in all material aspects.

John M. Leonard, M.D. Secure key strategic high quality pipeline assets for sources innovation by December 31, 2011, either in-licensed product(s) or business acquisitions; achieve targeted goal for advancement of pipeline assets and regulatory approval; achieve key governance and compliance initiatives; focus on change management initiatives and leadership development.

Results: Dr. Leonard achieved some strategic and compliance goals, but certain pipeline goals were not achieved.

Goal Performance. The individual goals described above are determined at the beginning of the year as part of Abbott's annual performance and compensation planning process. With respect to PIP participants: the Abbott Compensation Committee considers, both at Abbott and at the individual level, achievement with respect to these goals, as well as the performance of the individual overall with respect to all matters not specifically defined in the predetermined goals, including leadership competencies and other individual contributions to Abbott performance on a qualitative basis. Additionally, the Abbott Compensation Committee may also consider unforeseen circumstances or developments (in Abbott, the marketplace, and/or the world economy) that may have affected performance.

For each participant, a target bonus is set as a percentage of base salary. Actual PIP bonuses were based on a comprehensive review of individual and corporate performance by the Abbott Compensation Committee and its independent compensation consultant.

To determine each such annual bonus, the Abbott Compensation Committee considered the executive officer's target bonus, expressed as a percentage of base pay, and made its final determination of the appropriate award at, above or below the target, considering all of these factors, in consultation with its independent compensation consultant. While the review is comprehensive, it is not solely formulaic.

In each case, for all of Abbott's named executive officers, there were multiple levels of review of the proposed award. For Messrs. Gonzalez and Alban, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard, the Abbott chief executive officer, the Abbott Compensation Committee, and the independent compensation consultant reviewed the proposals.

While Abbott's overall merit increase budget in the United States was 3 percent in 2011, Abbott management recommended, and the Abbott Compensation Committee approved, in consideration of general market and business conditions, that all Abbott officers, including named executive officers, would not receive a merit increase in 2011.

Individual Awards

Richard A. Gonzalez. Effective February 17, 2012, Mr. Gonzalez was awarded a bonus of \$1,230,000, which was above his target bonus of 105 percent of base pay. Effective February 18, 2011, he received long-term incentives, including 55,100 stock options and a 39,200 share performance-vesting restricted stock award.

William J. Chase. Effective February 17, 2012, Mr. Chase was awarded a bonus of \$330,000, which was above his target bonus of 80 percent of base pay. Effective February 18, 2011, he received long-term incentives, including 19,000 stock options and a 13,500 share performance-vesting restricted stock award.

Laura J. Schumacher. Effective February 17, 2012, Ms. Schumacher was awarded a bonus of \$1,180,000, which was above her target bonus of 110 percent of base pay. Effective February 18, 2011, she received long-term incentives, including 57,500 stock options and a 40,900 share performance-vesting restricted stock award.

Carlos Alban. Effective February 17, 2012, Mr. Alban was awarded a bonus of \$610,000, which was at his target bonus of 100 percent of base pay. Effective February 18, 2011, he received long-term incentives, including 45,800 stock options and a 32,500 share performance-vesting restricted stock award.

John M. Leonard, M.D. Effective February 17, 2012, Dr. Leonard was awarded a bonus of \$475,500, which was below his target bonus of 90 percent of base pay. Effective February 18, 2011, he received long-term incentives, including 31,200 stock options and a 22,200 share performance-vesting restricted stock award.

Going Forward

AbbVie expects that its Compensation Committee will develop a process for establishing financial and non-financial performance goals that initially will be similar to that of Abbott.

Post-Termination and Other Benefits

Historically

Each of the benefits described below was chosen to support Abbott's objective of providing a total competitive pay program. Individual benefits do not directly affect decisions regarding other benefits or pay components, except to the extent that all benefits and pay components must, in aggregate, be competitive, as previously discussed. Mr. Gonzalez, who had retired from Abbott in 2007, returned to work at Abbott in 2009. Upon his initial return to work at Abbott in 2009, and upon his interim appointment as Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Products in 2010, Mr. Gonzalez did not resume participation in any of Abbott's employee benefits plans for active employees. Currently, he continues to receive Abbott retiree benefits, including pension and retiree health care benefits.

Retirement Benefits. The named executive officers participate in two Abbott-sponsored defined benefit plans: the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan and the Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan. As stated above, Mr. Gonzalez was not, as of December 31, 2011, accruing any additional benefits under these Abbott plans. These plans are described in greater detail in the section of this information statement captioned "Executive Compensation—Pension Benefits."

Since the named executive officers' Abbott Supplemental Pension Plan benefits cannot be secured in a manner similar to tax-qualified plans, the assets of which are held in trust, the named executive officers receive an annual cash payment equal to the increase in present value of their Supplemental Pension Plan benefit. Named executive officers have the option of depositing these annual payments in an individually established grantor trust, net of tax withholdings. Deposited amounts may be credited with the difference between the named executive officer's actual annual trust earnings and the rate used to calculate trust funding (currently 8 percent). Amounts deposited in the individual trusts are not tax deferred. Since amounts contributed to the trust have already been taxed, Abbott remits the tax owed on the income earned by the trust or any company adjustment paid to the trust, thus preserving the parity of the benefit to the benefits payable under the Annuity Retirement Plan. The manner in which the grantor trust is to be distributed to an officer upon retirement from Abbott generally follows the manner elected by the named executive officer under the Annuity Retirement Plan. Should a named executive officer (or the named executive officer's spouse, depending upon the pension distribution method elected by the officer under the Annuity Retirement Plan) live beyond the actuarial life expectancy age used to determine the Supplemental Pension Plan benefit and therefore exhaust the

trust balance, the Supplemental Pension Plan benefit will be paid to the named executive officer by Abbott.

Deferred Compensation. The named executive officers, like all U.S. Abbott employees, are eligible to defer a portion of their annual base salary, on a pre-tax basis, to Abbott's qualified 401(k) plan, up to the IRS contribution limits. Named executive officers are also eligible to defer up to 18 percent of their base salary, less contributions to the 401(k) plan, to a non-qualified plan. All U.S. Abbott employees may defer up to 18 percent as well, subject to IRS limits. One hundred percent of annual incentive awards earned under the PIP and MIP are also eligible for deferral to a non-qualified plan. Named executive officers may defer these amounts to unfunded book accounts or choose to have the amounts paid in cash on a current basis and deposited into individually established grantor trusts, net of tax withholdings. These amounts are credited annually with earnings equivalent to the average prime rate over the previous thirteen months plus 2.25 percent. Amounts deposited in the individual trusts are not tax deferred. Since amounts contributed to the trusts have already been taxed, Abbott remits the tax owed on the income earned by the trusts or any Abbott adjustment paid to the trusts, thus preserving the parity of the benefit to the benefits payable under the qualified 401(k) plan or the PIP or MIP, as applicable. The named executive officers elect the manner in which the assets held in their grantor trusts will be distributed to them upon retirement or other separation from services to Abbott.

Change in Control Arrangements. Mr. Gonzalez is not party to a change in control agreement with Abbott, and Abbott currently is not granting change in control agreements to new executive officers. Messrs. Alban and Chase, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard are party to change in control agreements with Abbott that reflect past contractual obligations. The purpose of these agreements is to aid in retention and recruitment, encourage continued attention and dedication to assigned duties during periods involving a possible change in control of Abbott and protect earned benefits against adverse changes resulting from a change in control. The level of payments provided under the agreements is established to be consistent with market practice as confirmed by data provided to the Abbott Compensation Committee by its independent compensation consultant. The separation is not deemed a change in control under any of these agreements. These arrangements are described in greater detail in the section of this information statement captioned "Executive Compensation—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

Financial Planning. Ms. Schumacher, Mr. Alban, and Dr. Leonard are eligible for up to \$10,000, and Mr. Chase is eligible for up to \$6,500, of annual costs associated with estate planning advice, tax preparation and general financial planning fees. If one of these officers chooses to utilize this benefit, fees for services received up to the annual allocation are paid by Abbott and are treated as imputed income to the officer who then is responsible for payment of all taxes due on the fees paid by Abbott.

Company Automobile. Messrs. Alban and Chase, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard are eligible for use of a company-leased vehicle, with a lease term of 50 months. Seventy-five percent (75 percent) of the cost of the vehicle is imputed to the officer as income for federal income tax purposes.

Disability Benefit. In addition to Abbott's standard disability benefits, the named executive officers are eligible for a monthly long-term disability benefit, which is described in greater detail in the section of this information statement captioned "Executive Compensation—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

Going Forward

AbbVie will maintain the change in control agreements of Abbott officers who become employed by AbbVie following the separation, except that benefits would be payable upon a qualifying termination following a change in control of AbbVie, rather than Abbott. Please see the section of this information statement captioned "Executive Compensation—Potential Payments Upon Termination or

Change in Control" for a description of the change in control agreements. Going forward, AbbVie's Compensation Committee will consider and determine whether to adopt change in control and other post-termination policies, agreements, or other arrangements.

Share Ownership Guidelines

Historically

To further promote sustained shareholder return and to ensure Abbott's officers remain focused on both short- and long-term objectives, Abbott has established share ownership guidelines. Each officer has five years from the date appointed or elected to his or her position to achieve the ownership level associated with the position. The share ownership requirements are 175,000 shares for the Chief Executive Officer of Abbott; 50,000 shares for Executive Vice Presidents and Senior Vice Presidents, including Messrs. Gonzalez and Alban, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard; and 25,000 shares for all other officers, including Mr. Chase. All of the named executive officers meet or substantially exceed Abbott's guidelines.

As provided in Abbott's Incentive Stock Program, no award may be assigned, alienated, sold or transferred other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order or as permitted by the Abbott Compensation Committee for estate planning purposes, and no award and no right under any award may be pledged, alienated, attached or otherwise encumbered. All members of senior management, including the named executive officers, are required to clear any transaction involving company stock with the Abbott General Counsel prior to entering into such transaction.

Going Forward

AbbVie expects its share ownership guidelines for executive officers to be developed in consultation with its Compensation Committee, taking into account market practice.

Compliance

Historically

The Abbott Performance Incentive Plan and Incentive Stock Program, which are described above, are intended to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) to ensure deductibility.

The Abbott Compensation Committee reserves the flexibility to take actions that may be based on considerations in addition to tax deductibility. The Abbott Compensation Committee believes that shareholder interests are best served by not restricting the Abbott Compensation Committee's discretion and flexibility in crafting compensation programs, even if such programs may result in certain non-deductible compensation expenses. Accordingly, the Abbott Compensation Committee may from time to time approve components of compensation for certain officers that are not deductible.

While the Abbott Compensation Committee does not anticipate there would ever be circumstances where a restatement of earnings upon which any incentive plan award decisions were based would occur, the Abbott Compensation Committee, in evaluating such circumstances, has discretion to take all actions necessary to protect the interests of shareholders, up to and including actions to recover such incentive awards. Such circumstances have never occurred for Abbott.

Going Forward

AbbVie expects its Compensation Committee to adopt a similar practice with respect to minimizing the adverse effect of Section 162(m) on the deductibility of compensation expense following the separation that will be driven by the considerations described above with respect to Abbott.

Additionally, AbbVie expects that its Compensation Committee will have the discretion to take actions necessary to protect the interests of stockholders, up to and including actions to recover incentive awards under specified circumstances.

Compensation Risk Assessment

Historically

During 2011, Abbott, through its Human Resources department in coordination with its Internal Audit department, conducted a risk assessment of its compensation policies and practices for employees, including those related to its executive compensation programs. Abbott's risk assessment included a qualitative and quantitative analysis of its employee compensation and benefit programs, including those for its executive officers. Abbott also considered how these programs compare, from a design perspective, to programs maintained by other companies. Based on this assessment, Abbott determined that its compensation and benefit programs appropriately incentivize employees, and that any risks arising from its compensation policies and practices are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on Abbott. The following factors were among those considered in making this determination:

- Abbott's long-established compensation structure has contributed to a corporate culture that encourages employees to regard Abbott as a career employer. For example, Abbott's U.S. employees participate in an Abbott-sponsored defined benefit pension plan. Equity awards (discussed in more detail below) also vest over multi-year periods. Both forms of compensation encourage Abbott employees to consider the long-term impact of their decisions and align their interests with those of Abbott's shareholders.
- Abbott's long-term incentive program focuses executive officers on longer-term operating performance and shareholder returns. For 2011, the named executive officers received roughly two-thirds of their total compensation in the form of long-term equity incentives (25 percent of which are stock options, vesting over multi-year periods and 75 percent of which are performance-vesting share awards, which vest over a period of up to five years with not more than one-third of the award vesting in any one year). Abbott's executive officers, including the named executive officers, do not receive any of their long-term incentive compensation in cash.
- Abbott's annual incentive program places an appropriate weighting on earnings achievement by balancing it with other factors. Since earnings are a key component of stock price performance, this aspect of Abbott's compensation plan also promotes alignment with shareholder interests.
- Abbott makes equity awards and sets grant prices at the same time each year, at the Abbott Compensation Committee's regularly scheduled meeting. In addition, Abbott does not award discounted stock options or immediately vesting stock options or restricted stock.
- Abbott maintains share ownership guidelines for its executive officers, which promotes alignment with shareholder interests.
- Abbott's Compensation Committee has the ability to exercise downward discretion in determining annual incentive plan payouts. Historically, and in 2011, the Abbott Compensation Committee exercised its discretion to deliver annual incentive plan awards below the maximums.
- Abbott requires mandatory training on its codes of conduct and policies and procedures to educate its employees on appropriate behaviors and the consequences of taking inappropriate actions.
- Abbott's compensation arrangements do not include certain design features that may have the potential to encourage excessive risk-taking, including: over-weighting toward annual incentives,

highly leveraged payout curves, unreasonable thresholds, and steep payout cliffs at certain levels that may encourage short-term business decisions to meet payout thresholds.

This assessment was discussed with the Abbott Compensation Committee and its independent compensation consultant.

Going Forward

AbbVie's Compensation Committee expects to take into account risk-management practices and risk-taking incentives as it considers and develops AbbVie's employee and executive compensation programs. AbbVie's Compensation Committee anticipates that it will adopt a risk assessment process relating to compensation policies and practices initially similar to that in place at Abbott.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Historical Compensation of Executive Officers Prior to the Separation

Each of AbbVie's named executive officers was employed by Abbott prior to the separation; therefore, the information provided for the years 2011, 2010 and 2009 reflects compensation earned at Abbott and the design and objectives of the Abbott executive compensation programs in place prior to the separation. Each of AbbVie's 2011 named executive officers is currently, and was as of December 31, 2011, an officer of Abbott. Accordingly, the compensation decisions regarding AbbVie's named executive officers were made by the Abbott Compensation Committee or its delegates. Executive compensation decisions following the separation will be made by AbbVie's Compensation Committee. All references in the following tables to stock options, restricted stock units and restricted stock relate to awards granted by Abbott in respect of Abbott common shares.

The amounts and forms of compensation reported below are not necessarily indicative of the compensation that AbbVie executive officers will receive following the separation, which could be higher or lower, because historical compensation was determined by Abbott and because future compensation levels at AbbVie will be determined based on the compensation policies, programs and procedures to be established by AbbVie's Compensation Committee for those individuals who will be employed by AbbVie following the separation.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes compensation historically awarded to, earned by, or paid to AbbVie's named executive officers by Abbott. Position titles refer to each named executive officer's title at Abbott in 2011.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)(1)	Option Awards (\$)(2)(3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(4)	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)(5)(6)	All Other Compensation (\$)(7)	Total (\$)
Richard A. Gonzalez	2011	\$ 825,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,826,132	\$ 343,273	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 882,988	\$ 445,446	\$ 5,552,839
Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Products Group	2010	742,080	300,000(8)	5,135,240	0	848,900	312,256	262,033	7,600,509
William J. Chase	2011	375,000	0	628,898	118,370	330,000	316,489	50,734	1,819,491
Vice President, Licensing and Acquisitions									
Laura J. Schumacher	2011	827,500	0	1,905,327	358,225	1,180,000	1,138,123	158,318	5,567,493
Executive Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary	2010	823,329	0	3,901,126	535,920	1,100,000	628,869	137,957	7,127,201
	2009	799,350	0	2,479,154	602,272	1,075,000	677,765	90,519	5,724,060
Carlos Alban	2011	602,471	0	1,514,013	285,334	610,000	774,355	106,162	3,892,335
Senior Vice President, Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products, Global Commercial Operations									
John M. Leonard, M.D.	2011	636,500	0	1,034,187	194,376	475,500	1,016,012	141,236	3,497,811
Senior Vice President, Pharmaceuticals, Research and Development									

(1) In accordance with the SEC's rules, the amounts in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the awards in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 718. Abbott determines grant date fair value by multiplying the number of shares granted by the average of the high and low market prices of an Abbott common share on the award's date of grant.

- (2) In accordance with the SEC's rules, the amounts in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the awards in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 718. Other than options granted pursuant to a replacement option feature of a pre-2005 option award, options granted after 2004 do not include a replacement option feature. When the exercise price of an option with a replacement option feature is paid (or, in the case of a non-qualified stock option, when the option's exercise price or the withholding taxes resulting on exercise of that option are paid) with Abbott common shares held by the named executive officer, a replacement option may be granted for the number of shares used to make that payment. Abbott uses the closing price of an Abbott common share on the business day before the exercise to determine the number of shares required to exercise the related option and the exercise price of the replacement option. The replacement option is exercisable in full six months after the date of grant, and has a term expiring on the expiration date of the original option. Other terms and conditions of the replacement option award are the same in all material respects as those applicable to the original grant.
- (3) These amounts were determined as of the option's grant date using a Black-Scholes stock option valuation model. These amounts are being reported solely for the purpose of comparative disclosure in accordance with the SEC's rules. There is no certainty that the amount determined using a Black-Scholes stock option valuation model would be the value at which employee stock options would be traded for cash. For options, other than replacement options, the assumptions are the same as those described in Note 8 entitled "Incentive Stock Program" of Abbott's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in Abbott's 2011 Annual Report on SEC Form 10-K.
- (4) This compensation is earned as a performance-based incentive bonus, pursuant to the 1998 Abbott Laboratories Performance Incentive Plan for Messrs. Gonzalez and Alban, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard, and the 1986 Abbott Laboratories Management Incentive Plan for Mr. Chase. Additional information regarding these plans can be found in the section of this information statement captioned "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—How Executive Pay Decisions Are Made—Historically—Annual Bonus."
- (5) The plan amounts shown below are reported in this column.

For Ms. Schumacher, the amounts shown alongside the officer's name are for 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. For Mr. Gonzalez, the amounts shown are for 2011 and 2010, respectively. For Messrs. Alban and Chase and for Dr. Leonard, the amounts shown are for 2011.

Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan

R. A. Gonzalez: \$33,248 / \$3,001; W. J. Chase: \$77,342; L. J. Schumacher: \$85,875 / \$37,903 / \$53,615; C. Alban: \$101,829; and J. M. Leonard: \$106,953.

Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan

R. A. Gonzalez: \$743,082 / \$245,389; W. J. Chase: \$226,766; L. J. Schumacher: \$939,737 / \$541,637 / \$611,459; C. Alban: \$628,531; and J. M. Leonard: \$789,474.

Non-Qualified Defined Contribution Plan Earnings

The totals in this column include reportable interest credited under the 1998 Abbott Laboratories Performance Incentive Plan, the Abbott Laboratories 401(k) Supplemental Plan, and the 1986 Abbott Laboratories Management Incentive Plan.

R. A. Gonzalez: \$106,658 / \$63,866; W. J. Chase: \$12,381; L. J. Schumacher: \$112,511 / \$49,329 / \$12,691; C. Alban: \$43,995; and J. M. Leonard: \$119,585.

- (6) The present value of a pension benefit is determined, in part, by the discount rate used for accounting purposes. As required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, that discount rate is determined by reference to the prevailing market rate of interest. In 2011, interest rates declined and the discount rate used for the Annuity Retirement Plan and Supplemental Pension Plan was reduced to reflect that decline. A reduction in the discount rate increases the present value of participants' pensions while actual payments to be made to participants are not changed.

The change in pension value included in this total is the result of the following factors: (i) the impact of changes in the actuarial assumptions Abbott uses to calculate plan liability for financial reporting purposes, primarily the change in discount rate, (ii) additional pension benefit accrual under the Annuity Retirement Plan and Supplemental Pension Plan (other than for Mr. Gonzalez who is not accruing any additional Abbott plan benefits), (iii) the impact of the time value of money on the pension value, and (iv) with respect to Mr. Gonzalez, payments made to him from these plans.

Name	2011 Change in Pension Value Resulting From	
	Change in Actuarial Assumptions	Other Factors
R. A. Gonzalez	\$ 908,206	\$ (131,876)
W. J. Chase	164,080	140,028
L. J. Schumacher	577,144	448,468
C. Alban	330,629	399,731
J. M. Leonard	427,239	469,188

- (7) The amounts shown below are reported in this column.

For Ms. Schumacher, the amounts shown alongside the officer's name are for 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. For Mr. Gonzalez, the amounts shown are for 2011 and 2010, respectively. For Messrs. Alban and Chase and for Dr. Leonard, the amounts shown are for 2011.

Earnings, Fees and Tax Payments for Non-Qualified Defined Benefit and Non-Qualified Defined Contribution Plans (net of the reportable interest included in footnote 5).

R. A. Gonzalez: \$72,623 / \$76,225; W. J. Chase: \$12,458; L. J. Schumacher: \$88,141 / \$65,627 / \$22,042; C. Alban: \$33,977; and J. M. Leonard: \$82,639.

Each of the named executive officers' awards under the 1998 Abbott Laboratories Performance Incentive Plan or the 1986 Abbott Laboratories Management Incentive Plan is paid in cash to the named executive officer on a current basis and may be deposited into a grantor trust established by the named executive officer, net of maximum tax withholdings. Each of the named executive officers has also established grantor trusts in connection with the Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan and the Abbott Laboratories 401(k) Supplemental Plan. These amounts include the earnings (net of the reportable interest included in footnote 5), fees, and tax payments paid in connection with these grantor trusts.

Employer Contributions to Defined Contribution Plans

R. A. Gonzalez: \$0 / \$0; W. J. Chase: \$18,750; L. J. Schumacher: \$41,375 / \$41,166 / \$39,968; C. Alban: \$30,124; and J. M. Leonard: \$31,825.

These amounts include Abbott contributions to both Abbott's tax-qualified defined contribution plan and the Abbott Laboratories 401(k) Supplemental Plan. The Abbott Laboratories 401(k) Supplemental Plan permits the named executive officers to contribute amounts in excess of the limit set by the Internal Revenue Code for employee contributions to 401(k) plans up to the excess of (i) 18 percent of their base salary over (ii) the amount contributed to Abbott's tax-qualified 401(k) plan. Abbott matches participant contributions at the rate of 250 percent of the first 2 percent of compensation contributed to the plan. The named executive officers have these amounts paid to them in cash on a current basis and deposited into a grantor trust established by the officer, net of maximum tax withholdings.

Other Compensation

The following amounts are included in the totals in this column, which reflect Abbott's incremental cost for non-business related flights, by Mr. Gonzalez: \$372,823 / \$185,808.

Abbott determines the incremental cost for flights based on the direct cost to Abbott, including fuel costs, parking, handling and landing fees, catering, travel fees, and other miscellaneous direct costs.

