UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 000-19731

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**94-3047598**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

333 Lakeside Drive, Foster City, California 94404
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Including Zip Code)

650-574-3000
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value, $0.001 per share	**GILD**	**The Nasdaq Global Select Market**

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the closing price of its common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was $103.2 billion. This excludes shares of the registrant's common stock held by executive officers, directors and any stockholders whose ownership exceeded 5% of the registrant's common stock outstanding. Exclusion of such shares should not be construed to indicate that any such person possesses the power, direct or indirect, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the registrant or that such person is controlled by or under common control with the registrant.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock on February 13, 2026 was 1,241,420,528.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Specified portions of the registrant's proxy statement, which will be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the registrant's 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.
2025 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
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We own or have rights to various trademarks, copyrights and trade names used in our business, including the following: GILEAD®, GILEAD SCIENCES®, KITE®, AMBISOME®, ATRIPLA®, BIKTARVY®, CAYSTON®, COMPLERA®, DESCOVY®, DESCOVY FOR PREP®, EMTRIVA®, EPCLUSA®, EVIPLERA®, GENVOYA®, HARVONI®, HEPCLUDEX®, HEPSERA®, JYSELECA®, LETAIRIS®, LIVDELZI®/LYVDELZI®/, ODEFSEY®, SOVALDI®, STRIBILD®, SUNLENCA®, TECARTUS®, TRODELVY®, TRUVADA®, TRUVADA FOR PREP®, TYBOST®, VEKLURY®, VEMLIDY®, VIREAD®, VOSEVI®, YESCARTA®, YEZTUGO®/YEYTUO® and ZYDELIG®. Other trademarks and trade names are the property of their respective owners.

Certain amounts and percentages in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Words such as "ambition," "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "goal," "hope," "intend," "may," "might," "outlook," "plan," "priority," "project," "seek," "should," "target" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding overall trends; operating cost, product sales and revenue trends; liquidity and capital needs; plans and expectations with respect to products, product candidates, corporate strategy and 2026 objectives, business and operations, financial projections, strategic investments and the use of capital; expectations regarding the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act and the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, changes in U.S. regulatory policies, changes in U.S. trade policies, including tariffs, and U.S. government shutdowns; collaboration and licensing arrangements; patent protection and estimated loss of exclusivity for our products and product candidates; ongoing litigation and investigation matters; and other statements of expectations, beliefs, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions.

We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations about future events. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Our actual results or outcomes may differ materially from those suggested by these forward-looking statements for various reasons, including those identified in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Given these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included in this report are made only as of the date hereof unless otherwise specified. Except as required under federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, we do not undertake, and specifically decline, any obligation to update any of these statements or to publicly announce the results of any revisions to any forward-looking statements after the distribution of this report, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in assumptions or otherwise. In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the risks described under Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any of the risks contained herein could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Gilead Sciences, Inc. (including its consolidated subsidiaries, referred to as "Gilead," the "company," "we," "our" or "us") is a biopharmaceutical company that has pursued and achieved breakthroughs in medicine for more than three decades, with the goal of creating a healthier world for all people. We are committed to advancing innovative medicines to prevent and treat life-threatening diseases, including HIV, viral hepatitis, COVID-19 and cancer. We operate in more than 35 countries worldwide, with headquarters in Foster City, California.

Our Business

Products

We have transformed care for people around the world by discovering, developing and delivering innovative medicines to address unmet medical needs in virology, oncology and other therapeutic areas. Our innovative medicines represent advancements by offering first-in-class therapies, greater efficacy, enhanced modes of delivery, more convenient treatment and prevention regimens, improved resistance profiles and reduced side effects.

In 2025, our commercial portfolio included more than 25 therapies, including the following products and collaboration products with approved indications in the U.S.:

HIV

- **Biktarvy®** is an oral formulation dosed once a day for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in certain patients. Biktarvy is a single-tablet regimen of a fixed-dose combination of our antiretroviral medications, bictegravir, emtricitabine ("FTC") and tenofovir alafenamide ("TAF").
- **Descovy®** is an oral formulation indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in certain patients. Descovy is a fixed-dose combination of our antiretroviral medications, FTC and TAF. Descovy is also approved by U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for a pre-exposure prophylaxis ("PrEP") indication to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection in certain at-risk patients.
- **Genvoya®** is an oral formulation dosed once a day for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in certain patients. Genvoya is a single-tablet regimen of a fixed-dose combination of our antiretroviral medications, elvitegravir, cobicistat, FTC and TAF.
- **Odefsey®** is an oral formulation dosed once a day for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in certain patients. Odefsey is a single-tablet regimen of a fixed-dose combination of our antiretroviral medications, FTC and TAF, and rilpivirine marketed by Janssen Products, LP of Johnson & Johnson Innovative Medicine ("Janssen").
- **Sunlenca®** is an HIV-1 capsid inhibitor in tablet form for oral use and as an injection for subcutaneous use. Sunlenca, in combination with other antiretroviral(s), is indicated as a twice-yearly treatment of HIV-1 infection in heavily treatment-experienced adults with multidrug resistant HIV-1 infection failing their current antiretroviral regimen due to resistance, intolerance or safety considerations.
- **Symtuza®** is an oral formulation dosed once a day for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in certain patients. Symtuza is a single-tablet regimen of a fixed-dose combination of our antiretroviral medications, cobicistat, FTC and TAF, and Janssen's darunavir. Symtuza is commercialized by Janssen, and we receive a share in revenue for the components that we contribute. See Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
- **Yeztugo®** is an HIV-1 capsid inhibitor in tablet form for oral use and as an injection for subcutaneous use. Yeztugo is indicated for PrEP to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 in certain adults and adolescents who are at risk for HIV-1 acquisition.