Also included in the totals shown in the table is the cost of providing a corporate automobile less the amount reimbursed by the officer: W. J. Chase: \$13,026; L. J. Schumacher: \$18,802 / \$21,164 / \$18,509; C. Alban: \$17,300; and J. M. Leonard: \$18,772.

For Messrs. Alban and Chase, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard, the following costs associated with financial planning are included: W. J. Chase: \$6,500; L. J. Schumacher: \$10,000 / \$10,000 / \$10,000; C. Alban: \$11,447; and J. M. Leonard: \$8,000.

For Mr. Alban, relocation payments of \$13,314 made in connection with his overseas assignment are included.

The named executive officers are also eligible to participate in an executive disability benefit described under "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Post-Termination and Other Benefits."

(8) Bonus paid to Mr. Gonzalez upon his appointment by Abbott as Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Products Group.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal 2011

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)		Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards Target #(2)(3)	All Other Option Awards: Numbers of Securities Underlying Options #(4)	Exercise or Base Price of Options Awards (\$/Sh.)	Closing Market Price on Grant Date	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards
		Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)					
R. A. Gonzalez	02/18/11			39,200				\$ 1,826,132(5)
	02/18/11				55,100	\$ 46.60	\$ 46.88	343,273(6)
W. J. Chase	02/18/11			13,500				628,898(5)
	02/18/11				19,000	46.60	46.88	118,370(6)
L. J. Schumacher	02/18/11			40,900				1,905,327(5)
	02/18/11				57,500	46.60	46.88	358,225(6)
C. Alban	02/18/11			32,500				1,514,013(5)
	02/18/11				45,800	46.60	46.88	285,334(6)
J. M. Leonard	02/18/11			22,200				1,034,187(5)
	02/18/11				31,200	46.60	46.88	194,376(6)

- (1) Messrs. Gonzalez and Alban, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard participate in the 1998 Abbott Laboratories Performance Incentive Plan and Mr. Chase participates in the 1986 Abbott Laboratories Management Incentive Plan, both of which are annual, non-equity incentive plans. The annual cash incentive awards earned by the named executive officers in 2011 under the plans are shown in the Summary Compensation Table under the column captioned "Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation." No future payouts will be made under the plans' 2011 annual cash incentive award. These plans are described in greater detail in the section of this information statement captioned, "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—How Executive Pay Decisions Are Made—Historically—Annual Bonus."
- (2) These are performance-based restricted stock awards that have a five-year term and vest upon Abbott achieving a minimum return on equity target, with no more than one-third of the award vesting in any one year. In 2011, Abbott reached its minimum return on equity target and one-third of each of the awards made on February 18, 2011 vested on February 29, 2012. The return on equity targets are described in the section of this information statement captioned, "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—How Executive Pay Decisions Are Made—Historically—Long-Term Incentives—Equity Awards."
- (3) In the event of a grantee's death or disability or a change in control of Abbott, as defined in Abbott's incentive stock program, these awards are deemed fully earned. Outstanding restricted stock receives dividends at the same rate as all other shareholders.
- (4) One-third of these options are exercisable after one year; two-thirds after two years; and all after three years. The options vest in the event of the grantee's death or disability or a change in control of Abbott. Under the Abbott Laboratories 2009 Incentive Stock Program, these options have an exercise price equal to the average of the high and low market prices (rounded-up to the next even penny) of an Abbott common share on the date of grant. These options do not contain a replacement option feature.
- (5) Abbott determines the grant date fair value of stock awards by multiplying the number of shares of restricted stock granted by the average of the high and low market prices of an Abbott common share on the grant date.
- (6) These values were determined as of the option's grant date using a Black-Scholes stock option valuation model. The model uses the assumptions described in Note 8, entitled "Incentive Stock Program," of Abbott's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplemental Data" in Abbott's 2011 Annual Report on SEC Form 10-K.

2011 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes the outstanding equity awards held by the named executive officers at year-end.

Name	Option Awards(1)					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
R. A. Gonzalez						16,666(2)	\$ 937,129		
						26,666(2)	1,499,429		
								39,200(2)	\$ 2,204,216
	302,000			52.5400	2/15/17				
	219,192			52.3900	2/13/13				
		55,100(2)		46.6000	2/17/21				

See footnotes on page 115.

Name	Option Awards(1)					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
W. J. Chase						9,000(2)	\$ 506,070		
								3,000(2)	\$ 168,690
								6,133(2)	344,859
								13,500(2)	759,105
	14,900			46.3400	2/17/15				
	2,713			49.0800	2/13/13				
	2,485			49.2300	2/13/13				
	6,600			52.5400	2/15/17				
	1,811			54.6200	2/19/14				
	1,843			52.6900	2/19/14				
	1,805			54.1100	2/19/14				
	2,112			54.6800	2/19/14				
	963			55.7600	2/19/14				
	2,111			59.4300	2/13/13				
	25,500			55.5600	2/14/18				
	8,534	4,266(2)		54.1400	2/19/19				
	4,467	8,933(2)		54.5000	2/18/20				
		19,000(2)		46.6000	2/17/21				

See footnotes on page 115.

Name	Option Awards(1)					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
L. J. Schumacher						32,000(2)	\$ 1,799,360		
								15,266(2)	\$ 858,407
								26,400(2)	1,484,472
								40,900(2)	2,299,807
	63,800			46.3400	2/17/15				
	6,885			49.0800	2/13/13				
	83,000			44.1600	2/16/16				
	112,000			52.5400	2/15/17				
	312			50.0300	2/12/13				
	12,114			50.0300	8/31/13				
	1,742			58.1600	2/13/13				
	1,731			58.1600	2/19/14				
	110,500			55.5600	2/14/18				
	9,042			55.6600	2/19/14				
	11,591			52.7400	2/19/14				
	1,086			59.0100	2/13/13				
	43,267	21,633(2)		54.1400	2/19/19				
	19,334	38,666(2)		54.5000	2/18/20				
		57,500(2)		46.6000	2/17/21				

See footnotes on page 115.

Name	Option Awards(1)					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
C. Alban						21,000(2) \$	1,180,830		
								4,166(2) \$	234,254
								4,900(2)	275,527
								15,733(2)	884,667
								32,500(2)	1,827,475
	9,900			46.3400	2/17/15				
	5,200			44.1600	2/16/16				
	30,800			41.4800	4/23/16				
	35,700			52.5400	2/15/17				
	33,900			55.5600	2/14/18				
	2,834			51.2800	2/13/13				
	1,198			57.2500	2/19/14				
	1,331			56.0000	2/19/14				
	1,538			56.9800	2/13/13				
	1,918			56.9800	2/19/14				
	11,800	5,900(2)		54.1400	2/19/19				
	14,000	7,000(2)		51.6800	10/14/19				
	11,534	23,066(2)		54.5000	2/18/20				
		45,800(2)		46.6000	2/17/21				

See footnotes on page 115.

Name	Option Awards(1)					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
J. M. Leonard						21,000(2) \$	1,180,830		
								9,066(2) \$	509,781
								13,066(2)	734,701
								22,200(2)	1,248,306
	34,800			46.3400	2/17/15				
	36,000			44.1600	2/16/16				
	21,000			41.4800	4/23/16				
	13,244			53.1900	2/13/13				
	17,849			53.1900	2/19/14				
	59,300			52.5400	2/15/17				
	7,057			53.1200	2/19/14				
	10,850			54.3000	2/13/13				
	93,400			55.5600	2/14/18				
	12,823			58.7100	2/13/13				
	1,844			54.9600	2/13/13				
	1,832			54.9600	2/19/14				
	25,800	12,900(2)		54.1400	2/19/19				
	9,567	19,133(2)		54.5000	2/18/20				
		31,200(2)		46.6000	2/17/21				

See footnotes on page 115.

Footnotes to Outstanding Equity Awards table:

- (1) Except as noted, these options are fully vested.
- (2) The vesting dates of outstanding unexercisable stock options and unvested restricted stock awards at December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards			
	Number of Unexercised Shares Remaining from Original Grant	Number of Option Shares Vesting—Date Vested 2012	Number of Option Shares Vesting—Date Vested 2013	Number of Option Shares Vesting—Date Vested 2014	Number of Shares of Restricted Stock	Number of Shares of Restricted Stock Vesting—Date Vested 2012	Number of Shares of Restricted Stock Vesting—Date Vested 2013	Number of Shares of Restricted Stock Vesting—Date Vested 2014
R. A. Gonzalez	55,100	18,367—2/18	18,366—2/18	18,367—2/18	16,666	16,666—4/06		
					26,666	13,333—2/19	13,333—2/19	
					39,200			(c)
W. J. Chase	4,266	4,266—2/20			9,000		9,000—2/19	
	8,933	4,466—2/19	4,467—2/19		3,000		(a)	
	19,000	6,334—2/18	6,333—2/18	6,333—2/18	6,133		(b)	
					13,500			(c)
L. J. Schumacher	21,633	21,633—2/20			32,000		32,000—2/19	
	38,666	19,333—2/19	19,333—2/19		15,266		(a)	
	57,500	19,167—2/18	19,166—2/18	19,167—2/18	26,400		(b)	
					40,900			(c)
C. Alban	5,900	5,900—2/20			21,000		21,000—2/19	
	7,000	7,000—10/15			4,166		(a)	
	23,066	11,533—2/19	11,533—2/19		4,900		(d)	
	45,800	15,267—2/18	15,266—2/18	15,267—2/18	15,733		(b)	
					32,500			(c)
J. M. Leonard	12,900	12,900—2/20			21,000		21,000—2/19	
	19,133	9,566—2/19	9,567—2/19		9,066		(a)	
	31,200	10,400—2/18	10,400—2/18	10,400—2/18	13,066		(b)	
				22,200			(c)	

- (a) These are the shares of restricted stock that remained outstanding and unvested on December 31, 2011, from an award made on February 20, 2009. The award has a five-year term, with no more than one-third of the original award vesting in any year, and vests based on Abbott achieving a minimum return on equity target, measured at the end of the relevant year. In 2011, Abbott reached its minimum return on equity target and the final third of the award vested on February 29, 2012. Immediately following that date, the award was fully vested.
- (b) These are the shares of restricted stock that remained outstanding and unvested on December 31, 2011, from an award made on February 19, 2010. The award has a five-year term with no more than one-third of the original award vesting in any year, and vests based on Abbott achieving a minimum return on equity target, measured at the end of the relevant year. In 2011, Abbott reached its minimum return on equity target and one-third of the award vested on February 29, 2012. Immediately following that date, two-thirds of the award were fully vested.
- (c) These are the shares of restricted stock that remained outstanding and unvested on December 31, 2011, from an award made on February 18, 2011. The award has a five-year term, with no more than one-third of the original award vesting in any year, and vests based on Abbott achieving a minimum return on equity target, measured at the end of the relevant year. In 2011, Abbott reached its minimum return on equity target and one-third of the award vested on February 29, 2012. Immediately following that date, one-third of the award was fully vested.
- (d) These are the restricted units that remained outstanding and unvested on December 31, 2011, from an award made on October 15, 2009. The award has a 5-year term with no more than one-third of the original award vesting in any one year upon Abbott reaching a minimum equity target, measured at the end of the relevant year. In 2011, Abbott reached its minimum return on equity target and these units will vest on October 15, 2012.

2011 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table summarizes for each named executive officer the number of shares the named executive officer acquired upon the exercise of stock options and the number of shares the named executive officer acquired upon the vesting of stock awards in 2011:

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired On Exercise (#)	Value Realized On Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired On Vesting (#)	Value Realized On Vesting (\$)
R. A. Gonzalez	0	\$ 0	94,001	\$ 4,959,081
W. J. Chase	14,709	86,297	8,200	390,648
L. J. Schumacher	14,363	14,068	37,533	1,788,072
C. Alban	4,787	6,582	19,767	966,641
J. M. Leonard	53,201	68,246	23,267	1,108,440

Pension Benefits

The named executive officers, other than Mr. Gonzalez, actively participate in two Abbott-sponsored defined benefit pension plans: the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan, a tax-qualified pension plan; and the Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan, a non-qualified supplemental pension plan. The Supplemental Pension Plan also includes a benefit feature Abbott uses to attract executive officers who are at the mid-point of their career. This feature provides an additional benefit to executive officers who are mid-career hires that is less valuable to executive officers who have spent most of their career at Abbott. Except as provided in Abbott's change in control agreements, Abbott does not have a policy granting extra years of credited service under the plans. The change in control agreements to which several of the named executive officers are party are described in this section under "—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control."

The compensation considered in determining the pensions payable to the named executive officers is the compensation shown in the "Salary" and "Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation" columns of the Summary Compensation Table in this information statement.

Annuity Retirement Plan

The Annuity Retirement Plan covers most Abbott employees in the United States, age 21 or older, and provides participants with a life annuity benefit at normal retirement equal to A plus the greater of B or C below.

- A. 1.10 percent of five-year final average earnings multiplied by years of benefit service after 2003.
- B. 1.65 percent of five-year final average earnings multiplied by years of benefit service prior to 2004 (up to 20); plus 1.50 percent of five-year final average earnings multiplied by years of benefit service prior to 2004 in excess of 20 (but no more than 15 additional years); less
0.50 percent of the lesser of three-year final average earnings (but not more than the social security wage base in any year) or the social security covered compensation level multiplied by years of benefit service.
- C. 1.10 percent of five-year final average earnings multiplied by years of benefit service prior to 2004.

The benefit for service prior to 2004 (B or C above) is reduced for the cost of preretirement surviving spouse benefit protection. The reduction is calculated using formulas based on age and employment status during the period in which coverage was in effect.

Final average earnings are the average of the employee's 60 highest-paid consecutive calendar months of compensation (salary and non-equity incentive plan compensation). The Annuity Retirement Plan covers earnings up to the limit imposed by Code Section 401(a)(17) and provides for a maximum of 35 years of benefit service.

Participants become fully vested in their pension benefit upon the completion of 5 years of service. The benefit is payable on an unreduced basis at age 65. Employees hired after 2003 who terminate employment prior to age 55 with at least 10 years of service may choose to commence their benefits on an actuarially reduced basis as early as age 55. Employees hired prior to 2004 who terminate employment prior to age 50 with at least 10 years of service may choose to commence their benefits on an actuarially reduced basis as early as age 50. Employees hired prior to 2004 who terminate employment prior to age 50 with fewer than 10 years of service may choose to commence their benefits on an actuarially reduced basis as early as age 55.

The Annuity Retirement Plan offers several optional forms of payment, including certain and life annuities, joint and survivor annuities, and level income annuities. The benefit paid under any of these options is actuarially equivalent to the life annuity benefit produced by the formula described above.

Employees who retire from Abbott prior to their normal retirement age may receive subsidized early retirement benefits. Employees hired after 2003 are eligible for early retirement at age 55 with 10 years of service. Employees hired prior to 2004 are eligible for early retirement at age 50 with 10 years of service or age 55 if the employee's age plus years of benefit service total 70 or more. Mr. Leonard is eligible for early retirement benefits under the plan.

The subsidized early retirement reductions applied to the benefit payable for service after 2003 (A above) depend upon the participant's age at retirement. If the participant retires after reaching age 55, the benefit is reduced five percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 62. If the participant retires after reaching age 50 but prior to reaching age 55, the benefit is actuarially reduced from age 65.

The early retirement reductions applied to the benefit payable for service prior to 2004 (B and C above) depend upon age and service at retirement:

- In general, the five-year final average earnings portions of the benefit are reduced three percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 62 and the three-year final average earnings portion of the benefit is reduced five percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 62.
- Employees who participated in the plan before age 36 may elect "Special Retirement" on the last day of any month after reaching age 55 with age plus Seniority Service points of at least 94 or "Early Special Retirement" on the last day of any month after reaching age 55, provided their age plus Seniority Service points would reach at least 94 before age 65. Seniority Service includes periods of employment prior to attaining the minimum age required to participate in the plan. If Special Retirement or Early Special Retirement applies, Seniority Service is used in place of benefit service in the formulas. The five-year final average earnings portions of the benefit in B above are reduced $1\frac{2}{3}$ percent for each year between ages 59 and 62 plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent for each year between ages 55 and 59. The three-year final average earnings portion of the benefit is reduced five percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 62. Benefit C is payable on an unreduced basis at Special Retirement and is reduced three percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 62, if Early Special Retirement applies.

Supplemental Pension Plan

With the following exceptions, the provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plan are substantially the same as those of the Annuity Retirement Plan:

- Under the Supplemental Pension Plan, executive officers' five-year final average earnings are calculated using the average of the five highest consecutive years of base earnings and the five highest consecutive years of payments under Abbott's non-equity incentive plans.
- The Annuity Retirement Plan does not include amounts deferred or payments received under the Abbott Laboratories Deferred Compensation Plan in its calculation of a participant's final average earnings. To preserve the pension benefits of Deferred Compensation Plan participants, the Supplemental Pension Plan includes amounts deferred by a participant under the Deferred Compensation Plan in its calculation of final average earnings. Beginning in the year following their election as an officer, Abbott executive officers are no longer eligible to defer compensation under the Deferred Compensation Plan.
- In addition to the benefits outlined above for the Annuity Retirement Plan, officers are eligible for a benefit equal to 0.6 percent of five-year final average earnings for each year of service for each of the first 20 years of service occurring after the participant attains age 35. The benefit is further limited by the maximum percentage allowed under the Annuity Retirement Plan benefit formulas (A, B and C above). The portion of this additional officer benefit attributable to service prior to 2004 is reduced three percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 60. The portion attributable to service after 2003 is reduced five percent per year for each year that payments are made before age 60 if the participant is at least age 55 at early retirement. If the participant is under age 55 at retirement, the portion attributable to service after 2003 is actuarially reduced from age 65.
- The Supplemental Pension Plan provides early retirement benefits similar to those provided under the Annuity Retirement Plan. The benefits provided to officers under the Supplemental Pension Plan are not, however, reduced for the period between age 60 and age 62, unless the benefit is being actuarially reduced from age 65. Mr. Leonard is eligible for early retirement benefits under the plan.
- Vested plan benefits accrued under the Supplemental Pension Plan may be funded through a grantor trust established by the officer. Consistent with the distribution requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations, those officers who were elected prior to 2009 may have the entire amount of their vested plan benefits funded through a grantor trust. Executive officers elected after 2008 may have only the vested plan benefits that accrue following the calendar year in which the officer is first elected funded through a grantor trust. Vested plan benefits accrued through December 31, 2008, to the extent not previously funded, were distributed to the participants' individual trusts and included in the participants' income.

Benefits payable under the Supplemental Pension Plan are offset by the benefits payable from the Annuity Retirement Plan, calculated as if benefits under the plans commenced at the same time. The amounts paid to an officer's Supplemental Pension Plan grantor trust to fund plan benefits are actuarially determined. The plan is designed to result in Abbott paying the officer's Supplemental Pension Plan benefits to the extent assets held in the officer's trust are insufficient.

Pension Benefits

Name	Plan Name	Number Of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)(1)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
R. A. Gonzalez(3)	Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan	27	\$ 737,647	\$ 60,389
	Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan	27	10,779,349	0
W. J. Chase	Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan	23	271,026	0
	Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan	23	578,273	43,262(2)
L. J. Schumacher	Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan	21	310,089	0
	Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan	21	3,052,749	192,567(2)
C. Alban	Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan	25	388,060	0
	Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan	25	1,562,544	161,740(2)
J. M. Leonard	Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan	20	467,435	0
	Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan	20	3,181,668	363,923(2)

- (1) Abbott calculates these present values using: (i) a 5.18 percent discount rate, the same discount rate it uses for Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 715 calculations for financial reporting purposes; and (ii) each plan's unreduced retirement age, which is age 62 under the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan, age 60 under the Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan for those executive officers who are eligible for early retirement benefits, and age 65 under both plans for other executive officers. The present values shown in the table reflect postretirement mortality, based on the Financial Accounting Standards Board ASC Topic 715 assumption (the RP2000 Combined Healthy table), but do not include a factor for preretirement termination, mortality, or disability.
- (2) Consistent with the distribution requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations, vested Supplemental Pension Plan benefits, to the extent not previously funded, were distributed to the participants' individual grantor trusts and included in the participants' income. Amounts held in the officer's individual trust are expected to offset Abbott's obligations to the officer under the plan. During 2011, the amounts shown, less applicable tax withholdings, were deposited in such individual trusts established by the named executive officers.
- (3) Mr. Gonzalez was not as of December 31, 2011 accruing further benefits under these Abbott plans. Mr. Gonzalez retired from Abbott in 2007 and began receiving payments from the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan and distributions from his Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan grantor trust. When he returned to work at Abbott in 2009, these payments and distributions continued.

2011 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The following table summarizes Mr. Chase's and Ms. Schumacher's non-qualified deferred compensation under the Abbott Laboratories Deferred Compensation Plan. Mr. Chase, Ms. Schumacher, and Abbott have not contributed to accounts under the plan since such time as Mr. Chase and Ms. Schumacher, respectively, became Abbott officers. None of the other named executive officers has any non-qualified deferred compensation.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Plan Name</u>	<u>Executive contributions in last FY (\$)</u>	<u>Registrant contributions in last FY (\$)</u>	<u>Aggregate earnings in last FY (\$)(3)</u>	<u>Aggregate withdrawals/distributions (\$)</u>	<u>Aggregate balance at last FYE (\$)(4)</u>
W. J. Chase	Deferred Compensation Plan(1)(2)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (1,115)	\$ 0	\$ 47,743
L. J. Schumacher	Deferred Compensation Plan(1)(2)	0	0	(9,616)	0	236,209

- (1) Ms. Schumacher's and Mr. Chase's contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan ceased after they became Abbott officers.
- (2) The plan permits participants to defer up to 75 percent of their base salary and up to 100 percent of their annual cash incentives and credits a participant's account with an amount equal to the employer matching contributions that otherwise would have been made for the participant under Abbott's tax-qualified defined contribution plan. Participants may direct the investment of their deferral accounts into one or more of several funds chosen by the administrator, and the deferral account is credited with investment returns based on the performance of the fund(s) selected. During 2011, the weighted average rate of return credited to accounts was -3.91 percent for Ms. Schumacher and -2.28 percent for Mr. Chase.

The plan provides for cash distributions in either a lump sum or installments after separation from service and permits in-service withdrawals in accordance with specific procedures. Participants make distribution elections each year that apply to the deferrals to be made in the following calendar year, in accordance with the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 409A. Participants may request withdrawals due to financial hardship; if a hardship withdrawal is approved, it is limited to the amount needed to address the hardship.

- (3) The amounts reported in this column are not included in the Summary Compensation Table of this information statement.
- (4) The amounts reported in this column have not been previously reported as compensation in Abbott's Summary Compensation Tables because they relate to contributions made before the applicable individual became a named executive officer.

Potential Payments on Termination or Change of Control

Potential Payments Upon Termination—Generally

Abbott does not have employment agreements with any of the named executive officers.

The following summarizes the payments that the named executive officers would have received if their employment had terminated on December 31, 2011. Earnings, fees, and tax payments would have continued to be paid for the named executive officer's Performance Incentive Plan, Management Incentive Plan, and Supplemental 401(k) Plan grantor trusts, until the trust assets were fully distributed, and fees would have continued to be paid for the named executive officer's Supplemental Pension Plan grantor trust, until its assets were fully distributed. The amount of these payments would depend on the period over which the trusts' assets were distributed, tax rates, and the trusts' earnings and fees. If the trusts' assets were distributed over a ten-year period and based on current tax rates, earnings, and fees, the named executive officers would receive the following average annual payments over such ten-year period: W. J. Chase, \$37,024; L. J. Schumacher, \$246,033; C. Alban, \$107,022; and J. M. Leonard, \$237,979. Pursuant to an election made at the time of his retirement in 2007, Mr. Gonzalez's trust assets began to be distributed over a 35-year period when he retired. Based on current tax rates, earnings and fees, and assuming the distributions continue during the remaining 31 years of the distribution period, he will receive an average annual payment of \$270,963 over the distribution period. In addition, the following one-time deposits would have been made under the Abbott Laboratories Supplemental Pension Plan for each of the following named executive officers, respectively, W. J. Chase, \$100,843; L. J. Schumacher, \$375,242; C. Alban, \$348,734; and J. M. Leonard, \$228,130. As of December 31, 2011, Mr. Leonard was eligible to retire, and was therefore eligible to receive the pension benefits described above. If the termination of employment had been due to disability, then the following named executive officers also would have received, in addition to Abbott's standard disability benefits, a monthly long-term disability benefit in the amount of \$13,750 for W. J. Chase; \$49,167 for L. J. Schumacher; \$25,417 for C. Alban; and \$19,813 for J. M. Leonard. This long-term disability benefit would continue for up to 18 months following termination of employment. It ends if the officer retires, recovers, dies or ceases to meet eligibility criteria.

In addition, if the named executive officer's employment had terminated due to death or disability, the officer's unvested stock options and restricted stock would have vested on December 31, 2011 with values as set forth below in this subsection under "—Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards."

Potential Payments Upon Change in Control

Abbott maintains change in control arrangements with key members of its management team, in the form of change in control agreements for certain Abbott officers, including Messrs. Alban and Chase, Ms. Schumacher, and Dr. Leonard, and a change in control plan for certain other management personnel. Abbott is not currently granting change in control agreements to new officers. The separation is not deemed a change in control under these agreements, which are described below.

Each agreement continues in effect until December 31, 2014, and at the end of each year is automatically extended through the third year thereafter unless Abbott notifies the executive that the agreement will not be extended. Each agreement also automatically extends through the second anniversary following any change in control (see below) that occurs while it is in effect.

Each agreement provides that if the executive's employment is terminated by Abbott within two years following a change in control other than for cause or permanent disability, if the executive terminates employment for good reason (see below) within two years following a change in control or, for Ms. Schumacher, Mr. Alban, and Dr. Leonard, if the executive terminates employment for any reason during the 30-day window period which begins six months after the date of a change in control, the executive is entitled to receive a lump sum payment equal to three times (two times, in the case of

Mr. Chase) annual salary and annual incentive ("bonus") award (assuming for this purpose that all target performance goals have been achieved or, if higher, based on the average bonus for the last three years), plus any unpaid bonus owing for any completed performance period and the pro rata bonus for any current bonus period (based on the highest target bonus, average bonus for the past three years, or in the case of the unpaid bonus for any completed performance period, the actual bonus earned). If the executive's employment is terminated by Abbott other than for cause or permanent disability or if the executive terminates employment for good reason during a potential change in control (see below), the executive is entitled to receive a lump sum payment of the annual salary and bonus payments described above, except that the amount of the bonus to which the executive is entitled will be based on the actual achievement of the applicable performance goals. If the potential change in control becomes a "change in control event" (within the meaning of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code), the executive will be entitled to receive the difference between the bonus amounts he or she received upon termination during the potential change in control and the bonus amounts that would have been received had such amounts instead been based on the higher of the executive's target bonus or the average bonus paid to the executive in the preceding three years. Bonus payments include payments made under the Performance Incentive Plan and Management Incentive Plan. Upon a termination entitling the executive to severance under the agreement, the executive would also receive up to two years of outplacement services and tax and financial counseling; and the value of three additional years (two additional years, in the case of Mr. Chase) of pension accruals, and payment of any excise taxes imposed under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code and other related taxes for which the executive is responsible as a result of receiving such reimbursement of excise taxes. The agreement also limits the conduct for which awards under Abbott's incentive stock programs can be terminated and generally permit options to remain exercisable for the remainder of their term. Independent compensation consultants confirm that the level of payments provided under the agreement is consistent with current market practice.

For purposes of the agreements, the term "change in control" includes the following events: any person becoming the beneficial owner of Abbott securities representing 20 percent or more of Abbott's outstanding voting power (not including an acquisition directly from Abbott and its affiliates, subject to limited exceptions); a change in the majority of the members of the board of directors as of the date of the agreement (treating new directors whose appointment was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the incumbent directors as incumbent for this purpose); the consummation of certain mergers or similar corporate transactions involving Abbott; or the approval by shareholders of a plan of complete liquidation or dissolution. A "potential change in control" under the agreement includes Abbott's entry into an agreement that would result in a change in control; any person making a public announcement of the intention to take actions that would consummate a change in control; any person becoming the beneficial owner of Abbott securities representing 10 percent or more of Abbott's outstanding common stock or voting power; or the Abbott Board's adoption of a resolution that a potential change in control exists.

The term "good reason" includes: a significant adverse change in the executive's position, duties, or authority (including if the executive ceases to be an executive officer of a public company if he or she was before the change in control); Abbott's failure to pay the executive his or her current or deferred compensation; a reduction in, or a material change in the frequency of payment of, the executive's base salary; Abbott's failure to provide an annual bonus which is at least equal to the annual bonus the executive was awarded under Abbott's annual bonus plan in the year immediately preceding the change in control, equity-based incentive compensation consistent with Abbott's practices prior to the change in control, or benefits and perquisites that were provided to the executive prior to the change in control; relocation of Abbott's principal executive offices to a location that is more than 35 miles from the location of the offices at the time of the change in control or requiring the executive to be based anywhere other than the location where he or she primarily performs services immediately

prior to the change in control; or Abbott's failure to obtain its successor's agreement to assume and perform Abbott's obligations under the agreement.

If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2011, immediately followed by one of the covered circumstances described above, Mr. Chase would have been entitled to receive the following payments and benefits under the change in control agreements: Cash termination payments—\$1,740,000; Additional Supplemental Pension Plan benefits—\$250,556; Welfare and fringe benefits—\$64,397; Excise tax reimbursements—\$1,124,543.

If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2011, immediately followed by one of the covered circumstances described above, no excise taxes would have been owed by Ms. Schumacher. She would have been entitled to receive the following payments and benefits under the change in control agreements: Cash termination payments—\$7,202,500; Additional Supplemental Pension Plan benefits—\$758,813; Welfare and fringe benefits—\$94,245.

If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2011, immediately followed by one of the covered circumstances described above, Mr. Alban would have been entitled to receive the following payments and benefits under the change in control agreements: Cash termination payments—\$4,270,000; Additional Supplemental Pension Plan benefits—\$725,596; Welfare and fringe benefits—\$93,837; Excise tax reimbursements—\$3,101,641.

If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2011, immediately followed by one of the covered circumstances described above, no excise taxes would have been owed by Dr. Leonard. He would have been entitled to receive the following payments and benefits under the change in control agreements: Cash termination payments—\$3,811,500; Additional Supplemental Pension Plan benefits—\$1,920,262; Welfare and fringe benefits—\$93,888.

Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards

Under Abbott's incentive stock programs, upon a change in control all outstanding stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units vest, including performance-based restricted stock, which is deemed earned in full. These programs, which were approved by Abbott's shareholders, cover approximately 14,000 participants, including a broad group of management and professional staff. If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2011:

- Mr. Gonzalez would have vested (1) in an aggregate of 55,100 unvested stock options with a value of \$530,613, and (2) in an aggregate of 82,532 shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$4,640,774.
- Mr. Chase would have vested (1) in an aggregate of 32,199 unvested stock options with a value of \$207,340, and (2) in an aggregate of 31,633 shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$1,778,724.
- Ms. Schumacher would have vested (1) in an aggregate of 117,799 unvested stock options with a value of \$665,830, and (2) in an aggregate 114,566 shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$6,442,046.
- Mr. Alban would have vested (1) in an aggregate of 81,766 stock options with a value of \$525,139, (2) in an aggregate of 69,233 shares of restricted stock with a value of \$3,892,972, and (3) in an aggregate of 9,066 restricted stock units with a value of \$509,781.
- Dr. Leonard would have vested (1) in an aggregate of 63,233 unvested stock options with a value of \$360,517, and (2) in an aggregate of 65,332 shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$3,673,618.

The value of stock options shown is based on the excess of the closing price of an Abbott common share on December 31, 2011 over the exercise price of such options, multiplied by the number of unvested stock options held by the named executive officer. The value of shares of restricted stock shown is determined by multiplying the number of shares of restricted stock that would vest as of December 31, 2011 and the closing price of an Abbott common share on December 31, 2011.

Director Compensation Following the Separation

AbbVie is currently reviewing the compensation that it will pay to its non-employee directors following the separation, but anticipates that its non-employee directors will be compensated for their service under a non-employee director fee plan, which has not yet been established, and the AbbVie Stock Incentive Program.

AbbVie anticipates that non-employee directors will receive a retainer in the amount of \$ for each month of service as a director and \$ for each month of service as a chairman of a board committee, other than the chairman of the audit committee. AbbVie anticipates that the members of the audit committee will receive \$ for each month of service as a committee member.

AbbVie expects that fees earned under the non-employee director fee program will be paid in cash to the director, paid in the form of vested non-qualified stock options, deferred (as a non-funded obligation of AbbVie), or paid currently into an individual grantor trust established by the director.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

Procedures for Approval of Related Person Transactions

AbbVie's board of directors is expected to adopt a written Related Person Transaction Policy and Procedures. This policy will require the Nominations and Governance Committee to review, approve, or ratify any transaction in which AbbVie participates and in which any related person has a direct or indirect material interest if such transaction involves or is expected to involve payments of \$120,000 or more in the aggregate per fiscal year. Related person transactions requiring review by the Nominations and Governance Committee pursuant to this policy will be identified in:

- questionnaires annually distributed to AbbVie's directors and officers;
- certifications submitted annually by AbbVie officers related to their compliance with AbbVie's Code of Business Conduct; or
- communications made directly by the related person to the chief financial officer or general counsel.

In determining whether to approve or ratify a related person transaction, the Nominations and Governance Committee will consider the following items, among others:

- the related person's relationship to AbbVie and interest in the transaction;
- the material facts of the transaction, including the aggregate value of such transaction or, in the case of indebtedness, the amount of principal involved;
- the benefits to AbbVie of the transaction;
- if applicable, the availability of other sources of comparable products or services;
- an assessment of whether the transaction is on terms that are comparable to the terms available to an unrelated third party or to employees generally;
- whether a transaction has the potential to impair director independence; and
- whether the transaction constitutes a conflict of interest.

This process will be included in the nominations and governance committee's written charter, which will be available on the corporate governance section of AbbVie's investor relations Web site (www.abbvie.com).

Related Person Transactions

Since January 1, 2011, there have been no transactions, or currently proposed transactions, in which AbbVie was or is to be a participant involving an amount exceeding \$120,000, and in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Before the separation, all of the outstanding shares of AbbVie's common stock will be owned beneficially and of record by Abbott. The following table sets forth information, immediately following the completion of the separation calculated as of _____, based upon the distribution of _____ share[s] of AbbVie's common stock for each common share of Abbott, regarding, (1) each person who is known by AbbVie who will beneficially own more than five percent of AbbVie's common stock, (2) each expected director, director nominee and named executive and (3) all of AbbVie's expected directors, director nominees and executive officers as a group. The address of each director, director nominee and executive officer shown in the table below is c/o AbbVie, Attention: _____, 1 North Waukegan Road, North Chicago, Illinois 60064.

<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Beneficial Ownership of AbbVie's Common Stock</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
C. Alban		*
W. J. Chase		*
R. A. Gonzalez		*
J. M. Leonard		*
L. J. Schumacher		*
All directors and executive officers as a group (_____ persons)		*

* Less than one percent.

THE SEPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Background

On October 19, 2011, Abbott announced that it intended to separate its research-based pharmaceuticals business, including its portfolio of proprietary pharmaceuticals and biologics, from its diversified medical products businesses, including its devices, diagnostic, nutritional and branded generic pharmaceuticals businesses. Abbott announced that it intended to effect the separation through a pro rata distribution of the common stock of a new entity, which has since been named AbbVie and was formed to hold the assets and liabilities associated with the research-based pharmaceuticals business.

On _____, 2012, the Abbott board of directors approved the distribution of the issued and outstanding shares of AbbVie common stock on the basis of share[s] of AbbVie's common stock for each Abbott common share held on the record date of _____.

On _____, the distribution date, each Abbott shareholder will receive _____ share[s] of AbbVie's common stock for each Abbott common share held at the close of business on the record date, as described below. Abbott shareholders will receive cash in lieu of any fractional shares of AbbVie common stock which they would have received after application of this ratio. You will not be required to make any payment, surrender or exchange your Abbott common shares or take any other action to receive your shares of AbbVie's common stock in the distribution. The distribution of AbbVie's common stock as described in this information statement is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions. For a more detailed description of these conditions, see this section under "—Conditions to the Distribution."

Reasons for the Separation

The Abbott board of directors determined that the separation of Abbott's research-based pharmaceuticals business from its diversified medical products businesses would be in the best interests of Abbott and its shareholders and approved the plan of separation. A wide variety of factors were considered by the Abbott board of directors in evaluating the separation. Among other things, the Abbott board of directors considered the following potential benefits of the separation:

- *Distinct investment identity*—The investment identities of Abbott and AbbVie have evolved independently over time. The separation will allow investors to separately value Abbott and AbbVie based on their distinct investment identities. AbbVie's business differs from Abbott's diversified medical products businesses in several respects, such as product development cycles, R&D capabilities, commercial call points and manufacturing processes. In addition, AbbVie's business has been a steady generator of cash flow but is expected to grow at a slower rate than Abbott's diversified medical products businesses. The separation will enable investors to evaluate the merits, performance and future prospects of each company's respective business and to invest in each company separately based on these distinct characteristics.
- *Enhanced strategic and management focus*—The separation will allow each business to more effectively pursue its distinct operating priorities and strategies and enable management of both companies to focus on unique opportunities for long-term growth and profitability. For example, whereas Abbott may seek to enhance focus on promoting different products in different emerging markets, AbbVie, as a research-based pharmaceuticals business, may seek to make investments in the research and development of new and innovative products.
- *More efficient allocation of capital*—The separation will permit each company to concentrate its financial resources solely on its own operations without having to compete with each other for investment capital. This will provide each company with greater flexibility to invest capital in its

businesses in a time and manner appropriate for its distinct strategy and business needs and facilitate a more efficient allocation of capital.

- *Direct access to capital markets*—The separation will create an independent equity structure that will afford AbbVie direct access to the capital markets and will facilitate AbbVie's ability to effect future acquisitions utilizing AbbVie's common stock. As a result, each company will have more flexibility to capitalize on its unique growth opportunities.

Neither AbbVie nor Abbott can assure you that, following the separation, any of the benefits described above or otherwise will be realized to the extent anticipated or at all.

The Abbott board of directors also considered a number of potentially negative factors in evaluating the separation, including the following:

- *Loss of synergies and joint purchasing power and increased costs.* As a current part of Abbott, AbbVie takes advantage of Abbott's size and purchasing power in procuring certain goods and services. After the separation, as a separate, independent entity, AbbVie may be unable to obtain these goods, services, and technologies at prices or on terms as favorable as those Abbott obtained prior to the separation. AbbVie may also incur costs for certain functions previously performed by Abbott, such as accounting, tax, legal, human resources, and other general and administrative functions, that are higher than the amounts reflected in AbbVie's historical financial statements, which could cause AbbVie's profitability to decrease.
- *Disruptions to the business as a result of the separation.* The actions required to separate Abbott's and AbbVie's respective businesses could disrupt AbbVie's operations.
- *Increased significance of certain costs and liabilities.* Certain costs and liabilities that were otherwise less significant to Abbott as a whole will be more significant for AbbVie as a stand-alone company.
- *One-time costs of the separation.* AbbVie will incur costs in connection with the transition to being a stand-alone public company that may include accounting, tax, legal, and other professional services costs, recruiting and relocation costs associated with hiring key senior management personnel new to AbbVie, costs related to establishing a new brand identity in the marketplace, and costs to separate information systems.
- *Inability to realize anticipated benefits of the separation.* AbbVie may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the separation for a variety of reasons, including, among others: (a) the separation will require significant amounts of management's time and effort, which may divert management's attention from operating and growing AbbVie's business; (b) following the separation, AbbVie may be more susceptible to market fluctuations and other adverse events than if it were still a part of Abbott; and (c) following the separation, AbbVie's business will be less diversified than Abbott's business prior to the separation.
- *Limitations placed upon AbbVie as a result of the tax sharing agreement.* To preserve the tax-free treatment to Abbott of the separation and the distribution, under the tax sharing agreement that AbbVie will enter into with Abbott, AbbVie will be restricted from taking any action that prevents the distribution and related transactions from being tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These restrictions may limit AbbVie's ability to pursue certain strategic transactions or engage in other transactions that might increase the value of its business.

The Abbott board of directors concluded that the potential benefits of the separation outweighed these factors.

Formation of a New Company Prior to AbbVie's Distribution

AbbVie was formed in Delaware on April 10, 2012, for the purpose of holding Abbott's research-based pharmaceuticals business. As part of the plan to separate the research-based pharmaceuticals business of Abbott from the remainder of its businesses, Abbott plans to transfer the equity interests of certain entities that operate the research-based pharmaceuticals business and other assets and liabilities of the research-based pharmaceuticals business to AbbVie prior to the distribution.

When and How You Will Receive the Distribution

With the assistance of _____, AbbVie expects to distribute AbbVie common stock on _____, the distribution date, to all holders of outstanding Abbott common shares on _____, the record date. _____, which currently serves as the transfer agent and registrar for Abbott's common shares, will serve as the settlement and distribution agent in connection with the distribution and the transfer agent and registrar for AbbVie common stock.

If you own Abbott common shares as of the close of business on the record date, AbbVie's common stock that you are entitled to receive in the distribution will be issued electronically, as of the distribution date, to you or to your bank or brokerage firm on your behalf in direct registration form. If you are a registered holder, _____ will then mail you a direct registration account statement that reflects your shares of AbbVie common stock. If you hold your shares through a bank or brokerage firm, your bank or brokerage firm will credit your account for the shares. Direct registration form refers to a method of recording share ownership when no physical share certificates are issued to shareholders, as is the case in this distribution. Following the distribution, however, you may request the delivery of physical stock certificates for your AbbVie shares. If you sell Abbott common shares in the "regular-way" market up to and including the distribution date, you will be selling your right to receive shares of AbbVie common stock in the distribution.

Commencing on or shortly after the distribution date, if you hold physical share certificates that represent your Abbott common shares and you are the registered holder of the shares represented by those certificates, the distribution agent will mail to you an account statement that indicates the number of shares of AbbVie's common stock that have been registered in book-entry form in your name.

Most Abbott shareholders hold their common shares through a bank or brokerage firm. In such cases, the bank or brokerage firm would be said to hold the shares in "street name" and ownership would be recorded on the bank or brokerage firm's books. If you hold your Abbott common shares through a bank or brokerage firm, your bank or brokerage firm will credit your account for the AbbVie common stock that you are entitled to receive in the distribution. If you have any questions concerning the mechanics of having shares held in "street name," please contact your bank or brokerage firm.

Following the distribution, you may request that physical stock certificates be sent to you, at any time and without charge, by contacting _____ by telephone at _____, on the Internet at www._____.com or by sending a written request to _____.

Transferability of Shares You Receive

Shares of AbbVie common stock distributed to holders in connection with the distribution will be transferable without registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, except for shares received by persons who may be deemed to be AbbVie affiliates. Persons who may be deemed to be AbbVie affiliates after the distribution generally include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by or are under common control with AbbVie, which may include certain AbbVie executive officers, directors or principal stockholders. Securities held by AbbVie affiliates will be subject to resale restrictions under the Securities Act. AbbVie affiliates will be permitted to sell

shares of AbbVie common stock only pursuant to an effective registration statement or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, such as the exemption afforded by Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

The Number of Shares of AbbVie Common Stock You Will Receive

For each Abbott common share that you own at the close of business on _____, 2012, the record date, you will receive _____ share[s] of AbbVie common stock on the distribution date. Abbott will not distribute any fractional shares of AbbVie common stock to its shareholders. Instead, if you are a registered holder, _____ will aggregate fractional shares into whole shares, sell the whole shares in the open market at prevailing market prices and distribute the aggregate cash proceeds (net of discounts and commissions) of the sales pro rata (based on the fractional share such holder would otherwise be entitled to receive) to each holder who otherwise would have been entitled to receive a fractional share in the distribution. The transfer agent, in its sole discretion, without any influence by Abbott or AbbVie, will determine when, how, through which broker-dealer and at what price to sell the whole shares. Any broker-dealer used by the transfer agent will not be an affiliate of either Abbott or AbbVie. Neither AbbVie nor Abbott will be able to guarantee any minimum sale price in connection with the sale of these shares. Recipients of cash in lieu of fractional shares will not be entitled to any interest on the amounts of payment made in lieu of fractional shares.

The aggregate net cash proceeds of these sales will be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" for an explanation of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the distribution. If you hold physical certificates for Abbott common shares and are the registered holder, you will receive a check from the distribution agent in an amount equal to your pro rata share of the aggregate net cash proceeds of the sales. AbbVie estimates that it will take approximately two weeks from the distribution date for the distribution agent to complete the distributions of the aggregate net cash proceeds. If you hold your Abbott common shares through a bank or brokerage firm, your bank or brokerage firm will receive, on your behalf, your pro rata share of the aggregate net cash proceeds of the sales and will electronically credit your account for your share of such proceeds.

Results of the Distribution

After its separation from Abbott, AbbVie will be an independent, publicly traded company. The actual number of shares to be distributed will be determined on _____, 2012, the record date for the distribution, and will reflect any exercise of Abbott options between the date the Abbott board of directors declares the distribution and the record date for the distribution. The distribution will not affect the number of outstanding Abbott common shares or any rights of Abbott's shareholders. Abbott will not distribute any fractional shares of AbbVie common stock.

Before the distribution, AbbVie will enter into a separation agreement and other agreements with Abbott to effect the separation and provide a framework for AbbVie's relationship with Abbott after the separation. These agreements will provide for the allocation between Abbott and AbbVie of Abbott's assets, liabilities and obligations (including employee benefits, intellectual property, and tax-related assets and liabilities) attributable to periods prior to AbbVie's separation from Abbott and will govern the relationship between Abbott and AbbVie after the separation. For a more detailed description of these agreements, see "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution."

Market for AbbVie Common Stock

There is currently no public trading market for AbbVie's common stock. AbbVie intends to apply to list its common stock on the NYSE under the symbol "_____" . AbbVie has not and will not set the initial price of its common stock. The initial price will be established by the public markets.

AbbVie cannot predict the price at which its common stock will trade after the distribution. In fact, the combined trading prices, after the separation, of the shares of AbbVie common stock that each Abbott shareholder will receive in the distribution and the Abbott common shares held at the record date may not equal the "regular-way" trading price of an Abbott share immediately prior to the separation. The price at which AbbVie common stock trades may fluctuate significantly, particularly until an orderly public market develops. Trading prices for AbbVie common stock will be determined in the public markets and may be influenced by many factors. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to AbbVie's Common Stock."