Liver Disease

- **Epclusa®** is an oral formulation of a once-daily single-tablet regimen of sofosbuvir and velpatasvir for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus ("HCV") infection in adults and pediatric patients 3 years of age and older with genotype 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6: (i) without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis or (ii) with decompensated cirrhosis for use in combination with ribavirin. In addition, we have an authorized generic version of Epclusa distributed by our separate subsidiary, Asegua Therapeutics LLC.
- **Livdelzi®** (seladelpar) is an oral formulation of a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta agonist indicated for the treatment of primary biliary cholangitis ("PBC") in combination with ursodeoxycholic acid ("UDCA") in adults who have an inadequate response to UDCA, or as monotherapy in patients unable to tolerate UDCA.[(1)]

- **Vemlidy®** is an oral formulation of TAF dosed once a day for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B virus ("HBV") infection in adults and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with compensated liver disease.

Oncology

- **Tecartus®** (brexucabtagene autoleucel), a suspension for intravenous infusion, is a chimeric antigen receptor ("CAR") T-cell therapy for the treatment of adult patients with (i) relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma ("MCL")[(1)] and (ii) relapsed or refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia ("ALL").
- **Trodelvy®** (sacituzumab govitecan-hziy), an injection for intravenous use, is a Trop-2 directed antibody and topoisomerase inhibitor conjugate indicated for the treatment of adult patients with (i) unresectable locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer ("TNBC") who have received two or more prior systemic therapies, at least one of them for metastatic disease, and (ii) unresectable locally advanced or metastatic hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative ("HR+/HER2-") breast cancer who have received endocrine-based therapy and at least two additional systemic therapies in the metastatic setting.
- **Yescarta®** (axicabtagene ciloleucel), a suspension for intravenous infusion, is a CAR T-cell therapy for the treatment of adult patients with (i) large B-cell lymphoma ("LBCL") that is refractory to first-line chemoimmunotherapy or that relapses within 12 months of first-line chemoimmunotherapy, (ii) relapsed or refractory LBCL after two or more lines of systemic therapy, including diffuse LBCL ("DLBCL") not otherwise specified, primary mediastinal LBCL, high-grade B-cell lymphoma and DLBCL arising from follicular lymphoma ("FL") and (iii) relapsed or refractory FL after two or more lines of systemic therapy[(1)].

Other

- **AmBisome®** (amphotericin B liposome for injection) is a proprietary liposomal formulation of amphotericin B, an antifungal agent, for the treatment of serious invasive fungal infections caused by various fungal species in adults.
- **Veklury®** (remdesivir), an injection for intravenous use, is a nucleotide analog RNA polymerase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of COVID-19 in certain adults and pediatric patients (28 days of age and older and weighing at least 3 kg) who are (i) hospitalized or (ii) not hospitalized and have mild-to-moderate COVID-19, and are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death.

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(1) This indication is approved under accelerated approval by FDA, and continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trials.

For the disaggregated revenue amounts contributed by the products listed above as well as the total product sales that include our other approved products, see Note 2. Revenues of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Royalty, Contract and Other Revenues

We also generate revenues from other activities, including royalties for outbound licenses of our intellectual property, sales of certain intellectual property and other payments received from our collaborations with third-party partners.

Commercialization and Distribution

We have U.S. and international commercial sales operations, with marketing subsidiaries in more than 35 countries. Our products are marketed through our commercial teams and/or in conjunction with third-party wholesalers, distributors and corporate partners. Our commercial teams promote our products through direct field contact with physicians, hospitals, clinics and other healthcare providers. We generally grant our third-party distributors the exclusive right to promote our product in a territory for a specified period of time. Most of our agreements with these distributors provide for collaborative efforts between the distributor and Gilead in obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval for the product in the specified territory.