Trading Between the Record Date and Distribution Date

Beginning on or shortly before the record date and continuing up to and including through the distribution date, Abbott expects that there will be two markets in Abbott common shares: a "regular-way" market and an "ex-distribution" market. Abbott common shares that trade on the "regular-way" market will trade with an entitlement to AbbVie common shares distributed pursuant to the separation. Abbott common shares that trade on the "ex-distribution" market will trade without an entitlement to AbbVie common stock distributed pursuant to the distribution. Therefore, if you sell Abbott common shares in the "regular-way" market up to and including through the distribution date, you will be selling your right to receive AbbVie common stock in the distribution. If you own Abbott common shares at the close of business on the record date and sell those shares on the "ex-distribution" market up to and including through the distribution date, you will receive the shares of AbbVie common stock that you are entitled to receive pursuant to your ownership as of the record date of the Abbott common shares.

Furthermore, beginning on or shortly before the record date and continuing up to and including the distribution date, AbbVie expects that there will be a "when-issued" market in its common stock. "When-issued" trading refers to a sale or purchase made conditionally because the security has been authorized but not yet issued. The "when-issued" trading market will be a market for AbbVie common stock that will be distributed to holders of Abbott common shares on the distribution date. If you owned Abbott common shares at the close of business on the record date, you would be entitled to AbbVie common stock distributed pursuant to the distribution. You may trade this entitlement to shares of AbbVie common stock, without the Abbott common shares you own, on the "when-issued" market. On the first trading day following the distribution date, "when-issued" trading with respect to AbbVie common stock will end, and "regular-way" trading will begin.

Conditions to the Distribution

AbbVie has announced that the distribution will be effective at _____ Eastern time, on _____, which is the distribution date, provided that the following conditions shall have been satisfied (or waived by Abbott in its sole discretion):

- the making of the cash distribution (as described in "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution—The Separation Agreement—The Cash Distribution") from AbbVie to Abbott prior to the distribution and the determination by Abbott in its sole discretion that following the separation it will have no further liability or obligation whatsoever under the credit facility or any of the other financing arrangements that AbbVie will be entering into in connection with the separation;
- the transfer of assets and liabilities to AbbVie in accordance with the separation agreement has been completed, other than assets and liabilities intended to transfer after the distribution;
- the receipt of a private letter ruling from the IRS to the effect that, among other things, the distribution will qualify as a transaction that is tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and certain transactions related to the transfer

of assets and liabilities to AbbVie in connection with the separation will not result in the recognition of any gain or loss to Abbott, AbbVie or their shareholders, and such private letter ruling shall not have been revoked or modified in any material respect, and the receipt of an opinion from Abbott's outside tax counsel to the effect that the separation and distribution will qualify as a transaction that is described in Sections 355(a) and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code;

- the receipt of an opinion from or another independent appraisal firm confirming the solvency and financial viability of Abbott before the distribution and each of Abbott and AbbVie after the distribution that is in form and substance acceptable to Abbott in its sole discretion;
- the SEC declaring effective AbbVie's registration statement on Form 10, of which this information statement forms a part, and the mailing of this information statement to Abbott shareholders;
- all actions and filings necessary or appropriate under applicable U.S. federal, U.S. state or other securities laws shall have been taken and, where applicable, have become effective or been accepted by the applicable governmental authority;
- the transaction agreements relating to the separation shall have been duly executed and delivered by the parties;
- no order, injunction, or decree issued by any court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the consummation of the separation, distribution or any of the related transactions shall be in effect;
- the shares of AbbVie common stock to be distributed shall have been accepted for listing on the NYSE subject to official notice of distribution; and
- no event or development shall have occurred or exist that, in the judgment of Abbott's board of directors, in its sole discretion, makes it inadvisable to effect the separation, the distribution and other related transactions.

Abbott will have the sole and absolute discretion to determine (and change) the terms of, and whether to proceed with, the distribution and, to the extent it determines to so proceed, to determine the record date and the distribution date and the distribution ratio. Abbott does not intend to notify its shareholders of any modifications to the terms of the separation that, in the judgment of its board of directors, are not material. For example, the Abbott board of directors might consider material such matters as significant changes to the distribution ratio, the assets to be contributed or the liabilities to be assumed in the separation. To the extent that the Abbott board of directors determines that any modifications by Abbott materially change the material terms of the distribution, Abbott will notify Abbott shareholders in a manner reasonably calculated to inform them about the modification as may be required by law, by, for example, publishing a press release, filing a current report on Form 8-K, or circulating a supplement to this information statement.

ABBVIE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH ABBOTT FOLLOWING THE DISTRIBUTION

Following the separation and distribution, AbbVie and Abbott will operate separately, each as an independent public company. Prior to the separation and distribution, AbbVie and Abbott will enter into certain agreements that will effect the separation, provide a framework for AbbVie's relationship with Abbott after the separation and provide for the allocation between AbbVie and Abbott of Abbott's assets, employees, liabilities and obligations (including its investments, property and employee benefits and tax-related assets and liabilities) attributable to periods prior to, at and after AbbVie's separation from Abbott. The following is a summary of the terms of the material agreements that AbbVie intends to enter into with Abbott prior to the separation. When used in this section, "distribution date" refers to the date on which Abbott distributes AbbVie's common stock to the holders of Abbott common shares.

The material agreements described below will be filed as exhibits to the registration statement on Form 10 of which this information statement is a part, and the summaries of each of these agreements set forth the terms of the agreements that AbbVie believes are material. These summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the full text of the applicable agreements, which are incorporated by reference into this information statement. The terms of the agreements described below that will be in effect following the separation have not yet been finalized; changes to these agreements, some of which may be material, may be made prior to AbbVie's separation from Abbott.

The Separation Agreement

The following discussion summarizes the material provisions of the separation agreement that will be entered into between AbbVie and Abbott. The separation agreement will set forth, among other things, AbbVie's agreements with Abbott regarding the principal transactions necessary to separate AbbVie from Abbott. It will also set forth other agreements that govern certain aspects of AbbVie's relationship with Abbott after the distribution date.

Transfer of Assets and Assumption of Liabilities

The separation agreement will identify the assets to be transferred, the liabilities to be assumed and the contracts to be assigned to each of AbbVie and Abbott as part of the separation of Abbott into two companies, and it will provide for when and how these transfers, assumptions and assignments will occur. In particular, the separation agreement will provide, among other things, that, subject to the terms and conditions contained therein:

- certain assets related to the AbbVie business, referred to as the AbbVie Assets, will be transferred to AbbVie or one of AbbVie's subsidiaries, including:
 - certain pharmaceutical products and the rights, clinical study data, product and marketing registrations and applications related to those products;
 - the patents and trademarks used exclusively in the AbbVie business, the know-how and copyrights that are used exclusively in the AbbVie business, and a non-exclusive right to the know-how and copyrights that are used in the AbbVie business, but are not used exclusively in the AbbVie business;
 - certain manufacturing, distribution, warehouse, and research and development facilities, and other real property;
 - contracts (or portions thereof) that relate to the AbbVie business;
 - equity interests of certain Abbott subsidiaries that hold assets and liabilities related to the AbbVie business;

- information related to the AbbVie Assets, the AbbVie Liabilities, or the AbbVie business;
 - other assets expressly allocated to AbbVie or one of AbbVie's subsidiaries pursuant to the terms of the separation agreement or certain other agreements entered into in connection with the separation; and
 - other assets that are included in the AbbVie pro forma balance sheet.
- certain liabilities related to the AbbVie business or the AbbVie Assets, referred to as the AbbVie Liabilities, will be retained by or transferred to AbbVie or one of AbbVie's subsidiaries, including:
 - liabilities arising out of actions, inactions, events, omissions, conditions, facts, or circumstances occurring or existing prior to the completion of the separation to the extent related to the AbbVie business or the AbbVie Assets;
 - liabilities for claims made by third parties, or directors, officers, employees, agents of Abbott or AbbVie or their subsidiaries or affiliates against either Abbott or AbbVie or any of their respective subsidiaries to the extent relating to, arising out of, or resulting from the AbbVie business or the AbbVie Assets;
 - other liabilities expressly allocated to AbbVie or one of AbbVie's subsidiaries pursuant to the terms of the separation agreement or certain other agreements entered into in connection with the separation;
 - liabilities relating to the credit facility or other financing arrangements that AbbVie will enter into in connection with the separation;
 - liabilities relating to the plea agreement and corporate integrity agreement entered into in connection with the resolution of the Department of Justice's investigation into sales and marketing activities for Depakote;
 - liabilities relating to litigation that solely or primarily relates to the AbbVie business, the AbbVie Assets, or the AbbVie Liabilities; and
 - other liabilities that are included in the AbbVie pro forma balance sheet.
 - all of the assets and liabilities (including whether accrued, contingent, or otherwise) other than the AbbVie Assets and AbbVie Liabilities (such assets and liabilities, other than the AbbVie Assets and the AbbVie Liabilities, referred to as the Abbott Assets and Abbott Liabilities, respectively) will be retained by or transferred to Abbott or one of its subsidiaries; and
 - certain mixed contracts will be assigned, in part to AbbVie or its applicable subsidiaries or be appropriately amended.

Except as expressly set forth in the separation agreement or any ancillary agreement, neither AbbVie nor Abbott will make any representation or warranty as to the assets, business or liabilities transferred or assumed as part of the separation, as to any approvals or notifications required in connection with the transfers, as to the value of or the freedom from any security interests of any of the assets transferred, as to the absence or presence of any defenses or right of setoff or freedom from counterclaim with respect to any claim or other asset of either AbbVie or Abbott, or as to the legal sufficiency of any assignment, document or instrument delivered to convey title to any asset or thing of value to be transferred in connection with the separation. All assets will be transferred on an "as is," "where is" basis and the respective transferees will bear the economic and legal risks that any conveyance will prove to be insufficient to vest in the transferee good and marketable title, free and clear of all security interests, and that any necessary consents or governmental approvals are not

obtained or that any requirements of laws, agreements, security interests, or judgments are not complied with.

Information in this information statement with respect to the assets and liabilities of the parties following the distribution is presented based on the allocation of such assets and liabilities pursuant to the separation agreement, unless the context otherwise requires. Due to the requirements of applicable laws, the need to obtain certain governmental and third-party consents, and other business reasons, the transfer or assignment of certain assets and liabilities to Abbott or AbbVie, as applicable, will be deferred until after the completion of the separation. Until such assets or liabilities are able to be transferred or assigned, Abbott or AbbVie, as applicable, will hold such assets on behalf of and for the benefit of the other party and will pay, perform, and discharge such liabilities, for which the other party will reimburse Abbott or AbbVie, as applicable, for all commercially reasonable payments made in connection with the performance and discharge of such liabilities.

The Cash Distribution

The separation agreement will provide that, prior to the distribution, AbbVie will make a cash distribution of approximately \$ to Abbott. Abbott will deposit the proceeds from the cash distribution in a segregated account and is expected to use these funds to repay a portion of Abbott's maturing debt and repurchase a portion of Abbott's existing public debt in one or more tender offers or otherwise. Such repayments and repurchases are expected to occur as promptly as practicable prior to the distribution, but in no event later than one year after the distribution.

The Distribution

The separation agreement will also govern the rights and obligations of the parties regarding the distribution following the completion of the separation. On the distribution date, Abbott will distribute to its shareholders that hold Abbott common shares as of the record date all of the issued and outstanding shares of AbbVie's common stock on a pro rata basis. Shareholders will receive cash in lieu of any fractional shares.

Conditions to the Distribution

The separation agreement will provide that the distribution is subject to the satisfaction (or waiver by Abbott) of certain conditions. These conditions are described under "The Separation and Distribution—Conditions to the Distribution." Abbott will have the sole and absolute discretion to determine (and change) the terms of, and to determine whether to proceed with, the distribution and, to the extent it determines to so proceed, to determine the record date, the distribution date and the distribution ratio.

Claims

In general, each party to the separation agreement will assume liability for all pending, threatened and unasserted legal matters related to its own business or its assumed or retained liabilities and will indemnify the other party for any liability to the extent arising out of or resulting from such assumed or retained legal matters.

Settlement of Accounts between Abbott and AbbVie

The separation agreement will provide that all intercompany receivables and payables as to which there are no third parties and that are between AbbVie or an AbbVie subsidiary that is incorporated in the United States, on the one hand, and Abbott or an Abbott subsidiary that is incorporated in the United States, on the other hand, as of immediately prior to the completion of the separation, will be settled, capitalized, cancelled, assigned, or assumed by AbbVie or one or more AbbVie subsidiaries as

of immediately prior to the completion of the separation. All other intercompany receivables and payables as to which there are no third parties and that are between AbbVie or an AbbVie subsidiary, on the one hand, and Abbott or an Abbott subsidiary, on the other hand, as of immediately prior to the completion of the separation, will continue to remain outstanding following the completion of the separation on the same terms and conditions that applied immediately prior to the completion of the separation. The separation agreement will also provide that at or prior to the distribution date, all brokerage accounts owned by AbbVie will be de-linked from the Abbott accounts.

Releases

The separation agreement will provide that AbbVie and its affiliates will release and discharge Abbott and its affiliates from all liabilities assumed by AbbVie as part of the separation, from all acts and events occurring or failing to occur, and all conditions existing, on or before the distribution date relating to AbbVie's business, and from all liabilities existing or arising in connection with the implementation of the separation, except as expressly set forth in the separation agreement. Abbott and its affiliates will release and discharge AbbVie and its affiliates from all liabilities retained by Abbott and its affiliates as part of the separation and from all liabilities existing or arising in connection with the implementation of the separation, except as expressly set forth in the separation agreement.

These releases will not extend to obligations or liabilities under any agreements between the parties that remain in effect following the separation, which agreements include, but are not limited to, the separation agreement, transition services agreements, tax sharing agreement, employee matters agreement, special products master agreement, and certain other agreements, including an information technology agreement, the international commercial operations agreements, the manufacture and supply agreements, the intellectual property license agreements, and the transfer documents in connection with the separation.

Indemnification

In the separation agreement, AbbVie will agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless Abbott, each of its affiliates and each of their respective directors, officers and employees, from and against all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from:

- the AbbVie Liabilities
- the failure of AbbVie or any of its subsidiaries to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any of the AbbVie Liabilities, in accordance with their respective terms, whether prior to, at or after the distribution;
- the conduct of any business, operation or activity by AbbVie or any of its affiliates from and after the distribution;
- any breach by AbbVie or any of its subsidiaries of the separation agreement or any of the ancillary agreements; and
- any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement in the registration statement or this information statement of a material fact.

Abbott will agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless AbbVie, each of its affiliates and each of its respective directors, officers and employees from and against all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from:

- the Abbott Liabilities

- the failure of Abbott or any of its subsidiaries, other than AbbVie, to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any of the Abbott Liabilities, in accordance with their respective terms whether prior to, at, or after the distribution;
- the conduct of any business, operation or activity by Abbott or any of its affiliates from and after the distribution (other than the conduct of business, operations or activities for the benefit of AbbVie pursuant to an ancillary agreement);
- any breach by Abbott or any of its subsidiaries, other than AbbVie, of the separation agreement or any of the ancillary agreements; and
- any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement made explicitly in Abbott's name in the registration statement or this information statement of a material fact.

The separation agreement will also establish procedures with respect to claims subject to indemnification and related matters.

Legal Matters

Subject to certain specified exceptions, each party to the separation agreement will assume the liability for, and control of, all pending and threatened legal matters related to its own business, including liabilities for any claims or legal proceedings related to products that had been part of its business but were discontinued prior to the distribution, as well as assumed or retained liabilities and will indemnify the other party for any liability arising out of or resulting from such assumed legal matters. In addition, AbbVie will assume the liability for and control of certain proceedings relating to Depakote.

Insurance

The separation agreement will provide for the allocation between the parties of rights and obligations under existing insurance policies with respect to occurrences prior to the distribution and sets forth procedures for the administration of insured claims. In addition, the separation agreement will allocate between the parties the right to proceeds and the obligation to incur certain deductibles under certain insurance policies. The separation agreement also will provide that Abbott will obtain, subject to the terms of the agreement, certain directors and officers insurance policies to apply against certain pre-separation claims, if any.

Further Assurances

In addition to the actions specifically provided for in the separation agreement, except as otherwise set forth therein or in any ancillary agreement, both AbbVie and Abbott will agree in the separation agreement to use commercially reasonable efforts, prior to, on and after the distribution date, to take, or cause to be taken, all actions, and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws, regulations and agreements to consummate and make effective the transactions contemplated by the separation agreement and the ancillary agreements.

Transition Committee

The separation agreement will provide that prior to the completion of the separation, AbbVie and Abbott will establish a transition committee that will consist of an equal number of members from AbbVie and Abbott. The transition committee will be responsible for monitoring and managing all matters related to the separation and all other transactions contemplated by the separation agreement or any ancillary agreement. The transition committee will have the power to establish various subcommittees from time to time as it deems appropriate or as may be described in the ancillary agreements.

Dispute Resolution

The separation agreement will contain provisions that govern, except as otherwise provided in any ancillary agreement, the resolution of disputes, controversies or claims that may arise between AbbVie and Abbott related to the separation or distribution and that are unable to be resolved by the transition committee. These provisions will contemplate that efforts will be made to resolve disputes, controversies and claims by escalation of the matter to senior management or other mutually agreed representatives of AbbVie and Abbott. If such efforts are not successful, either AbbVie or Abbott may submit the dispute, controversy or claim to binding alternative dispute resolution, subject to the provisions of the separation agreement.

Expenses

Except as expressly set forth in the separation agreement or in any ancillary agreement, Abbott will be responsible for all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the separation and distribution incurred prior to the distribution date, including costs and expenses relating to legal and tax counsel, financial advisors and accounting advisory work related to the separation and distribution. Except as expressly set forth in the separation agreement or in any ancillary agreement, or as otherwise agreed in writing by Abbott and AbbVie, all such costs and expenses incurred in connection with the separation and distribution after the distribution will be paid by the party incurring such cost and expense.

Other Matters

Other matters governed by the separation agreement will include access to financial and other information, confidentiality, access to and provision of records and treatment of outstanding guarantees and similar credit support.

Termination

The separation agreement will provide that it may be terminated and the separation and distribution may be modified or abandoned at any time prior to the distribution date in the sole discretion of Abbott without the approval of any person, including AbbVie's or Abbott's shareholders. In the event of a termination of the separation agreement, no party, nor any of its directors, officers, or employees, will have any liability of any kind to the other party or any other person. After the distribution date, the separation agreement may not be terminated except by an agreement in writing signed by both Abbott and AbbVie.

Transition Services Agreements

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into transition services agreements (one transition services agreement for services to be provided in the United States and one transition services agreement for services to be provided outside the United States) prior to the distribution pursuant to which AbbVie and Abbott and their respective affiliates will provide to each other, on an interim, transitional basis, various services, including, but not limited to, treasury administration, employee benefits administration, information technology services, regulatory, pharmacovigilance, promotional, and marketing activities for AbbVie's products, general administrative services, and other support services. The general governing terms of the transition services agreements will be substantially identical, except that, with respect to the agreement for services to be provided outside the United States, Abbott will also provide non-exclusive distribution and importation services for AbbVie's products in certain countries. The agreed upon charges for such services are generally intended to allow the servicing party to recover all out-of-pocket costs and expenses and a predetermined profit equal to a mark-up of such out-of-pocket

expenses. The services generally will commence on the distribution date and will terminate up to 24 months following the distribution date.

AbbVie has been preparing for the transition of the services to be provided by Abbott under the transition services agreements from Abbott, or third-party providers on behalf of Abbott, to AbbVie. AbbVie anticipates that it will be in a position to complete the transition of those services (except for certain information technology-related services) on or before two years following the distribution date.

Subject to certain exceptions, the liabilities of each party providing services under the transition services agreements will generally be limited to the aggregate profits of the party acting as the service provider (which is deemed to be equal to the amount of the mark-up received by the party acting as the service provider during the previous twelve month period). The transition services agreements also provide that the provider of a service shall not be liable to the recipient of such service for any special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages.

Special Products Master Agreement

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into a special products master agreement prior to the separation which will specify which assets and liabilities of certain specified pharmaceutical products are being transferred to AbbVie or retained by Abbott as part of the separation, and will generally govern Abbott's and AbbVie's respective rights, responsibilities and obligations after the distribution with respect to the development, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, promotion, and sale worldwide of those certain specified pharmaceutical products.

Tax Sharing Agreement

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into a tax sharing agreement prior to the distribution which will generally govern Abbott's and AbbVie's respective rights, responsibilities and obligations after the distribution with respect to taxes for any tax period ending on or before the distribution date, as well as tax periods beginning before and ending after the distribution date. Generally, Abbott will be liable for all pre-distribution U.S. federal income taxes, foreign income taxes and certain non-income taxes attributable to AbbVie's business. AbbVie generally will be liable for all other taxes attributable to its business. In addition, the tax sharing agreement will address the allocation of liability for taxes that are incurred as a result of restructuring activities undertaken to effectuate the distribution. The tax sharing agreement will also provide that AbbVie is liable for taxes incurred by Abbott that arise as a result of AbbVie's taking or failing to take, as the case may be, certain actions that result in the distribution failing to meet the requirements of a tax-free distribution under Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Employee Matters Agreement

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into an employee matters agreement prior to the distribution to allocate liabilities and responsibilities relating to employment matters, employee compensation and benefits plans and programs and other related matters.

The employee matters agreement will govern Abbott's and AbbVie's compensation and employee benefit obligations with respect to the current and former employees and non-employee directors of each company, and generally will allocate liabilities and responsibilities relating to employee compensation and benefit plans and programs. The employee matters agreement will provide for the treatment of outstanding Abbott equity awards and certain other outstanding annual and long-term incentive awards. The employee matters agreement will provide that, following the distribution, AbbVie's active employees generally will no longer participate in benefit plans sponsored or maintained by Abbott and will commence participation in AbbVie's benefit plans, which are expected to be similar to the existing Abbott benefit plans. In addition, the employee matters agreement will provide that

each of the parties will generally be responsible for its respective current employees and compensation plans for such current employees and will allocate liabilities relating to former employees between the two companies. The employee matters agreement also will set forth the general principles relating to employee matters, including with respect to the assignment of employees, the assumption and retention of liabilities and related assets, expense reimbursements, workers' compensation, leaves of absence, the provision of comparable benefits, employee service credit, the sharing of employee information, and the duplication or acceleration of benefits. The employee matters agreement may also address certain special circumstances, including employees who will transfer to their eventual permanent employer on a delayed basis because they will continue to provide services to either Abbott or AbbVie during a transition period following the distribution.

Other Agreements

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into other agreements addressing certain aspects of the separation, including:

Information Technology Agreement. AbbVie and Abbott will enter into an information technology agreement prior to the separation that provides for the separation of various information technology systems and services that AbbVie currently shares with Abbott. The term of the information technology agreement is two years from the distribution date. The information technology agreement will include work schedules to effect the separation of the information technology systems and specify the parties' responsibilities for associated project costs.

International Commercial Operations Agreements. The local separation of AbbVie's business in certain countries outside the United States will not occur until after the distribution date due to regulatory requirements, the need to obtain consents from local governmental authorities, and other business reasons. The international commercial operations agreements will provide for the conduct of the AbbVie business by Abbott in such countries until the local separation is completed, and will provide that AbbVie will be subject to all the risks and burdens and entitled to all the benefits generated by the AbbVie business during such period. The international commercial operations agreements will govern the process in connection with the local separation of AbbVie's business following the distribution date.

Intellectual Property License Agreements. AbbVie expects to enter into intellectual property license agreements with Abbott pursuant to which each party will grant a royalty-free, worldwide, non-exclusive, perpetual, irrevocable, fully-paid up license under certain intellectual property and technology. Such licenses between the parties generally will allow current or future uses of the intellectual property that were contemplated prior to the separation.

Trademark License Agreement. AbbVie expects to enter into a trademark license agreement pursuant to which Abbott will grant AbbVie a royalty-free, worldwide, non-exclusive, non-transferable, fully paid-up license to use certain of Abbott's trademarks, trade names and service marks used in AbbVie's business as of the separation to allow AbbVie sufficient time to (a) rebrand or phase out of use of the licensed marks and (b) transfer or change any product registrations or regulatory approvals (or applications for either of the foregoing) that are under the name of Abbott or any of its affiliates. AbbVie will not be able to grant sublicenses to the licensed marks, except limited sublicenses to its distributors in connection with their distribution of certain AbbVie products and services. AbbVie will be required to cease all use of the licensed marks within a certain period of time after the effective date of the trademark license agreement, the period for which will depend on the nature of the use and the corresponding time needed to cease use of the licensed marks.

Manufacturing and Supply Agreements. AbbVie will enter into one or more manufacturing and supply agreements with Abbott prior to the distribution pursuant to which AbbVie or Abbott, as the

case may be, will manufacture, label, and package products for the other party. The manufacturing and supply agreements will have a term of up to five years, and payments will be determined on an arm's length basis.

Lease Agreements. AbbVie and Abbott will enter into certain agreements prior to the distribution, including a long-term lease pursuant to which AbbVie will lease from Abbott a portion of Abbott Park, Abbott's current headquarters. Certain shared services will also be contemplated in connection with this arrangement under a separate agreement.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the contribution by Abbott of assets of the research-based pharmaceuticals business to AbbVie and the distribution by Abbott of all of AbbVie's outstanding common stock to its shareholders. This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and on judicial and administrative interpretations of the Code and the U.S. Treasury regulations, all as in effect on the date of this information statement, and is subject to changes in these or other governing authorities, any of which may have a retroactive effect. This summary assumes that the separation and the distribution will be consummated in accordance with the separation agreement and as described in this information statement. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of all U.S. federal income tax consequences of the separation and the distribution nor does it address the effects of any state, local or foreign tax laws or U.S. federal tax laws other than those relating to income taxes on the separation and the distribution. The tax treatment of an Abbott shareholder may vary depending upon that shareholder's particular situation, and certain shareholders (including, but not limited to, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, partners in partnerships that hold common shares in Abbott, pass-through entities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, shareholders who hold their Abbott common shares as part of a "hedge," "straddle," "conversion," "synthetic security," "integrated investment" or "constructive sale transaction," individuals who received Abbott common shares upon the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, and shareholders who are subject to alternative minimum tax) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. In addition, this summary addresses the U.S. federal income tax consequences to an Abbott shareholder who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a U.S. person and not to an Abbott shareholder who is a non-resident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign partnership, or a foreign trust or estate. Finally, this summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to those Abbott shareholders who do not hold their Abbott common shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

Each shareholder is urged to consult the shareholder's tax advisor as to the specific tax consequences of the distribution to that shareholder, including the effect of any U.S. federal, state or local or foreign tax laws and of changes in applicable tax laws.

Abbott expects to receive a private letter ruling from the IRS to the effect that, among other things, the separation and the distribution will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code. It is a condition to the distribution that the private letter ruling not be revoked or modified in any material respect. Such ruling is based on, among other things, certain assumptions as well as on the accuracy, correctness and completeness of certain representations and statements that Abbott and AbbVie made to the IRS. In rendering the ruling, the IRS also relied on certain covenants that Abbott and AbbVie enter into, including the adherence by Abbott and AbbVie to certain restrictions on future actions. Although a private letter ruling from the IRS is generally binding on the IRS, if any of the assumptions, representations or statements that Abbott and AbbVie made are, or become, inaccurate, incorrect or incomplete, or if Abbott or AbbVie breach any of their covenants, the separation and the distribution might not qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code. For these reasons, notwithstanding receipt by Abbott of the private letter ruling, the IRS could assert successfully that the distribution was taxable. In that event, the consequences described in the ruling would not apply and both Abbott and holders of Abbott common shares who received shares of AbbVie common stock in the distribution could be subject to significant U.S. federal income tax liability.

Abbott expects that under the private letter ruling from the IRS, the separation and the distribution will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, and accordingly, the following will describe the material U.S. federal

income tax consequences to Abbott, AbbVie and Abbott shareholders of the separation and the distribution:

- subject to the discussion below regarding Section 355(e) of the Code, neither AbbVie nor Abbott will recognize any gain or loss upon the separation and the distribution of AbbVie common stock and no amount will be includable in the income of Abbott or AbbVie as a result of the separation and the distribution other than taxable income or gain possibly arising out of internal reorganizations undertaken in connection with the separation and distribution and with respect to any items required to be taken into account under U.S. Treasury regulations relating to consolidated federal income tax returns;
- an Abbott shareholder will not recognize any gain or loss and no amount will be includable in income as a result of the receipt of AbbVie common stock pursuant to the distribution, except with respect to any cash received in lieu of fractional shares of AbbVie common stock (as described below);
- an Abbott shareholder's aggregate tax basis in such shareholder's Abbott common shares following the distribution and in AbbVie common stock received in the distribution (including any fractional share interest in AbbVie common stock for which cash is received) will equal such shareholder's tax basis in its Abbott common shares immediately before the distribution, allocated between the Abbott common shares and AbbVie common stock (including any fractional share interest in AbbVie common stock for which cash is received) in proportion to their fair market values on the distribution date;
- an Abbott shareholder's holding period for AbbVie common stock received in the distribution (including any fractional share interest in AbbVie common stock for which cash is received) will include the holding period for that shareholder's Abbott common shares; and
- an Abbott shareholder who receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of AbbVie common stock in the distribution will be treated as having sold such fractional share for cash, and will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the Abbott shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the fractional share. That gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder's holding period for its Abbott common shares exceeds one year at the time of the distribution.

U.S. Treasury regulations provide that if an Abbott shareholder holds different blocks of Abbott common shares (generally Abbott common shares purchased or acquired on different dates or at different prices), the aggregate basis for each block of Abbott common shares purchased or acquired on the same date and at the same price will be allocated, to the greatest extent possible, between the shares of AbbVie common stock received in the distribution in respect of such block of Abbott common shares and such block of Abbott common shares, in proportion to their respective fair market values on the distribution date. The holding period of the shares of AbbVie common stock received in the distribution in respect of such block of Abbott common shares will include the holding period of such block of Abbott common shares. If an Abbott shareholder is not able to identify which particular shares of AbbVie common stock are received in the distribution with respect to a particular block of Abbott common shares, for purposes of applying the rules described above, the stockholder may designate which shares of AbbVie common stock are received in the distribution in respect of a particular block of Abbott common shares, provided that such designation is consistent with the terms of the distribution. Abbott shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to their particular circumstances.

U.S. Treasury regulations also require certain Abbott shareholders who receive AbbVie common stock in the distribution to attach to the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax return for the year in

which the stock is received a detailed statement setting forth certain information relating to the tax-free nature of the distribution.

Even if the distribution otherwise qualifies as tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 355 of the Code, it could be taxable to Abbott (but not Abbott's shareholders) under Section 355(e) of the Code if the distribution were later deemed to be part of a plan (or series of related transactions) pursuant to which one or more persons acquire, directly or indirectly, stock representing a 50 percent or greater interest by vote or value, in Abbott or AbbVie. For this purpose, any acquisitions of Abbott common shares or AbbVie common stock within the period beginning two years before the distribution and ending two years after the distribution are presumed to be part of such a plan, although Abbott or AbbVie may be able to rebut that presumption.

Payments of cash to holders of Abbott common shares in lieu of fractional shares may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding at a rate of 28 percent, unless a shareholder provides proof of an applicable exemption or a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with the requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be refunded or credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely supplied to the IRS.

In connection with the distribution, AbbVie and Abbott will enter into a tax sharing agreement pursuant to which AbbVie will agree to be responsible for certain tax liabilities and obligations following the distribution. For a description of the tax sharing agreement, see "AbbVie's Relationship with Abbott Following the Distribution—Tax Sharing Agreement."

The foregoing is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the separation and the distribution under current law and particular circumstances. The foregoing does not purport to address all U.S. federal income tax consequences or tax consequences that may arise under the tax laws of other jurisdictions or that may apply to particular categories of shareholders. Each Abbott shareholder should consult its own tax advisor as to the particular tax consequences of the distribution to such shareholder, including the application of U.S. federal, state or local and foreign tax laws, and the effect of possible changes in tax laws that may affect the tax consequences described above.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL INDEBTEDNESS

In July 2012, AbbVie and Abbott entered into a \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility. Upon the distribution and subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, Abbott will be relieved of all obligations under the revolving credit facility, and AbbVie will become solely obligated to satisfy any payments and other obligations under the revolving credit facility. No amounts are currently outstanding under the revolving credit facility, and AbbVie does not expect to borrow under the facility unless other sources of financing are insufficient or unavailable. AbbVie intends the revolving credit facility to support commercial paper borrowing arrangements.

In July 2012, AbbVie entered into a \$7.5 billion unsecured 364-day bridge loan facility. The bridge loan facility has been guaranteed by Abbott. Upon the distribution and subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, Abbott will be relieved of all obligations under its guarantee of the bridge loan facility. No amounts are currently outstanding under the bridge loan facility. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, AbbVie may make up to two drawings under the bridge loan facility. AbbVie does not expect to borrow under the bridge loan facility unless other sources of financing are insufficient or unavailable. If AbbVie elects to borrow under the bridge loan facility, it may use the proceeds to make a distribution to Abbott to repay debt of Abbott, as well as to pay costs and expenses relating to the distribution and related transactions, and for other general corporate purposes.

AbbVie intends to enter into certain additional financing arrangements prior to or concurrent with the separation.

DESCRIPTION OF ABBVIE'S CAPITAL STOCK

AbbVie's certificate of incorporation and by-laws will be amended and restated prior to the separation. The following is a summary of the material terms of AbbVie's capital stock that will be contained in the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws. The summaries and descriptions below do not purport to be complete statements of the relevant provisions of the certificate of incorporation or of the by-laws to be in effect at the time of the distribution. The summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to these documents, which you must read (along with the applicable provisions of Delaware law) for complete information on AbbVie's capital stock as of the time of the distribution. The certificate of incorporation and by-laws to be in effect at the time of the distribution will be included as exhibits to AbbVie's registration statement on Form 10, of which this information statement forms a part.

General

AbbVie's authorized capital stock consists of billion shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and million shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, all of which shares of preferred stock are undesignated. AbbVie's board of directors may establish the rights and preferences of the preferred stock from time to time. Immediately following the distribution, AbbVie expects that approximately billion shares of its common stock will be issued and outstanding and that no shares of preferred stock will be issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

Each holder of AbbVie common stock will be entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted upon by the common stockholders, and there will be no cumulative voting rights. Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock, holders of AbbVie common stock will be entitled to receive ratably the dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by its board of directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. If there is a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of AbbVie, holders of its common stock would be entitled to ratable distribution of its assets remaining after the payment in full of liabilities and any preferential rights of any then outstanding preferred stock.

Holders of AbbVie common stock will have no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. After the distribution, all outstanding shares of AbbVie common stock will be fully paid and non-assessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of AbbVie common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that AbbVie may designate and issue in the future.

Preferred Stock

Under the terms of AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, its board of directors will be authorized, subject to limitations prescribed by the Delaware General Corporation Law, or the DGCL, and by its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, to issue up to million shares of preferred stock in one or more series without further action by the holders of its common stock. AbbVie's board of directors will have the discretion, subject to limitations prescribed by the DGCL and by AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, of each series of preferred stock.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Various Provisions of Delaware Law and AbbVie's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws

Provisions of the DGCL and AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws could make it more difficult to acquire AbbVie by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise, or to remove incumbent officers and directors. These provisions, summarized below, are expected to discourage certain types of coercive takeover practices and takeover bids that its board of directors may consider inadequate and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of the company to first negotiate with AbbVie's board of directors. AbbVie believes that the benefits of increased protection of its ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to acquire or restructure it outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging takeover or acquisition proposals because, among other things, negotiation of these proposals could result in an improvement of their terms.

Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute. AbbVie will be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, an anti-takeover statute. In general, Section 203 of the DGCL prohibits a publicly-held Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years following the time the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination or the acquisition of shares that resulted in a stockholder becoming an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner. Generally, a "business combination" includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Generally, an "interested stockholder" is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns (or within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status did own) 15 percent or more of a corporation's voting stock. The existence of this provision would be expected to have an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by AbbVie's board of directors, including discouraging attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares of common stock held by AbbVie's stockholders.

Classified Board. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws will provide that its board of directors will be divided into three classes. At the time of the separation, AbbVie's board of directors will be divided into three classes, each comprised of _____ directors. The _____ directors designated as Class I directors will have terms expiring at the first annual meeting of stockholders following the distribution, which AbbVie expects to hold in 2013. The _____ directors designated as Class II directors will have terms expiring at the following year's annual meeting of stockholders, which AbbVie expects to hold in 2014, and the _____ directors designated as Class III directors will have terms expiring at the following year's annual meeting of stockholders, which AbbVie expects to hold in 2015. Commencing with the first annual meeting of stockholders following the separation, directors for each class will be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the year in which the term for that class expires and thereafter will serve for a term of three years. At any meeting of stockholders for the election of directors at which a quorum is present, the election will be determined by a majority of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote in the election, with directors not receiving a majority of the votes cast required to tender their resignations for consideration by the board, except that in the case of a contested election, the election will be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote in the election. Under the classified board provisions, it would take at least two elections of directors for any individual or group to gain control of AbbVie's board. Accordingly, these provisions could discourage a third party from initiating a proxy contest, making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to gain control of AbbVie.

Removal of Directors. AbbVie's amended and restated by-laws will provide that its stockholders may only remove its directors for cause.

Amendments to Certificate of Incorporation. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80 percent of its voting stock then outstanding is required to amend certain provisions relating to the number, term and removal of its directors, the filling of its board vacancies, the calling of special meetings of stockholders, stockholder action by written consent, and director and officer indemnification.

Amendments to By-Laws. AbbVie's by-laws will provide that they may be amended by AbbVie's board of directors or by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of AbbVie's voting stock then outstanding, except that the affirmative vote of holders of at least 80 percent of AbbVie's voting stock then outstanding is required to amend certain provisions relating to the number, term and removal of AbbVie's directors, the filling of its board vacancies, the calling of special meetings of stockholders, stockholder action by written consent, and director and officer indemnification.

Size of Board and Vacancies. AbbVie's amended and restated by-laws will provide that the number of directors on its board of directors will be fixed exclusively by its board of directors. Any vacancies created in its board of directors resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors or the death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or other cause will be filled by a majority of the board of directors then in office, even if less than a quorum is present, or by a sole remaining director. Any director appointed to fill a vacancy on AbbVie's board of directors will be appointed for a term expiring at the next election of the class for which such director has been appointed, and until his or her successor has been elected and qualified.

Special Stockholder Meetings. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will provide that only the chairman of its board of directors, its chief executive officer or its board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the entire board of directors may call special meetings of AbbVie stockholders. Stockholders may not call special stockholder meetings.

Stockholder Action by Written Consent. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will expressly eliminate the right of its stockholders to act by written consent. Stockholder action must take place at the annual or a special meeting of AbbVie stockholders.

Requirements for Advance Notification of Stockholder Nominations and Proposals. AbbVie's amended and restated by-laws will establish advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals and nomination of candidates for election as directors other than nominations made by or at the direction of its board of directors or a committee of its board of directors.

No Cumulative Voting. The DGCL provides that stockholders are denied the right to cumulate votes in the election of directors unless the company's certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will not provide for cumulative voting.

Undesignated Preferred Stock. The authority that AbbVie's board of directors will possess to issue preferred stock could potentially be used to discourage attempts by third parties to obtain control of AbbVie's company through a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise by making such attempts more difficult or more costly. AbbVie's board of directors may be able to issue preferred stock with voting rights or conversion rights that, if exercised, could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock.

Limitations on Liability, Indemnification of Officers and Directors, and Insurance

The DGCL authorizes corporations to limit or eliminate the personal liability of directors to corporations and their stockholders for monetary damages for breaches of directors' fiduciary duties as directors, and AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will include such an exculpation provision. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws will include provisions that indemnify, to the fullest extent allowable under the DGCL, the personal liability

of directors or officers for monetary damages for actions taken as a director or officer of AbbVie, or for serving at AbbVie's request as a director or officer or another position at another corporation or enterprise, as the case may be. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws will also provide that AbbVie must indemnify and advance reasonable expenses to its directors and officers, subject to its receipt of an undertaking from the indemnified party as may be required under the DGCL. AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will expressly authorize AbbVie to carry directors' and officers' insurance to protect AbbVie, its directors, officers and certain employees for some liabilities.

The limitation of liability and indemnification provisions that will be in AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against directors for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions may also have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against AbbVie's directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit AbbVie and its stockholders. However, these provisions will not limit or eliminate AbbVie's rights, or those of any stockholder, to seek non-monetary relief such as injunction or rescission in the event of a breach of a director's duty of care. The provisions will not alter the liability of directors under the federal securities laws. In addition, your investment may be adversely affected to the extent that, in a class action or direct suit, AbbVie pays the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions. There is currently no pending material litigation or proceeding against any AbbVie directors, officers or employees for which indemnification is sought.

Exclusive Forum

AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will provide that unless the board of directors otherwise determines, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of AbbVie, any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer of AbbVie to AbbVie or AbbVie's stockholders, creditors or other constituents, any action asserting a claim against AbbVie or any director or officer of AbbVie arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or AbbVie's amended and restated certificate of incorporation or by-laws, or any action asserting a claim against AbbVie or any director or officer of AbbVie governed by the internal affairs doctrine. However, if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware dismisses any such action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, the action may be brought in another court sitting in the State of Delaware.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

AbbVie's authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock will be available for future issuance without your approval. AbbVie may use additional shares for a variety of purposes, including future public offerings to raise additional capital, to fund acquisitions and as employee compensation. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of AbbVie by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Listing

AbbVie intends to apply to have its shares of common stock listed on the NYSE under the symbol " ."

Sale of Unregistered Securities

On , 2012, AbbVie issued share[s] of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, to Abbott pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. AbbVie did not register the issuance of the issued share[s] under the Securities Act because such issuance did not constitute a public offering.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

After the distribution, the transfer agent and registrar for AbbVie's common stock will be .

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

AbbVie has filed a registration statement on Form 10 with the SEC with respect to the shares of AbbVie common stock being distributed as contemplated by this information statement. This information statement is a part of, and does not contain all of the information set forth in, the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. For further information with respect to AbbVie and its common stock, please refer to the registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules. Statements made in this information statement relating to any contract or other document are not necessarily complete, and you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract or document. You may review a copy of the registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules, at the SEC's public reference room, located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 as well as on the Internet website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov. Information contained on any website referenced in this information statement is not incorporated by reference in this information statement.

As a result of the distribution, AbbVie will become subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and, in accordance with the Exchange Act, will file periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC.

AbbVie intends to furnish holders of its common stock with annual reports containing consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and audited and reported on, with an opinion expressed, by an independent registered public accounting firm.