We sell and distribute most of our products in the U.S. exclusively through the wholesale channel. Historically, approximately 90% of our gross product sales in the U.S. have been to three large wholesalers—Cardinal Health, Inc., Cencora, Inc. and McKesson Corporation—and their specialty distributor affiliates. We sell and distribute our products in Europe and countries outside the U.S. where the product is approved, either through our commercial teams, third-party distributors or corporate partners.

Competition

We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our products compete with other commercially available products based primarily on efficacy, safety, tolerability, acceptance by doctors, ease of patient compliance, ease of use, price, insurance and other reimbursement coverage, distribution and marketing. We also face significant competition from: (i) large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and specialized pharmaceutical firms acting either independently or together with other such companies to pursue the development of products and technologies that may be competitive with our existing products or research programs; (ii) academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private organizations conducting research who may seek patent protection or may establish collaborative arrangements for competitive products or programs; (iii) pricing pressures from private insurers and government payers as our products mature, which often result in a reduction of our net product prices; and (iv) new branded or generic products introduced into major markets, which may impact our ability to maintain pricing and market share.

Research and Development

Our research and development ("R&D") mission is to discover and develop transformational therapies in areas of high unmet medical need. Our product development efforts are focused primarily on virology, oncology and inflammation. Our team of research scientists is engaged in the discovery and development of new molecules and technologies that we hope will lead to the approval of innovative medicines and therapies that will transform care for people around the world. We have committed significant resources to internal R&D opportunities and external business development activity to drive innovation and growth of our business. We extensively outsource our clinical trial activities and usually perform only a small portion of start-up activities in-house. We rely on third-party contract research organizations to perform most of our clinical studies, including document preparation, site identification, screening and preparation, pre-study visits, training, program management, patient enrollment, ongoing monitoring, site management and bioanalysis.

The development of product candidates and investigational therapies in our pipeline is subject to various risks and uncertainties that could result in delays or prevent completion of the development and approval of our product candidates. For more information about these risks and uncertainties, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "We face risks in our clinical trials, including the potential for unfavorable results, delays in anticipated timelines and disruption." Drug development is inherently risky, and many product candidates and investigational therapies fail during the development process.

In 2025, we continued to invest in and advance our R&D pipeline across our therapeutic areas. Below is a summary of our product candidates that are in Phase 3 clinical trials or pending marketing authorization review by FDA or European Medicines Agency ("EMA").

Product Candidates in Virology

Product Candidates	Description
Regulatory Filings	
Bulevirtide	A Biologics License Application has been filed with FDA for bulevirtide for the treatment of chronic hepatitis delta virus ("HDV") infection. It has been granted both Orphan Drug and Breakthrough Therapy designations by FDA for this indication.
Phase 3	
Lenacapavir	A once-yearly injection of lenacapavir, an HIV-1 capsid inhibitor, is being evaluated for HIV PrEP.
Bictegravir and lenacapavir	An oral combination of bictegravir and lenacapavir is being evaluated as an HIV treatment for virologically suppressed treatment-experienced and virologically suppressed people living with HIV.
Islatravir and lenacapavir	In collaboration with Merck & Co., Inc. ("Merck")[1], an oral combination of Merck's islatravir and lenacapavir is being evaluated as a long-acting HIV treatment for virologically suppressed people living with HIV.

Product Candidates in Oncology

Product Candidates	Description
Regulatory Filings	
Anitocabtagene autoleucel	In collaboration with Arcellx, Inc. ("Arcellx")[(1)], a Biologics License Application has been filed with FDA for anitocabtagene autoleucel, a CAR T-cell therapy, for the treatment of patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least three prior regimens of systemic therapy.
Sacituzumab govitecan-hziy	A supplemental Biologics License Application has been filed with FDA for sacituzumab govitecan-hziy, a Trop-2 directed antibody and topoisomerase inhibitor conjugate, as a first-line treatment for PD-L1 negative metastatic TNBC.
Sacituzumab govitecan-hziy and pembrolizumab	In collaboration with Merck[(1)], a supplemental Biologics License Application has been filed with FDA for sacituzumab govitecan-hziy in combination with Merck's pembrolizumab as a first-line treatment for PD-L1 positive metastatic TNBC.
Phase 3	
Axicabtagene ciloleucel	Axicabtagene ciloleucel, a CAR T-cell therapy, is being evaluated as (i) a second-line and later treatment for high-risk FL and (ii) a first-line treatment for high-risk LBCL.
Anitocabtagene autoleucel	In collaboration with Arcellx[(1)], anitocabtagene autoleucel is being evaluated in patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma who have received one to three prior lines of therapy.
Sacituzumab govitecan-hziy and combinations	In breast cancer, sacituzumab govitecan-hziy is being evaluated in combination with Merck's pembrolizumab as a treatment for high-risk adjuvant TNBC. In lung and thoracic cancer, sacituzumab govitecan-hziy is being evaluated as a treatment for extensive stage small cell lung cancer. It is also being evaluated in combination with Merck's pembrolizumab as a first-line treatment for PD-L1 positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC"). In gynecology, sacituzumab govitecan-hziy is being evaluated as a second-line treatment for metastatic endometrial cancer.
Domvanalimab and zimberelimab	In collaboration with Arcus Biosciences, Inc. ("Arcus")[(1)], the combination of domvanalimab, an Fc-silent anti-TIGIT antibody, and zimberelimab, an anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody, with chemotherapy, is being evaluated as a first-line treatment for metastatic NSCLC.