You should rely only on the information contained in this information statement or to which this information statement has referred you. AbbVie has not authorized any person to provide you with different information or to make any representation not contained in this information statement.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Abbott Laboratories:

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheets of the Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories ("AbbVie" or the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related combined statements of earnings, comprehensive income, investment in AbbVie, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These combined financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these combined financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 1, the accompanying combined financial statements have been derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of Abbott Laboratories. The combined financial statements also include expense allocations for certain corporate functions historically provided by Abbott Laboratories. These allocations may not be reflective of the actual expense which would have been incurred had the Company operated as a separate entity apart from Abbott Laboratories.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chicago, Illinois
June 4, 2012

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Combined Statement of Earnings****(dollars in thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2011	2010	2009
Net Sales	\$ 17,443,951	\$ 15,637,731	\$ 14,214,196
Cost of products sold	4,639,393	4,292,989	4,056,390
Research and development	2,617,506	2,494,598	1,707,440
Acquired in-process and collaborations research and development	672,500	313,200	170,000
Selling, general and administrative	5,893,820	3,820,161	3,348,572
Total Operating Cost and Expenses	13,823,219	10,920,948	9,282,402
Operating Earnings	3,620,732	4,716,783	4,931,794
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	(30,137)	(29,764)	18,958
Other (income) expense, net	(17,658)	(88,950)	(1,037,481)
Earnings Before Taxes	3,668,527	4,835,497	5,950,317
Taxes on Earnings	235,399	657,631	1,313,802
Net Earnings	\$ 3,433,128	\$ 4,177,866	\$ 4,636,515

The accompanying notes to combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Combined Statement of Comprehensive Income**

(dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2011	2010	2009
Net Earnings	\$ 3,433,128	\$ 4,177,866	\$ 4,636,515
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain adjustments	(294,897)	(383,383)	224,336
Net actuarial (losses) and prior service cost and amortization of net actuarial losses and prior service cost, net of taxes of \$(11,590) in 2011, \$(2,303) in 2010 and \$(7,715) in 2009	(7,133)	(22,286)	(46,204)
Unrealized gains on marketable equity securities, net of taxes of \$9,773 in 2011, \$4,182 in 2010 and \$336 in 2009	16,929	7,243	591
Net adjustments for derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, net of taxes of \$(8,279) in 2011 and \$10,445 in 2010	(28,354)	5,209	28,380
Other Comprehensive (loss) income	(313,455)	(393,217)	207,103
Comprehensive Income	\$ 3,119,673	\$ 3,784,649	\$ 4,843,618
Supplemental Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Information, net of tax as of December 31:			
Cumulative foreign currency translation (gain) adjustments	\$ (8,436)	\$ (303,333)	
Net actuarial losses and prior service cost	65,201	58,068	
Cumulative unrealized (gains) on marketable equity securities	(26,364)	(9,435)	
Cumulative (gains) on derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(5,235)	(33,589)	

The accompanying notes to combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Combined Statement of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash Flow From (Used in) Operating Activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 3,433,128	\$ 4,177,866	\$ 4,636,515
Adjustments to reconcile earnings to net cash from operating activities—			
Depreciation	507,915	476,020	325,281
Amortization of intangible assets	764,279	708,341	372,211
Derecognition of a contingent liability associated with the conclusion of the TAP Pharmaceutical Products Inc. joint venture	—	—	(797,130)
Share-based compensation	162,976	166,750	156,718
Acquired in-process and collaborations research and development	672,500	313,200	170,000
Trade receivables	(497,739)	(60,128)	(322,193)
Inventories	(87,602)	(73,327)	165,347
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(205,644)	(37,823)	450,263
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	1,497,147	(694,737)	210,324
Net Cash From Operating Activities	6,246,960	4,976,162	5,367,336
Cash Flow From (Used in) Investing Activities:			
Acquisitions of businesses and technologies, net of cash acquired	(272,500)	(2,621,307)	(170,000)
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(355,515)	(448,141)	(312,565)
Release of (deposit of) restricted funds	1,870,000	(1,870,000)	—
Purchases of investment securities	(1,943,258)	(93,633)	(4,213)
Sales of investment securities	1,254,931	939	6
Other	241	378	417
Net Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	553,899	(5,031,764)	(486,355)
Cash Flow From (Used in) Financing Activities:			
Capital lease transactions	(21,086)	(32,082)	(34,766)
Net transactions with Abbott Laboratories	(6,761,935)	97,291	(4,846,385)
Net Cash (Used in) Financing Activities	(6,783,021)	65,209	(4,881,151)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,838	9,607	(170)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	9,644	37	207
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 27,482	\$ 9,644	\$ 37

The accompanying notes to combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie
The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories
Combined Balance Sheet

(dollars in thousands)

	December 31	
	2011	2010
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,482	\$ 9,644
Investments, primarily U.S. treasury bills	626,099	1,131
Restricted funds, primarily U.S. treasury bills	—	1,872,490
Trade receivables, less allowances of—2011: \$160,832; 2010: \$153,710	3,817,486	3,373,104
Inventories:		
Finished products	428,286	439,877
Work in process	207,229	223,930
Materials	236,067	172,463
Total inventories	871,582	836,270
Deferred income taxes	1,468,794	1,636,811
Other prepaid expenses and receivables	542,712	489,043
Total Current Assets	7,354,155	8,218,493
Investments, primarily equity securities	229,342	137,360
Property and Equipment, at Cost:		
Land	106,353	109,478
Buildings	1,304,630	1,338,983
Equipment	4,331,083	4,382,678
Construction in progress	205,644	270,787
	5,947,710	6,101,926
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,803,510	3,744,363
Net Property and Equipment	2,144,200	2,357,563
Intangible Assets, net of amortization	2,910,167	3,691,178
Goodwill	6,099,652	6,197,182
Deferred Income Taxes and Other Assets	919,650	532,929
Total Assets	<u>\$ 19,657,166</u>	<u>\$ 21,134,705</u>
Liabilities and Net Parent Company Investment in AbbVie		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 417,030	\$ 356,784
Salaries, wages and commissions	434,964	441,842
Accrued sales rebates	1,536,826	1,406,516
Other accrued liabilities	3,507,858	1,556,106
Total Current Liabilities	5,896,678	3,761,248
Long-term Liabilities	1,536,775	1,670,458
Commitments and Contingencies		
Net parent company investment in AbbVie	12,248,879	15,414,710
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(25,166)	288,289
Total Parent Company Equity	12,223,713	15,702,999
Total Liabilities and Net Parent Company Investment in AbbVie	<u>\$ 19,657,166</u>	<u>\$ 21,134,705</u>

The accompanying notes to combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Combined Statement of Investment in AbbVie****(dollars in thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2011	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ 15,702,999	\$ 11,654,309	\$ 11,500,358
Net earnings	3,433,128	4,177,866	4,636,515
Net transactions with Abbott	(6,598,959)	264,041	(4,689,667)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(313,455)	(393,217)	207,103
Ending balance	<u>\$ 12,223,713</u>	<u>\$ 15,702,999</u>	<u>\$ 11,654,309</u>

The accompanying notes to combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Note 1—Basis of Presentation

The principal business of AbbVie is the discovery, development, manufacture and sale of a broad line of proprietary pharmaceutical products. Substantially all of AbbVie's U.S. sales are to three wholesalers. Outside the U.S., products are sold primarily to health care providers or through distributors, depending on the market served.

On October 19, 2011, Abbott Laboratories (Abbott) announced its plan to separate into two independent public companies, one in diversified medical products and the other in research-based pharmaceuticals. To accomplish this separation, Abbott created AbbVie Inc. to be the parent company for the research-based pharmaceuticals business. AbbVie Inc. was incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 2012 and is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott. To effect the separation, Abbott will make a pro rata distribution of AbbVie Inc.'s common stock to Abbott's shareholders. The distribution is subject to a number of conditions, including the receipt of a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that, among other things, the distribution will qualify as a tax-free transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The accompanying combined financial statements have been prepared on a stand-alone basis and are derived from Abbott's consolidated financial statements and accounting records. The combined financial statements reflect AbbVie's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as its business was operated as part of Abbott prior to the distribution, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The combined financial statements include the allocation of certain assets and liabilities that have historically been held at the Abbott corporate level but which are specifically identifiable or allocable to AbbVie. Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment securities and restricted funds held by Abbott were not allocated to AbbVie unless the cash or short-term investment securities were held by an entity that will be transferred to AbbVie. All intracompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated. All intercompany transactions between AbbVie and Abbott are considered to be effectively settled in the combined financial statements at the time the transaction is recorded. The total net effect of the settlement of these intercompany transactions is reflected in the combined statement of cash flow as a financing activity and in the combined balance sheet as Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

AbbVie's combined financial statements include an allocation of expenses related to certain Abbott corporate functions, including senior management, legal, human resources, finance, information technology, and quality assurance. These expenses have been allocated to AbbVie based on direct usage or benefit where identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a pro rata basis of revenues, headcount, square footage, number of transactions or other measures. AbbVie considers the expense allocation methodology and results to be reasonable for all periods presented. However, the allocations may not be indicative of the actual expense that would have been incurred had AbbVie operated as an independent, publicly-traded company for the periods presented.

Abbott maintains various benefit and stock-based compensation plans at a corporate level and other benefit plans at an international entity level. AbbVie employees participate in those programs and a portion of the cost of those plans is included in AbbVie's financial statements. However, AbbVie's combined balance sheet does not include any equity related to stock-based compensation plans or any net benefit plan obligations unless the benefit plan covers only active and inactive AbbVie

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 1—Basis of Presentation (Continued)

employees. See Note 8 and Note 6 for a further description of the accounting for stock-based compensation and benefit plans.

In 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to Topic 270 in the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification. The amendment requires that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. AbbVie adopted this amendment for the year ended December 31, 2011 and retrospectively presented all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity in two separate but consecutive statements. Adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on AbbVie's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

CONCENTRATION OF RISK—Due to the nature of its operations, AbbVie is not subject to significant concentration risks relating to customers, products or geographic locations, except that three U.S. wholesalers accounted for 43 percent and 46 percent of total net trade receivables as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and substantially all of AbbVie's U.S. sales are to these three wholesalers. In addition, governmental accounts in Greece, Portugal, Italy and Spain accounted for 30 percent and 26 percent of total net trade receivables as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Product warranties are not significant.

CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES—In connection with the distribution, AbbVie will indemnify Abbott for all liabilities resulting from the operation of AbbVie's business other than income tax liabilities with respect to periods prior to the distribution date and other liabilities as agreed to by AbbVie and Abbott.

AbbVie has no material exposures to off-balance sheet arrangements; no special purpose entities; nor activities that include non-exchange-traded contracts accounted for at fair value. AbbVie has periodically entered into agreements in the ordinary course of business, such as assignment of product rights, with other companies which has resulted in AbbVie becoming secondarily liable for obligations that AbbVie was previously primarily liable. Since AbbVie no longer maintains a business relationship with the other parties, AbbVie is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments, if any, under these obligations. Based upon past experience, the likelihood of payments under these agreements is remote. AbbVie periodically acquires a business or product rights in which AbbVie agrees to pay contingent consideration based on attaining certain thresholds or based on the occurrence of certain events.

USE OF ESTIMATES—The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and necessarily include amounts based on estimates and assumptions by management. Actual results could differ from those amounts. Significant estimates include amounts for sales rebates, income taxes, pension benefits, valuation of intangible assets, including goodwill, litigation, derivative financial instruments, and inventory and accounts receivable exposures.

REVENUE RECOGNITION—AbbVie recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured. Revenue from product sales is recognized when title and risk of loss have passed to the customer. Provisions for discounts, rebates and sales incentives to customers,

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

and returns and other adjustments are provided for in the period the related sales are recorded. Sales incentives to customers are not material. Historical data is readily available and reliable, and is used for estimating the amount of the reduction in gross sales. Revenue from the launch of a new product, from an improved version of an existing product, or for shipments in excess of a customer's normal requirements are recorded when the conditions noted above are met. In those situations, management records a returns reserve for such revenue, if necessary. Sales of product rights for marketable products are recorded as revenue upon disposition of the rights.

INCOME TAXES—In AbbVie's combined financial statements, income tax expense and deferred tax balances have been calculated on a separate tax return basis although AbbVie's operations have historically been included in the tax returns filed by the respective Abbott entities of which the AbbVie business is a part. In the future, as a stand-alone entity, AbbVie will file tax returns on its own behalf and its deferred taxes and effective tax rate may differ from those in the historical periods.

AbbVie does not maintain an income taxes payable to/from account with Abbott. With the exception of certain entities outside the U.S. that will transfer to AbbVie at separation, AbbVie is deemed to settle current tax balances with the Abbott tax paying entities in the respective jurisdictions. These settlements are reflected as changes in Net parent company investment. Deferred income taxes are provided for the tax effect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements at the enacted statutory rate to be in effect when the taxes are paid.

PENSION AND POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS—Abbott provides pension and post-employment health care benefits to many AbbVie employees. These plans are accounted for as multiemployer benefit plans and are not reflected in AbbVie's combined balance sheets. At the separation date, AbbVie expects to record the net benefit plan obligations transferred from Abbott. AbbVie's combined statements of earnings include expense allocations for these benefits. These expenses were funded through intercompany transactions with Abbott which are reflected within Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

Certain pension plans in AbbVie's German and U.S. operations are AbbVie's direct obligations and have been recorded in the combined financial statements. AbbVie engages outside actuaries to assist in the determination of the obligations and costs under these plans. AbbVie must develop long-term assumptions, the most significant of which are the discount rates and the expected return on plan assets. At December 31, 2011, pretax net actuarial losses and prior service costs recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for these plans were losses of \$98 million. Actuarial losses and gains are amortized over the remaining service attribution periods of the employees under the corridor method, in accordance with the rules for accounting for post-employment benefits. Differences between the expected long-term return on plan assets and the actual annual return are amortized over a five-year period.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS—For assets and liabilities that are measured using quoted prices in active markets, total fair value is the published market price per unit multiplied by the number of units held without consideration of transaction costs. Assets and liabilities that are measured using significant other observable inputs are valued by reference to similar assets or liabilities, adjusted for contract restrictions and other terms specific to that asset or liability. For these items, a significant portion of fair value is derived by reference to quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

markets. For all remaining assets and liabilities, fair value is derived using a fair value model, such as a discounted cash flow model or Black-Scholes model. Purchased intangible assets are recorded at fair value. The fair value of significant purchased intangible assets is based on independent appraisals. AbbVie uses a discounted cash flow model to value intangible assets. The discounted cash flow model requires assumptions about the timing and amount of future net cash flows, risk, the cost of capital, terminal values and market participants. AbbVie reviews the recoverability of definite-lived intangible assets each quarter using an undiscounted net cash flow approach. Impairment reviews are performed for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets on at least an annual basis.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION—Abbott maintains an incentive stock program for the benefit of its officers, directors, and certain employees, including certain AbbVie employees. The value of stock options and restricted stock awards and units are amortized over their service period, which could be shorter than the vesting period if an employee is retirement eligible, with a charge to compensation expense.

LITIGATION—AbbVie accounts for litigation losses in accordance with FASB ASC No. 450, "Contingencies." Under ASC No. 450, loss contingency provisions are recorded for probable losses at management's best estimate of a loss, or when a best estimate cannot be made, a minimum loss contingency amount is recorded. Legal fees are recorded as incurred.

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS—Cash equivalents consist of time deposits and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less. Investments in marketable equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value with any unrealized holding gains or losses, net of tax, included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Investments in equity securities that are not traded on public stock exchanges are recorded at cost.

AbbVie reviews the carrying value of investments each quarter to determine whether an other than temporary decline in market value exists. AbbVie considers factors affecting the investee, factors affecting the industry the investee operates in and general equity market trends. AbbVie considers the length of time an investment's market value has been below cost and the near-term prospects for recovery. When AbbVie determines that an other than temporary decline has occurred, the cost basis investment is written down with a charge to income and the available-for-sale securities' unrealized loss is recognized as a charge to income and removed from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

TRADE RECEIVABLE VALUATIONS—Accounts receivable are stated at their net realizable value. The allowance against gross trade receivables reflects the best estimate of probable losses inherent in the receivables portfolio determined on the basis of historical experience, specific allowances for known troubled accounts and other currently available information. Accounts receivable are charged off after all reasonable means to collect the full amount (including litigation, where appropriate) have been exhausted.

INVENTORIES—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out basis) or market. Cost includes material and conversion costs.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT—Depreciation and amortization are provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The following table shows estimated useful lives of property and equipment:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	15 to 66 years (average 25 years)
Equipment	5 to 35 years (average 10 years)

PRODUCT LIABILITY—AbbVie accrues for product liability claims, on an undiscounted basis, when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated based on existing information. The liabilities are adjusted quarterly as additional information becomes available. Receivables for insurance recoveries for product liability claims are recorded as assets, on an undiscounted basis, when it is probable that a recovery will be realized. Product liability losses are self-insured.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS—Internal research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Clinical trial costs incurred by third parties are expensed as the contracted work is performed. Where contingent milestone payments are due to third parties under research and development collaborations for pre-commercialization milestones, the milestone payment obligations are expensed when the milestone results are achieved.

ACQUIRED IN-PROCESS AND COLLABORATIONS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (IPR&D)—The initial costs of rights to IPR&D projects obtained in an asset acquisition are expensed as IPR&D unless the project has an alternative future use. These costs include initial payments incurred prior to regulatory approval in connection with research and development collaboration agreements that provide rights to develop, manufacture, market and/or sell pharmaceutical products. The fair value of IPR&D projects acquired in a business combination are capitalized and accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Note 3—Supplemental Financial Information

The judgment entered by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against AbbVie in its litigation with New York University and Centocor, Inc. required AbbVie to secure the judgment in the event that its appeal to the Federal Circuit court was unsuccessful in overturning the district court's decision. In the first quarter of 2010, AbbVie deposited \$1.87 billion with an escrow agent and considered these assets to be restricted. On February 23, 2011, the Federal Circuit reversed the district court's final judgment and found Centocor's patent invalid. On April 25, 2011 Centocor petitioned the Federal Circuit to rehear and reconsider the decision. In June 2011 the Federal Circuit denied Centocor's petition and the restrictions on the funds were lifted.

Other (income) expense, net, for 2011 includes \$56 million of fair value adjustments and accretion in the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business. Other (income) expense, net, for 2009 includes the derecognition of a contingent liability of \$797 million associated with the conclusion of the TAP Pharmaceutical Products Inc. joint venture. The contingent liability was established as AbbVie agreed to remit cash to Takeda if certain research and development events were not achieved on the development assets retained by Takeda. In 2009, the research and development events were achieved and the contingent liability was derecognized. Other

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****Note 3—Supplemental Financial Information (Continued)**

(income) expense, net, for 2011, 2010 and 2009 also includes ongoing contractual payments from Takeda associated with the conclusion of the TAP joint venture. Advertising expenses were \$375 million, \$290 million and \$205 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Other accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2011 includes \$1.5 billion related to a government investigation, \$400 million for acquired in-process research and development and \$417 million for royalties. Other accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2010 includes \$358 million for royalties. Accrued wholesaler chargeback rebates of \$171 million and \$154 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010 respectively, are netted in trade receivables because AbbVie's customers are invoiced at a higher catalog price but only remit to AbbVie their contract price for the products. Long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 includes deferred income taxes of \$490 million and \$485 million, respectively, and defined benefit pension plan liabilities of \$397 million and \$414 million, respectively.

Note 4—Taxes on Earnings

In AbbVie's combined financial statements, income tax expense and deferred tax balances have been calculated on a separate tax return basis although AbbVie's operations have historically been included in the tax returns filed by the respective Abbott entities of which the AbbVie business is a part. In the future, as a stand-alone entity, AbbVie will file tax returns on its own behalf and its deferred taxes and effective tax rate may differ from those in the historical periods.

AbbVie does not maintain an income taxes payable to/from account with Abbott. With the exception of certain entities outside the U.S. that will transfer to AbbVie at separation, AbbVie is deemed to settle current tax balances with the Abbott tax paying entities in the respective jurisdictions. These settlements are reflected as changes in Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

AbbVie and Abbott will enter into a tax sharing agreement prior to or concurrently with the separation of the two companies.

Taxes on earnings reflect the annual effective rates, including charges for interest and penalties. Deferred income taxes reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts. U.S. income taxes are provided on those earnings of foreign subsidiaries which are intended to be remitted to the parent company. AbbVie does not record deferred income taxes on earnings reinvested indefinitely in foreign subsidiaries as working capital and plant and equipment. It is not practicable to determine the amount of deferred income taxes not provided on these earnings.

Earnings before taxes, and the related provisions for taxes on earnings, were as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
Earnings Before Taxes:			
Domestic	\$ 626	\$ (191)	\$ 2,080
Foreign	3,043	5,026	3,870
Total	<u>\$ 3,669</u>	<u>\$ 4,835</u>	<u>\$ 5,950</u>

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 4—Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in millions)		
Taxes on Earnings:			
Current:			
Domestic	\$ 177	\$ 987	\$ 500
Foreign	390	408	257
Total current	<u>567</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>757</u>
Deferred:			
Domestic	(198)	(624)	608
Foreign	(134)	(113)	(51)
Total deferred	<u>(332)</u>	<u>(737)</u>	<u>557</u>
Total	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 658</u>	<u>\$ 1,314</u>

Differences between the effective income tax rate and the U.S. statutory tax rate were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Statutory tax rate on earnings	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Benefit of lower tax rates and tax exemptions, primarily in Puerto Rico	(25.4)	(22.5)	(14.8)
Resolution of certain tax positions pertaining to prior years	(11.2)	—	—
Effect of non-deductible litigation loss accrual	12.9	—	—
Puerto Rico excise tax credit	(3.2)	—	—
State taxes, net of federal benefit	0.3	0.2	1.0
All other, net	(2.0)	0.9	0.9
Effective tax rate on earnings	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>13.6%</u>	<u>22.1%</u>

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, total deferred tax assets were \$2.6 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, and total deferred tax liabilities were \$717 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively. AbbVie has incurred losses in a foreign jurisdiction where realization of the future economic benefit is so remote that the benefit is not reflected as a deferred tax asset. Valuation allowances for recorded

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 4—Taxes on Earnings (Continued)

deferred tax assets were not significant. The tax effect of the differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	2011	2010
	(dollars in millions)	
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 290	\$ 318
Trade receivable reserves	371	371
Inventory reserves	49	130
Deferred intercompany profit	592	174
State income taxes	125	100
Depreciation	(20)	(12)
Acquired in-process research and development and other accruals and reserves not currently deductible	1,196	1,591
Other, primarily the excess of book basis over tax basis of intangible assets	(691)	(1,085)
Total	<u>\$ 1,912</u>	<u>\$ 1,587</u>

The following table summarizes the gross amounts of unrecognized tax benefits without regard to reduction in tax liabilities or additions to deferred tax assets and liabilities if such unrecognized tax benefits were settled.

	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in millions)		
January 1	\$ 1,645	\$ 1,319	\$ 983
Increase due to current year tax positions	294	346	296
Increase due to prior year tax positions	149	110	145
Decrease due to current year tax positions	(15)	—	—
Decrease due to prior year tax positions	(604)	(48)	(78)
Settlements	(430)	(82)	(27)
December 31	<u>\$ 1,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,319</u>

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate is approximately \$931 million. AbbVie believes that it is reasonably possible that the recorded amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by up to \$250 million, including cash adjustments, within the next twelve months as a result of concluding various domestic and international tax matters.

Note 5—Litigation

There are a number of patent disputes with third parties who claim AbbVie's products infringe their patents. On February 21, 2012, the United States Supreme Court denied Centocor Inc.'s and New York University's petition to review a February 2011 Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decision reversing a \$1.67 billion judgment in favor of Centocor and the New York University on a patent they claimed AbbVie's HUMIRA infringed. This decision concludes the case.

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 5—Litigation (Continued)

The United States Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and various state Attorneys General investigated AbbVie's sales and marketing activities for Depakote. The government sought to determine whether any of these activities violated civil and/or criminal laws, including the Federal False Claims Act, the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and the Anti-Kickback Statute in connection with Medicare and/or Medicaid reimbursement to third parties. The state Attorneys General offices sought to determine whether any of these activities violated various state laws, including state consumer fraud/protection statutes. Discussions to resolve potential civil and criminal claims arising from this matter advanced to a point where AbbVie believed a loss was probable and estimable and therefore, AbbVie recorded charges of \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 2011 and \$100 million in the first quarter of 2012. In May 2012, AbbVie reached resolution of all Depakote-related federal claims, Medicaid-related claims with 49 states and the District of Columbia, and consumer protection claims with 45 states and the District of Columbia. The settlement of the federal claims is subject to approval by the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia.

Within the next year, legal proceedings may occur that may result in a change in the estimated loss accrued by AbbVie. For its legal proceedings and exposures, AbbVie estimates the possible loss to be approximately \$1.51 billion, which includes the \$1.5 billion charge discussed above. The recorded accrual balance at December 31, 2011 for these proceedings and exposures was approximately \$1.51 billion. This accrual represents management's best estimate of probable loss, as defined by FASB ASC No. 450, "Contingencies."

While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of all such proceedings and exposures with certainty, management believes that their ultimate disposition should not have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's financial position, cash flows, or results of operations except for the federal government investigation discussed in the second paragraph of this footnote, the resolution of which is expected to be material to cash flows in 2012.

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits

AbbVie employees participate in defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans sponsored by Abbott Laboratories, which include participants of Abbott Laboratories' other businesses. Such plans are accounted for as multiemployer plans. As a result, no asset or liability was recorded by AbbVie to recognize the funded status of these plans. AbbVie recorded expense of \$150 million, \$150 million and \$86 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for Abbott's allocation of pension and other postretirement benefit costs related to AbbVie's employees. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, there were no required contributions outstanding.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, such multiemployer defined benefit pension plans were approximately 99 percent and 112 percent funded. The most significant shared defined benefit pension plan is the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan. AbbVie's active employees represent approximately 40 percent of total active participants in the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan. Abbott Laboratories made voluntary contributions to the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan of \$200 million in both 2011 and 2010 and \$700 million in 2009. Abbott Laboratories expects pension funding of \$200 million in 2012.

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the multiemployer plans covering other postretirement benefits were approximately 24 percent funded. The Abbott Laboratories Retiree Health Care Plan represents the most significant shared other post retirement benefits plan. The benefits accrued by AbbVie employees represent approximately 43 percent of the total liabilities of the Abbott Laboratories Retiree Health Care Plan. Abbott Laboratories made voluntary contributions to the Abbott Laboratories Retiree Health Care Plan of \$40 million, \$74 million and \$71 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Abbott Laboratories expects funding of \$40 million in 2012.

AbbVie's employees also participate in the Abbott Laboratories Stock Retirement Plan which is Abbott's principal defined contribution plan. AbbVie recorded expense of \$68 million, \$65 million and \$61 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to this plan.

AbbVie provides certain other post-employment benefits, primarily salary continuation plans, to qualifying employees, and accrues for the related cost over the service lives of the employees.

In conjunction with the separation of AbbVie from Abbott, the liabilities and assets of the domestic and international benefit plans will be split between AbbVie and Abbott according to local regulations, if any, governing the transfer of plan asset and liabilities.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Apart from AbbVie's participation in the defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans sponsored by Abbott, AbbVie is the sole sponsor for certain German and U.S. defined benefit pension plans. Information for AbbVie's major defined benefit plans is as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in millions)		
Projected benefit obligations, January 1	\$ 636	\$ 538	\$ 402
Service cost—benefits earned during the year	18	15	10
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	32	32	28
Losses (gains), primarily changes in discount rates, plan design changes and law changes	(1)	33	67
Benefits paid	(35)	(33)	(28)
Acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business	—	108	—
Other, primarily foreign currency translation	(1)	(57)	59
Projected benefit obligations, December 31	<u>\$ 649</u>	<u>\$ 636</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>
Plans' assets at fair value, January 1	<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>
Actual return on plans' assets	—	21	19
Company contributions	64	51	25
Benefits paid	(35)	(33)	(28)
Acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business	—	69	—
Plans' assets at fair value, December 31	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>
Projected benefit obligations greater than plans' assets, December 31	<u>\$ (419)</u>	<u>\$ (435)</u>	<u>\$ (445)</u>
Short-term liabilities	\$ (22)	\$ (21)	\$ (24)
Long-term liabilities	(397)	(414)	(421)
Net liability	<u>\$ (419)</u>	<u>\$ (435)</u>	<u>\$ (445)</u>
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss):			
Actuarial losses, net	\$ 97	\$ 78	\$ 54
Prior service cost	1	1	1
Total	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$ 79</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>

The projected benefit obligations for non-U.S. defined benefit plans were \$405 million, \$422 million and \$295 million at December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The accumulated benefit obligations for all defined benefit plans were \$620 million, \$608 million and \$511 million at

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The accumulated benefit obligations exceeded plan assets for all plans at December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Defined Benefit Plans		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in millions)		
Service cost—benefits earned during the year	\$ 18	\$ 15	\$ 10
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	32	32	28
Expected return on plans' assets	(21)	(16)	(9)
Amortization of actuarial losses (gains)	2	1	(1)
Total cost	<u>\$ 31</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>

Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2011 includes amortization of actuarial losses and prior service cost of \$2 million and net actuarial losses of \$21 million. Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2010 includes amortization of actuarial losses and prior service cost of \$1 million and net actuarial losses of \$25 million. Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2009 includes amortization of actuarial (gains) and prior service cost of \$1 million and net actuarial losses of \$53 million. The pretax amount of actuarial losses and prior service cost included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2011 that is expected to be recognized in the net periodic benefit cost in 2012 is \$4 million.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations are as follows:

	2011	2010
Discount rate	5.1%	5.0%
Expected aggregate average long-term change in compensation	4.2%	4.1%

The weighted average assumptions used to determine the net cost are as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Discount rate	5.0%	5.4%	6.6%
Expected return on plan assets	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Expected aggregate average long-term change in compensation	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

The following table summarizes the bases used to measure defined benefit plans' assets at fair value:

	Outstanding Balances	Basis of Fair Value Measurement		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
(dollars in millions)				
December 31, 2011:				
Equities:				
U.S. large cap(a)	\$ 54	\$ 53	\$ 1	\$ —
U.S. mid cap(b)	17	5	12	—
International(c)	27	2	25	—
Fixed income securities:				
U.S. government securities(d)	35	16	19	—
Corporate debt instruments(e)	14	3	11	—
Other	2	2	—	—
Absolute return funds(f)	71	12	32	27
Other	10	2	8	—
	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>
December 31, 2010:				
Equities:				
U.S. large cap(a)	\$ 51	\$ 50	\$ 1	\$ —
U.S. mid cap(b)	16	5	11	—
International(c)	27	2	25	—
Fixed income securities:				
U.S. government securities(d)	29	13	16	—
Corporate debt instruments(e)	12	3	9	—
Other	2	2	—	—
Absolute return funds(f)	54	10	22	22
Other	10	3	7	—
	<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>
December 31, 2009:				
Equities:				
U.S. large cap(a)	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. mid cap(b)	9	9	—	—
International(c)	14	14	—	—
Fixed income securities:				
U.S. government securities(d)	19	19	—	—
Corporate debt instruments(e)	6	5	—	1
Other	2	2	—	—
Other	1	1	—	—
	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

- (a) A mix of index funds that track the S&P 500 (45 percent in 2011 and 2010 and 40 percent in 2009) and separate actively managed equity accounts that are benchmarked to the Russell 1000 (55 percent in 2011 and 2010 and 60 percent in 2009).

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

- (b) A mix of index funds (75 percent) and separate actively managed equity accounts (25 percent) that track or are benchmarked to the S&P 400 midcap index.
- (c) Primarily separate actively managed pooled investment accounts that are benchmarked to the MSCI and MSCI emerging market indices.
- (d) Index funds not actively managed (45 percent in 2011 and 2010 and 75 percent in 2009) and separate actively managed accounts (55 percent in 2011 and 2010 and 25 percent in 2009).
- (e) Index funds not actively managed (40 percent in 2011, 15 percent in 2010 and 75 percent in 2009) and separate actively managed accounts (60 percent in 2011, 85 percent in 2010 and 25 percent in 2009).
- (f) Primarily funds invested by managers that have a global mandate with the flexibility to allocate capital broadly across a wide range of asset classes and strategies including, but not limited to equities, fixed income, commodities, interest rate futures, currencies and other securities to outperform an agreed upon benchmark with specific return and volatility targets.

Equities that are valued using quoted prices are valued at the published market prices. Equities in a common collective trust or a registered investment company that are valued using significant other observable inputs are valued at the net asset value (NAV) provided by the fund administrator. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund minus its liabilities. Fixed income securities that are valued using significant other observable inputs are valued at prices obtained from independent financial service industry-recognized vendors. Absolute return funds and commodities are valued at the NAV provided by the fund administrator.

The following table summarizes the change in the value of assets that are measured using significant unobservable inputs:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	(dollars in millions)		
January 1	\$ 22	\$ 1	\$ —
Transfers in from other categories	3	—	—
Actual return on plan assets on hand at year end	(1)	1	—
Purchases, sales and settlements, net	3	20	1
December 31	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

The investment mix of equity securities, fixed income and other asset allocation strategies is based upon achieving a desired return, balancing higher return, more volatile equity securities, and lower return, less volatile fixed income securities. Investment allocations are made across a range of markets, industry sectors, capitalization sizes, and in the case of fixed income securities, maturities and credit quality. There are no known significant concentrations of risk in the plans' assets.

The plans' expected return on assets, as shown above, is based on management's expectations of long-term average rates of return to be achieved by the underlying investment portfolios. In establishing this assumption, management considers historical and expected returns for the asset classes in which the plans are invested, as well as current economic and capital market conditions.

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Total benefit payments expected to be paid to participants, which includes payments funded from company assets as well as paid from the plans, are as follows:

	(dollars in millions)
2012	\$ 36
2013	36
2014	37
2015	38
2016	39
2017 to 2021	209

Note 7—Segment and Geographic Area Information

AbbVie operates in one business segment—pharmaceutical products. Substantially all of AbbVie's U.S. sales are to three wholesalers. Outside the U.S., products are sold primarily to health care providers or through distributors, depending on the market served. Net sales of key products were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in millions)		
HUMIRA	\$ 7,932	\$ 6,508	\$ 5,562
TriCor/Trilipix	1,372	1,355	1,337
Kaletra	1,170	1,223	1,373
Niaspan	976	927	855
AndroGel	874	649	—
Lupron	810	741	803
Synagis	792	726	702
Sevoflurane	665	664	721
Synthroid	522	451	415
Norvir	419	344	349
Zemplar	409	596	700
Creon	332	246	—
All other	1,171	1,208	1,397
Combined Net Sales	<u>\$ 17,444</u>	<u>\$ 15,638</u>	<u>\$ 14,214</u>

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7—Segment and Geographic Area Information (Continued)

	Net Sales to External Customers(a)		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in millions)		
United States	\$ 9,712	\$ 8,971	\$ 8,106
The Netherlands	904	845	717
Germany	701	635	656
Japan	616	484	347
Spain	569	515	508
France	516	479	462
United Kingdom	496	418	375
Italy	428	385	379
Canada	446	374	299
Brazil	382	287	169
All Other Countries	2,674	2,245	2,196
Combined Net Sales	<u>\$ 17,444</u>	<u>\$ 15,638</u>	<u>\$ 14,214</u>

(a) Sales by country are based on the country that sold the product.

Long-lived assets consisting of net property and equipment in the U.S. and Puerto Rico totaled approximately \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2011.

Note 8—Incentive Stock Program

Abbott maintains an incentive stock program for the benefit of its officers, directors, and certain employees, including certain AbbVie employees. The following disclosures represent the portion of Abbott's program in which AbbVie employees participate. All awards granted under the program consist of Abbott common shares. Accordingly, the amounts presented are not necessarily indicative of future performance and do not necessarily reflect the results that AbbVie would have experienced as an independent, publicly-traded company for the periods presented.

Abbott's 2009 Incentive Stock Program authorizes the granting of nonqualified stock options, replacement stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, performance awards, foreign benefits and other share-based awards. Stock options, replacement stock options and restricted stock awards and units comprise the majority of benefits that have been granted and are currently outstanding under this program and a prior program. The purchase price of shares under option must be at least equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant, and the maximum term of an option is 10 years. Options vest equally over three years except for replacement options, which vest in six months. Options granted before January 1, 2005 included a replacement feature. Except for options outstanding that have a replacement feature, options granted after December 31, 2004 do not include a replacement feature. When an employee tenders mature shares upon exercise of a stock option, a replacement stock option may be granted equal to the amount of shares tendered. Replacement options are granted at the then current market price for a term that expires on the date of the underlying option grant. Restricted stock awards generally vest between 3 and 5 years and for restricted stock awards that vest over 5 years, no more than one-third of the award vests in any one

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 8—Incentive Stock Program (Continued)

year upon Abbott reaching a minimum return on equity target. Restricted stock units vest over three years and upon vesting, the recipient receives one share of Abbott stock for each vested restricted stock unit. The aggregate fair market value of restricted stock awards and units is recognized as expense over the service period. Upon a change in control of Abbott, all outstanding stock options become fully exercisable, and all terms and conditions of all restricted stock awards and units are deemed satisfied. The expected separation of AbbVie by Abbott will not be a change in control under the 2009 Incentive Stock Program.

With respect to AbbVie employees, the number of restricted stock awards and units outstanding and the weighted-average grant-date fair value at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was 4,709,800 and \$50.29 and 3,961,145 and \$54.13, respectively. The number of restricted stock awards and units, and the weighted-average grant-date fair value, that were granted, vested and lapsed during 2011 were 2,565,211 and \$46.84, 1,579,124 and \$54.10 and 237,432 and \$51.72, respectively. The fair market value of restricted stock awards and units vested in 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$74 million, \$53 million and \$13 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes option activity and outstanding balances under Abbott's Incentive Stock Programs for AbbVie employees:

	Options Outstanding			Exercisable Options		
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
December 31, 2010	33,419,902	\$ 49.71	4.2	30,682,120	\$ 49.24	4.0
Granted	569,781	49.73				
Exercised	(6,666,249)	48.30				
Lapsed	(1,540,491)	54.77				
December 31, 2011	25,782,943	\$ 49.77	4.1	25,177,777	\$ 49.74	4.0

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2011 was \$167 million and \$164 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised in 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$31 million, \$20 million and \$31 million, respectively. The total unrecognized compensation cost related to all share-based compensation plans at December 31, 2011 amounted to approximately \$84 million which is expected to be recognized over the next three years.

Total non-cash compensation expense charged against income in 2011, 2010 and 2009 for share-based plans was approximately \$163 million, \$167 million and \$157 million, respectively, and the tax benefit recognized was approximately \$48 million, \$51 million and \$49 million, respectively. Compensation cost capitalized as part of inventory is not significant.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****Note 8—Incentive Stock Program (Continued)**

The fair value of an option granted in 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$6.23, \$9.24 and \$9.28, respectively. The fair value of an option grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2011	2010	2009
Risk-free interest rate	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%
Average life of options (years)	6.0	6.0	6.0
Volatility	21.0%	22.0%	22.0%
Dividend yield	4.1%	3.2%	3.0%

The risk-free interest rate is based on the rates available at the time of the grant for zero-coupon U.S. government issues with a remaining term equal to the option's expected life. The average life of an option is based on both historical and projected exercise and lapsing data. Expected volatility is based on implied volatilities from traded options on Abbott's stock and historical volatility of Abbott's stock over the expected life of the option. Dividend yield is based on the option's exercise price and annual dividend rate at the time of grant.

Note 9—Business Combinations, Technology Acquisitions and Related Transactions

In February 2010, AbbVie acquired Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business and certain other product rights for approximately \$1.9 billion, in cash, plus additional payments of up to EUR 100 million per year if certain sales milestones are met in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Contingent consideration of approximately \$290 million was recorded. The acquisition of the Solvay business provides AbbVie with a complementary pharmaceutical product portfolio including the U.S. rights to AndroGel and Creon, worldwide rights to Duodopa, and various research and development projects. AbbVie acquired control of this business on February 15, 2010 and the financial results of the acquired operations are included in these financial statements beginning on that date. Net sales for the acquired operations were approximately \$1.1 billion for 2010. If the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2009, AbbVie's 2009 net sales would have increased by approximately \$1 billion and net earnings would not have been significantly different from the reported amount with the inclusion of intangible amortization, as well as acquisition, integration and restructuring expenses. The acquisition was funded with cash and short-term investments. The allocation of the fair value of the acquisition is shown in the table below.

	(in billions of dollars)	
Acquired intangible assets, non-deductible	\$	1.8
Goodwill, non-deductible		0.4
Acquired in-process research and development, non-deductible		0.5
Deferred income taxes recorded at acquisition		(0.5)
Total allocation of fair value	\$	2.2

Acquired intangible assets consist primarily of product rights for currently marketed products and are amortized over 2 to 13 years (average of 8 years). Acquired in-process research and development

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9—Business Combinations, Technology Acquisitions and Related Transactions (Continued)

projects are accounted for as indefinite lived intangible assets until regulatory approval or discontinuation.

In April 2010, AbbVie acquired the outstanding shares of Facet Biotech Corporation (Facet) for approximately \$430 million, in cash, net of cash held by Facet. The acquisition enhances AbbVie's early-and mid-stage pharmaceutical pipeline, including daclizumab, a biologic for multiple sclerosis and an oncology compound. A substantial portion of the fair value of the acquisition, including \$381 million for daclizumab, has been allocated to acquired in-process research and development projects that are accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets until regulatory approval or discontinuation.

Except for the acquisition of the Solvay pharmaceuticals business, had the above acquisitions taken place on January 1 of the previous year, combined net sales and income would not have been significantly different from reported amounts.

During 2010 and 2011, AbbVie entered into a series of transactions with Reata Pharmaceuticals which included (1) a collaboration agreement for the joint development and commercialization of second generation oral antioxidant inflammation modulators resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$400 million in 2011, (2) an agreement to acquire licensing rights outside the U.S., excluding certain Asian markets, to a product in development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$238 million in 2010 and (3) the acquisition of equity interests in Reata of \$62 million each in 2011 and 2010. In 2011, certain milestones were achieved in the development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease and charges to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$188 million were recorded. In the first quarter of 2012, \$50 million of research and development expense was recorded related to the achievement of a clinical development milestone under this agreement. Additional payments of up to \$200 million could be required for the achievement of certain development and regulatory milestones associated with the chronic kidney disease compound in development.

In 2011, AbbVie entered into an agreement with Biotest AG to develop and commercialize a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$85 million. Additional payments totaling up to \$395 million based on projected regulatory approval timelines could be required for the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones under this agreement. In 2010, AbbVie entered into an agreement with Neurocrine Biosciences to develop and commercialize a product for the treatment of endometriosis resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$75 million. Additional payments of approximately \$500 million could be required for the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones under this agreement. In 2009, AbbVie acquired the global rights to a novel biologic for the treatment of chronic pain for \$170 million resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development.

Note 10—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures

Various AbbVie foreign subsidiaries enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage exposures to changes in foreign exchange rates for anticipated intercompany purchases by those subsidiaries whose functional currencies are not the U.S. dollar. These contracts, totaling

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures (Continued)

\$249 million and \$364 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, are designated as cash flow hedges of the variability of the cash flows due to changes in foreign exchange rates and are recorded at fair value. Accumulated gains and losses as of December 31, 2011 will be included in Cost of products sold at the time the products are sold, generally through the next twelve months. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness was not significant in 2011, 2010 and 2009.

AbbVie enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency denominated trade payables and receivables. The contracts are marked-to-market, and resulting gains or losses are reflected in income and are generally offset by losses or gains on the foreign currency exposure being managed. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, AbbVie held \$3.0 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively, of such foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

Gross unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale equity securities totaled \$44 million and \$(2) million, respectively, at December 31, 2011 and \$15 million and \$(1) million, respectively, at December 31, 2010.

The following table summarizes the amounts and location of certain derivative financial instruments as of December 31:

	Fair Value—Assets			Fair Value—Liabilities		
	2011	2010	Balance Sheet Caption	2011	2010	Balance Sheet Caption
(dollars in millions)						
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts—						
Hedging instruments	\$ 18	\$ —	Other prepaid expenses and	\$ —	\$ 8	Other accrued liabilities
Others not designated as hedges	21	10	receivables	43	22	
	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>		<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	

The following table summarizes the activity for foreign currency forward exchange contracts and the amounts and location of income (expense) and gain (loss) reclassified into income and for certain other derivative financial instruments. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness was not significant in 2011, 2010 and 2009 for forward contracts designated as hedges.

	Gain (loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (loss)			Income (expense) and Gain (loss) Reclassified into Income			Income Statement Caption
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	
(dollars in millions)							
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges	\$ (2)	\$ 75	\$ 23	\$ 18	\$ 45	\$ (8)	Cost of products sold
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts not designated as hedges	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	30	(19)	Net foreign exchange (gain) loss

The carrying values and fair values of certain financial instruments as of December 31 are shown in the table below. The carrying values of all other financial instruments approximate their estimated

AbbVie
The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories
Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)
Note 10—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures (Continued)

fair values. The counterparties to financial instruments consist of select major international financial institutions. AbbVie does not expect any losses from nonperformance by these counterparties.

	2011		2010	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term Investment Securities—Equity securities	\$ 229	\$ 229	\$ 137	\$ 137
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts:				
Receivable position	39	39	10	10
(Payable) position	(43)	(43)	(30)	(30)

The following table summarizes the bases used to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis in the balance sheet:

	Outstanding Balances	Basis of Fair Value Measurement		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
(dollars in millions)				
December 31, 2011:				
Equity securities	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	39	—	39	—
Total Assets	\$ 97	\$ 58	\$ 39	\$ —
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	\$ 43	\$ —	\$ 43	\$ —
Contingent consideration related to business combinations	349	—	—	349
Total Liabilities	\$ 392	\$ —	\$ 43	\$ 349
December 31, 2010:				
Equity securities	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	10	—	10	—
Total Assets	\$ 45	\$ 35	\$ 10	\$ —
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	\$ 30	\$ —	\$ 30	\$ —
Contingent consideration related to business combinations	295	—	—	295
Total Liabilities	\$ 325	\$ —	\$ 30	\$ 295

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 10—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures (Continued)

The fair value of the contingent consideration was determined with the assistance of an independent appraisal and was adjusted for the time value of money, exchange and other changes in fair value.

Note 11—Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Foreign currency translation and other adjustments decreased goodwill by approximately \$98 million in 2011. AbbVie recorded goodwill of approximately \$532 million in 2010 related to the acquisitions of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business and Facet Biotech. Foreign currency translation decreased goodwill by approximately \$174 million in 2010. There were no reductions of goodwill relating to impairments or disposal of all or a portion of a business.

The following table summarizes AbbVie's intangible assets:

(dollars in millions)	2011			2010		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Finite-lived intangible assets						
Developed product rights	\$ 4,675	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,183	\$ 4,307	\$ 1,758	\$ 2,549
License agreements	949	647	302	949	565	384
Total Finite-lived Intangible Assets	\$ 5,624	\$ 3,139	\$ 2,485	\$ 5,256	\$ 2,323	\$ 2,933
Indefinite-lived intangible assets						
In-Process research and development	425	—	425	758	—	758
Total Intangible Assets	\$ 6,049	\$ 3,139	\$ 2,910	\$ 6,014	\$ 2,323	\$ 3,691

The indefinite-lived intangible assets relate to in-process research and development acquired in a business combination and include \$381 million for the daclizumab asset recorded as part of the 2010 Facet acquisition. In 2011, AbbVie recorded impairment charges of \$46 million due to the discontinuation of certain projects under development. These charges are included in research and development expenses. The estimated annual amortization expense for intangible assets recorded at December 31, 2011 is approximately \$565 million in 2012, \$435 million in 2013, \$300 million in 2014, \$245 million in 2015 and \$180 million in 2016. Intangible asset amortization is included in cost of products sold in the combined statement of earnings. Amortizable intangible assets are amortized over 2 to 16 years (average 11 years for both developed product rights and license agreements).

Note 12—Restructuring Plans

In 2011 and prior years, AbbVie management approved plans to realign its worldwide manufacturing operations and selected domestic and international commercial and research and development operations in order to reduce costs. In 2011 and 2009, AbbVie recorded charges of approximately \$160 million and \$27 million, respectively, reflecting employee severance and other related charges. Approximately \$42 million in 2011 is classified as cost of products sold, \$69 million as Research and development and \$49 million as Selling, general and administrative and approximately

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 12—Restructuring Plans (Continued)

\$27 million in 2009 as Selling, general and administrative. The following summarizes the activity for these restructurings:

	(dollars in millions)
Accrued balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 77
2009 restructuring charges	27
Payments and other adjustments	(50)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2009	54
Payments and other adjustments	(54)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2010	—
2011 restructuring charges	160
Payments and other adjustments	(70)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 90

An additional \$26 million, \$7 million and \$7 million were subsequently recorded in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, relating to these restructurings, primarily for accelerated depreciation.

In 2010, AbbVie management approved a restructuring plan primarily related to the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business. This plan streamlines operations, improves efficiencies and reduces costs in certain Solvay sites and functions as well as in certain AbbVie and Solvay commercial organizations in various countries. In 2010, AbbVie recorded charges to Cost of products sold, Research and development and Selling, general and administrative of approximately \$6 million, \$126 million and \$15 million, respectively. The following summarizes the employee severance activity for this restructuring:

	(dollars in millions)
2010 employee severance charge	\$ 147
Payments and other adjustments	(35)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2010	112
Payments and other adjustments	(92)
Accrued balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 20

An additional \$27 million and \$17 million was recorded in 2011 and 2010, respectively, relating to this restructuring, primarily for accelerated depreciation and asset impairments.

Note 13—Related Party Transactions

Abbott provides AbbVie certain services, which include administration of treasury, payroll, employee compensation and benefits, travel and meeting services, public and investor relations, real estate services, internal audit, telecommunications, information technology, corporate income tax and selected legal services. Some of these services will be provided to AbbVie on a temporary basis after the distribution. The financial information in these combined financial statements does not necessarily include all the expenses that would have been incurred had AbbVie been a separate, stand-alone entity.

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The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13—Related Party Transactions (Continued)

As such, the financial information herein may not necessarily reflect the combined financial position, results of operations and cash flows of AbbVie in the future or what they would have been had AbbVie been a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. Management believes that the methods used to allocate expenses to AbbVie are reasonable. The allocation methods include relative sales, headcount, square footage, number of transactions or other measures. These allocations totaled \$801 million, \$677 million and \$657 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 14—Subsequent Events

AbbVie evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure through June 4, 2012, the date the combined financial statements were available to be issued.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Condensed Combined Statement of Earnings****(Unaudited)****(dollars in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Net Sales	<u>\$ 4,172,948</u>	<u>\$ 3,896,762</u>
Cost of products sold	1,156,167	1,207,311
Research and development	641,968	587,097
Acquired in-process and collaborations research and development	150,000	100,000
Selling, general and administrative	1,246,924	1,177,918
Total Operating Cost and Expenses	<u>3,195,059</u>	<u>3,072,326</u>
Operating Earnings	977,889	824,436
Net foreign exchange (gain) loss	9,856	(12,637)
Other (income) expense, net	(37,759)	(21,249)
Earnings Before Taxes	<u>1,005,792</u>	<u>858,322</u>
Taxes on Earnings	122,514	135,123
Net Earnings	<u>\$ 883,278</u>	<u>\$ 723,199</u>

The accompanying notes to condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Condensed Combined Statement of Comprehensive Income****(Unaudited)****(dollars in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Net Earnings	<u>\$ 883,278</u>	<u>\$ 723,199</u>
Foreign currency gain translation adjustments	220,214	524,363
Amortization of net actuarial losses and prior service cost, net of taxes of \$145 in 2012 and \$142 in 2011	231	224
Unrealized (losses) gains on marketable equity securities, net of taxes of \$(2,121) in 2012 and \$730 in 2011	(3,674)	1,265
Net adjustments for derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, net of taxes of \$1,593 in 2012 and \$16,453 in 2011	2,575	(71,549)
Other comprehensive income	<u>219,346</u>	<u>454,303</u>
Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 1,102,624</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,502</u>

	March 31	December 31
	2012	2011
Supplemental Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Information, net of tax:		
Cumulative foreign currency translation (gain) adjustments	\$ (228,650)	\$ (8,436)
Net actuarial losses and prior service cost	64,970	65,201
Cumulative unrealized (gains) on marketable equity securities	(22,690)	(26,364)
Cumulative (gains) on derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(7,810)	(5,235)

The accompanying notes to condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Condensed Combined Statement of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

	<u>Three Months Ended March 31</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Cash Flow From (Used in) Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 883,278	\$ 723,199
Adjustments to reconcile earnings to net cash from operating activities—		
Depreciation	139,775	122,156
Amortization of intangible assets	179,466	192,319
Share-based compensation	91,005	74,421
Acquired in-process and collaborations research and development	150,000	100,000
Trade receivables	220,733	(43,930)
Inventories	(7,575)	35,394
Other, net	(62,732)	78,161
Net Cash From Operating Activities	1,593,950	1,281,720
Cash Flow From (Used in) Investing Activities:		
Acquisitions of businesses and technologies, net of cash acquired	(670,849)	—
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(162,204)	(96,848)
Proceeds from (purchases of) sales of investment securities, net	628,390	12,148
Other	241	60
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities	(204,422)	(84,640)
Cash Flow (Used in) Financing Activities:		
Capital lease transactions	(9,438)	(21,027)
Net transactions with Abbott Laboratories	(1,366,573)	(1,175,424)
Net Cash (Used in) Financing Activities	(1,376,011)	(1,196,451)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,517	629
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	27,482	9,644
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	<u>\$ 40,999</u>	<u>\$ 10,273</u>

The accompanying notes to condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Condensed Combined Balance Sheet

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Assets	March 31 2012	December 31 2011
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,999	\$ 27,482
Investments, primarily U.S. treasury bills	1,992	626,099
Trade receivables, less allowances of—2012: \$164,417; 2011: \$160,832	3,646,763	3,817,486
Inventories:		
Finished products	519,026	428,286
Work in process	187,352	207,229
Materials	209,416	236,067
Total inventories	915,794	871,582
Deferred income taxes, prepaid expenses and other receivables	2,145,500	2,011,506
Total Current Assets	6,751,048	7,354,155
Investments, primarily equity securities	221,466	229,342
Property and Equipment, at Cost	6,153,876	5,947,710
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,985,294	3,803,510
Net Property and Equipment	2,168,582	2,144,200
Intangible Assets, net of amortization	2,744,549	2,910,167
Goodwill	6,164,149	6,099,652
Deferred Income Taxes and Other Assets	911,769	919,650
Total Assets	\$ 18,961,563	\$ 19,657,166
Liabilities and Net Parent Company Investment in AbbVie		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 476,129	\$ 417,030
Salaries, wages and commissions	359,515	434,964
Accrued sales rebates	1,438,595	1,536,826
Other accrued liabilities	3,240,720	3,507,858
Total Current Liabilities	5,514,959	5,896,678
Long-term Liabilities	1,395,835	1,536,775
Commitments and Contingencies		
Net parent company investment in AbbVie	11,856,589	12,248,879
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	194,180	(25,166)
Total Parent Company Equity	12,050,769	12,223,713
Total Liabilities and Net Parent Company Investment in AbbVie	\$ 18,961,563	\$ 19,657,166

The accompanying notes to condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Condensed Combined Statement of Investment in AbbVie****(Unaudited)****(dollars in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 12,223,713	\$ 15,702,999
Net earnings	883,278	723,199
Net transactions with Abbott	(1,275,568)	(1,101,003)
Other comprehensive income	219,346	454,303
Ending balance	<u>\$ 12,050,769</u>	<u>\$ 15,779,498</u>

The accompanying notes to condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 1—Basis of Presentation

The financial data presented herein is unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the combined financial statements and accompanying notes as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the three years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 included elsewhere in this information statement. In the opinion of management, the financial data presented includes all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Results for interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for the full year.

The principal business of AbbVie is the discovery, development, manufacture and sale of a broad line of proprietary pharmaceutical products. Substantially all of AbbVie's U.S. sales are to three wholesalers. Outside the U.S., products are sold primarily to health care providers or through distributors, depending on the market served.

On October 19, 2011, Abbott Laboratories (Abbott) announced its plan to separate into two independent public companies, one in diversified medical products and the other in research-based pharmaceuticals. To accomplish this separation, Abbott created AbbVie Inc. to be the parent company for the research-based pharmaceuticals business. AbbVie Inc. was incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 2012 and is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott. To effect the separation, Abbott will make a pro rata distribution of AbbVie Inc.'s common stock to Abbott's shareholders. The distribution is subject to a number of conditions, including the receipt of a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to the effect that, among other things, the distribution will qualify as a tax-free transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. After the distribution, AbbVie Inc. will operate as an independent, publicly-traded company.

The accompanying condensed combined financial statements have been prepared on a stand-alone basis and are derived from Abbott's consolidated financial statements and accounting records. The condensed combined financial statements reflect AbbVie's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as its business was operated as part of Abbott prior to the distribution, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The condensed combined financial statements include the allocation of certain assets and liabilities that have historically been held at the Abbott corporate level but which are specifically identifiable or allocable to AbbVie. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investment securities held by Abbott were not allocated to AbbVie unless the cash or short-term investment securities were held by an entity that will be transferred to AbbVie. All intracompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated. All intercompany transactions between AbbVie and Abbott are considered to be effectively settled in the combined financial statements at the time the transactions are recorded. The total net effect of the settlement of these intercompany transactions is reflected in the condensed combined statement of cash flow as a financing activity and in the condensed combined balance sheet as Net parent company investment in AbbVie.

AbbVie's condensed combined financial statements include an allocation of expenses related to certain Abbott corporate functions, including senior management, legal, human resources, finance, information technology, and quality assurance. These expenses have been allocated to AbbVie based on direct usage or benefit where identifiable, with the remainder allocated on a pro rata basis of revenues,

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Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 1—Basis of Presentation (Continued)

headcount or other measures. AbbVie considers the expense allocation methodology and results to be reasonable for all periods presented. However, the allocations may not be indicative of the actual expense that would have been incurred had AbbVie operated as an independent, publicly-traded company for the periods presented.

Abbott maintains various benefit and stock-based compensation plans at a corporate level and other benefit plans at an international entity level. AbbVie employees participate in those programs and a portion of the cost of those plans is included in AbbVie's financial statements. However, AbbVie's condensed combined balance sheet does not include any equity related to stock-based compensation plans or any net benefit plan obligations unless the benefit plan is direct to or sponsored by AbbVie. See Note 7 and Note 5 for a further description of the accounting for stock-based compensation and benefit plans.

Note 2—Supplemental Financial Information

Other accrued liabilities as of March 31, 2012 includes \$1.6 billion related to a government investigation and \$320 million for royalties. Other accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2011 includes \$1.5 billion related to a government investigation, \$400 million for acquired in-process research and development and \$417 million for royalties.

Note 3—Taxes on Earnings

Taxes on earnings have been calculated on a separate tax return basis although AbbVie's operations have historically been included in the tax returns filed by the respective Abbott entities of which the AbbVie business is a part. In the future, as a stand-alone entity, AbbVie will file tax returns on its own behalf and its deferred taxes and effective tax rate may differ from those in the historical periods.

Taxes on earnings reflect the estimated annual effective rates which are less than the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate principally due to the benefit of lower statutory tax rates and tax exemptions in foreign taxing jurisdictions. AbbVie believes that it is reasonably possible that the recorded amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by up to \$250 million, including cash payments, within the next twelve months as a result of concluding various domestic and international tax matters.

Note 4—Litigation

There are a number of patent disputes with third parties who claim AbbVie's products infringe their patents. On February 21, 2012, the United States Supreme Court denied Centocor Inc.'s and New York University's petition to review a February 2011 Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decision reversing a \$1.67 billion judgment in favor of Centocor and the New York University on a patent they claimed AbbVie's HUMIRA infringed. This decision concludes the case.

The United States Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and various state Attorneys General investigated AbbVie's sales and marketing

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Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 4—Litigation (Continued)

activities for Depakote. The government sought to determine whether any of these activities violated civil and/or criminal laws, including the Federal False Claims Act, the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and the Anti-Kickback Statute in connection with Medicare and/or Medicaid reimbursement to third parties. The state Attorneys General offices sought to determine whether any of these activities violated various state laws, including state consumer fraud/protection statutes. Discussions to resolve potential civil and criminal claims arising from this matter advanced to a point where AbbVie believed a loss was probable and estimable and therefore, AbbVie recorded charges of \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 2011 and \$100 million in the first quarter of 2012. In May 2012, AbbVie reached resolution of all Depakote-related federal claims, Medicaid-related claims with 49 states and the District of Columbia, and consumer protection claims with 45 states and the District of Columbia. The settlement of the federal claims is subject to approval by the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia.

Within the next year, legal proceedings may occur that may result in a change in the estimated loss accrued by AbbVie. For its legal proceedings and exposures AbbVie estimates the possible loss to be approximately \$1.62 billion, which includes the \$1.6 billion charge discussed above. The recorded accrual balance at March 31, 2012 for these proceedings and exposures was approximately \$1.62 billion. This accrual represents management's best estimate of probable loss, as defined by FASB ASC No. 450, "Contingencies."

While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of all such proceedings and exposures with certainty, management believes that their ultimate disposition should not have a material adverse effect on AbbVie's financial position, cash flows, or results of operations except for the government investigation discussed in the second paragraph of this footnote, where payment of the settlement is expected to be material to cash flows in 2012.

Note 5—Post-Employment Benefits

AbbVie employees participate in defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans sponsored by Abbott Laboratories, which include participants from Abbott Laboratories' other businesses. Such plans are accounted for as multiemployer benefit plans. As a result, no asset or liability was recorded by AbbVie to recognize the funded status of these plans. AbbVie recorded expense of \$51 million and \$46 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, for Abbott's allocation of pension and other postretirement benefit costs related to AbbVie's employees. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 there were no required contributions outstanding.

As of December 31, 2011, such multiemployer defined benefit pension plans were approximately 99 percent funded. The most significant shared defined benefit pension plan is the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan. AbbVie's active employees represent approximately 40 percent of total active participants in the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan. In the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, Abbott Laboratories made voluntary contributions to the Abbott Laboratories Annuity Retirement Plan of \$200 million each quarter.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****March 31, 2012****(Unaudited)****Note 5—Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2011, the multiemployer other postretirement benefits plans were approximately 24 percent funded. The Abbott Laboratories Postretirement Retiree Health Care Plan represents the most significant shared other postretirement benefits plan. The benefits accrued by AbbVie employees represent approximately 43 percent of the total liabilities of the Abbott Laboratories Retiree Health Care Plan. In the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, Abbott Laboratories made voluntary contributions to the Abbott Laboratories Retiree Health Care Plan of \$40 million each quarter.

In conjunction with the separation of AbbVie from Abbott, the liabilities and assets of the domestic and international benefit plans will be split between AbbVie and Abbott according to local regulations, if any, governing the transfer of plan assets and liabilities.

Apart from AbbVie's participation in the defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans sponsored by Abbott, AbbVie is the sole sponsor for certain German and U.S. defined benefit pension plans. Information for AbbVie's major defined benefit plans for the three months ended March 31 is as follows:

	Defined Benefit Plans	
	2012	2011
	(dollars in millions)	
Service cost—benefits earned during the period	\$ 4	\$ 4
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations	8	8
Expected return on plans' assets	(5)	(4)
Net cost	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

Note 6—Segment and Geographic Area Information

AbbVie operates in one business segment—pharmaceutical products. Substantially all of AbbVie's U.S. sales are to three wholesalers. Outside the U.S., products are sold primarily to health care

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Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 6—Segment and Geographic Area Information (Continued)

providers or through distributors, depending on the market served. Net sales of key products were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2012	2011
	(dollars in millions)	
HUMIRA	\$ 1,934	\$ 1,646
TriCor/Trilipix	254	289
Kaletra	221	248
Niaspan	191	226
AndroGel	232	188
Lupron	199	184
Synagis	350	329
Sevoflurane	156	153
Synthroid	129	117
Norvir	83	73
Zemplar	90	91
Creon	68	64
All other	266	289
Combined Net Sales	<u>\$ 4,173</u>	<u>\$ 3,897</u>

Note 7—Incentive Stock Program

Abbott maintains an incentive stock program for the benefit of its officers, directors, and certain employees, including certain AbbVie employees. The following disclosures represent the portion of Abbott's program in which AbbVie employees participate. All awards granted under the program consist of Abbott common shares. Accordingly, the amounts presented are not necessarily indicative of future performance and do not necessarily reflect the results that AbbVie would have experienced as an independent, publicly-traded company for the periods presented. Information regarding the number of options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2012 is as follows:

	Outstanding	Exercisable
Number of shares	20,760,405	20,018,974
Weighted average remaining life (years)	4.2	4.1
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 49.90	\$ 49.75
Aggregate intrinsic value (in millions)	\$ 236	\$ 231

The total unrecognized share-based compensation cost at March 31, 2012 amounted to approximately \$165 million which is expected to be recognized over the next three years.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 8—Business and Technology Acquisitions

In the first quarter of 2012, AbbVie recorded a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$150 million as a result of entering into a global collaboration to develop and commercialize an oral, next-generation JAK1 inhibitor in Phase II development with the potential to treat multiple autoimmune diseases. Additional payments of approximately \$1.2 billion could be required for the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones under this agreement. In the fourth quarter of 2011, AbbVie entered into a collaboration for the joint development and commercialization of second-generation oral antioxidant inflammation modulators resulting in a charge to acquired in-process and collaborations research and development of \$400 million which was paid in the first quarter of 2012. In connection with the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business, the achievement of a certain sales milestone resulted in a payment of approximately \$134 million in the first quarter of 2012 for which a liability was previously established.

In 2010, AbbVie entered into an agreement to acquire licensing rights outside the U.S., excluding certain Asian markets, to a product in development for the treatment of chronic kidney disease. In the first quarter of 2011, a certain milestone was achieved resulting in the recording of \$100 million of acquired in-process and collaborations research and development. In the first quarter of 2012, \$50 million of research and development expense was recorded related to the achievement of a clinical development milestone under this agreement.

Note 9—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures

Various AbbVie foreign subsidiaries enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage exposures to changes in foreign exchange rates for anticipated intercompany purchases by those subsidiaries whose functional currencies are not the U.S. dollar. These contracts, totaling \$129 million and \$249 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, are designated as cash flow hedges of the variability of the cash flows due to changes in foreign exchange rates and are recorded at fair value. Accumulated gains and losses as of March 31, 2012 will be included in Cost of products sold at the time the products are sold, generally through the next twelve months. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness was not significant in 2012 and 2011.

AbbVie enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency denominated trade payables and receivables. The contracts are marked-to-market, and resulting gains or losses are reflected in income and are generally offset by losses or gains on the foreign currency exposure being managed. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, AbbVie held \$3.0 billion of such foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 9—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures (Continued)

The following table summarizes the amounts and location of certain derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Fair Value—Assets		Balance Sheet Caption	Fair Value—Liabilities		Balance Sheet Caption
	March 2012	Dec. 31 2011		March 2012	Dec. 31 2011	
(dollars in millions)						
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts—						
Hedging instruments	\$ 6	\$ 18	Deferred income taxes,	\$ —	\$ —	Other accrued liabilities
Others not designated as hedges	31	21	prepaid expenses and other receivables	34	43	
	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>		<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	

The following table summarizes the activity for foreign currency forward exchange contracts and the amounts and location of income (expense) and gain (loss) reclassified into income in the first three months of 2012 and 2011. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness was not significant in 2012 and 2011 for forward contracts designated as hedges.

	Gain (loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (loss)		Income (expense) and Gain (loss) Reclassified into Income		Income Statement Caption
	2012	2011	2012	2011	
(dollars in millions)					
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges	\$ 10	\$ (24)	\$ 2	\$ 13	Cost of products sold
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts not designated as a hedge	n/a	n/a	(10)	10	Net foreign exchange loss (gain)

The carrying values and fair values of certain financial instruments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are shown in the table below. The carrying values of all other financial instruments approximate their estimated fair values. The counterparties to financial instruments consist of select major international financial institutions. AbbVie does not expect any losses from nonperformance by these counterparties.

	March 31 2012		December 31 2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
(dollars in millions)				
Long-term Investments—Equity securities	\$ 221	\$ 221	\$ 229	\$ 229
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts:				
Receivable position	37	37	39	39
(Payable) position	(34)	(34)	(43)	(43)

AbbVie
The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories
Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)
March 31, 2012
(Unaudited)
Note 9—Financial Instruments, Derivatives and Fair Value Measures (Continued)

The following table summarizes the bases used to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis in the balance sheet:

	Outstanding Balances	Basis of Fair Value Measurement		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
(dollars in millions)				
March 31, 2012:				
Equity securities	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	37	—	37	—
Total Assets	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	\$ 34	\$ —	\$ 34	\$ —
Contingent consideration related to a business combination	223	—	—	223
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 257</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 223</u>
December 31, 2011:				
Equity securities	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	39	—	39	—
Total Assets	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	\$ 43	\$ —	\$ 43	\$ —
Contingent consideration related to a business combination	349	—	—	349
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 392</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 349</u>

The fair value of the contingent consideration was determined with the assistance of an independent appraisal and was adjusted for the time value of money, exchange, payments and other changes in fair value.

Note 10—Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Foreign currency translation and other adjustments increased goodwill in the first three months of 2012 and 2011 by approximately \$64 million and approximately \$177 million, respectively. There were no reductions of goodwill relating to impairments or disposal of all or a portion of a business.

AbbVie**The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories****Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)****March 31, 2012****(Unaudited)****Note 10—Goodwill and Intangible Assets (Continued)**

The gross amount of amortizable intangible assets, primarily product rights and technology was \$5.6 billion as of March 31, 2012 and \$5.6 billion as of December 31, 2011, and accumulated amortization was \$3.3 billion at March 31, 2012 and \$3.1 billion as of December 31, 2011. Indefinite-lived intangible assets, which relate to in-process research and development acquired in a business combination, were approximately \$414 million at March 31, 2012 and \$425 million at December 31, 2011. The estimated annual amortization expense for intangible assets is approximately \$565 million in 2012, \$435 million in 2013, \$300 million in 2014, \$245 million in 2015 and \$180 million in 2016. Intangible asset amortization is included in Cost of products sold in the condensed combined statement of earnings. Amortizable intangible assets are amortized over 2 to 16 years (average 11 years).

Note 11—Restructuring Plans

In 2011 and prior years, AbbVie management approved plans to realign its worldwide manufacturing operations and selected domestic and international commercial and research and development operations in order to reduce costs. In the first three months of 2011, AbbVie recorded \$36 million to Cost of products sold, \$18 million to Research and development and \$49 million to Selling, general and administrative. The following summarizes the activity for these restructurings:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(dollars in millions)	
Accrued balance at January 1	\$ 90	\$ —
Restructuring charges	—	103
Payments and other adjustments	(8)	(25)
Accrued balance at March 31	<u>\$ 82</u>	<u>\$ 78</u>

An additional \$17 million and \$4 million were recorded in the first three months of 2012 and 2011, respectively, relating to these restructurings, primarily for accelerated depreciation and product transfer costs.

In 2010, AbbVie management approved a restructuring plan primarily related to the acquisition of Solvay's U.S. pharmaceuticals business. This plan streamlines operations, improves efficiencies and reduces costs in certain Solvay sites and functions as well as in certain AbbVie and Solvay commercial organizations in various countries. The following summarizes the employee severance activity for this restructuring:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(dollars in millions)	
Accrued balance at January 1	\$ 20	\$ 112
Payments and other adjustments	(5)	(2)
Accrued balance at March 31	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

AbbVie

The Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Business of Abbott Laboratories

Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)

March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

Note 12—Related Party Transactions

Abbott provides certain services to AbbVie, which include administration of treasury, payroll, employee compensation and benefits, travel and meeting services, public and investor relations, real estate services, internal audit, telecommunications, information technology, corporate income tax and selected legal services. Some of these services will be provided to AbbVie on a temporary basis after the distribution. The financial information in these condensed combined financial statements does not necessarily include all the expenses that would have been incurred had AbbVie been a separate, stand-alone entity. As such, the financial information herein may not necessarily reflect the condensed combined financial position, results of operations and cash flows of AbbVie in the future or what they would have been had AbbVie been a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. Management believes that the methods used to allocate expenses to AbbVie are reasonable. The allocation methods include relative sales, headcount, square footage, number of transactions or other measures. These allocations totaled \$197 million and \$186 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Note 13—Subsequent Events

AbbVie evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure through June 4, 2012, the date the combined financial statements were available to be issued.