(1) For additional information regarding our collaborations with Merck, Arcellx and Arcus, see Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In 2025, we also received regulatory approvals or authorizations from FDA and European Commission for new products and expanded indications of our products, including:

Product	Regulatory Approval or Authorization
Yeztugo/ Yeytuo	FDA granted approval for Yeztugo for PrEP to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection in adults and adolescents weighing at least 35kg, making it the first and only twice-yearly option available in the United States for people who need or want PrEP. European Commission also granted marketing authorization for Yeytuo for use as PrEP to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 in adults and adolescents with increased HIV-1 infection risk who weigh at least 35kg.
Lyvdelzi	European Commission granted conditional marketing authorization for Lyvdelzi for the treatment of PBC in combination with UDCA in adults who have an inadequate response to UDCA alone, or as monotherapy in those unable to tolerate UDCA.

In addition, we seek to enhance our commercial portfolio and clinical pipeline across multiple therapeutic areas through strategic collaborations, in-licensing and acquisitions. For information on some of our notable recent transactions, see Notes 6. Acquisitions and 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our strategic business development activity reflects our commitment to focus on transformative science, build a sustainable and diverse portfolio and position ourselves for the near-, medium- and long-term growth of our business.

Patents and Proprietary Rights

U.S. and EU Patent Expiration

We have a number of U.S. and foreign patents, patent applications and rights to patents related to our compounds, products and technology. The following table shows the estimated expiration dates (including patent term extensions, supplementary protection certificates and/or pediatric exclusivity where granted) in the U.S. and the European Union ("EU") for the primary (typically compound) patents for our key product candidates as described above. For our product candidates that are fixed-dose combinations of single-tablet regimens, the estimated patent expiration date provided corresponds to the latest expiring compound patent for one of the active ingredients in the single-tablet regimen.

Key Product Candidates	Patent Expiration	
	U.S.	EU
Viral Diseases:		
Lenacapavir	2037	2037
Bulevirtide	2030	2029
Oncology:		
Axicabtagene ciloleucel	2031	— [1]
Anitocabtagene autoleucel[2]	2038	(2038) [3]
Sacituzumab govitecan-hziy	2028 [4]	2029
Zimberelimab[5]	2036	2036
Domvanalimab[5]	2037	(2037) [3]

(1) The composition of matter patent has expired in the EU. In the EU and the U.S., patent applications are pending relating to our proprietary manufacturing processes.
(2) In collaboration with Arcellx.
(3) Dates in parentheses reflect the estimated expiration date of patents that may be issued from currently pending applications.
(4) Regulatory exclusivity in the U.S. expires in 2032.
(5) In collaboration with Arcus.

The following table shows the actual or estimated expiration dates (including patent term extensions, supplementary protection certificates and/or pediatric exclusivity where granted) in the U.S. and the EU for the primary (typically compound) patents for certain principal products as described above. For our products that are fixed-dose combinations or single-tablet regimens, the estimated patent expiration dates provided correspond to the latest expiring compound patent for one of the active ingredients in the single-tablet regimen.

Products	Patent Expiration[1]	
	U.S.	EU
Descovy	2031 [2]	2027
Vemlidy	2031 [2]	2027
Odefsey	2032 [2]	2027
Yescarta	2031	— [3]
Genvoya	2029 [4], [5]	2028
Epclusa	2033	2032
Biktarvy	2036 [6]	2033
Veklury	2036 [7]	2035
Tecartus	2027	— [3]
Trodelvy	2028 [8]	2029
Sunlenca	2037	2037
Livdelzi	2025 [9]	— [10]
Yeztugo/Yeytuo	2037	2037

[1] Where applicable, settlement and license agreements with generic manufacturers relating to the patents that protect our principal products are noted. The nature and timing of loss of exclusivity for these products depends on a multitude of factors, and loss of exclusivity may be earlier under certain circumstances. For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to obtain and defend our patents and other intellectual property rights both domestically and internationally, and to operate without infringing upon the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties."

[2] In September 2022, Gilead and five generic manufacturers (Lupin Ltd., Apotex Inc., Macleods Pharma Ltd., Hetero Labs Ltd., and Cipla Ltd.) reached agreements to settle the U.S. patent litigation concerning patents that protect TAF in our Descovy, Vemlidy and Odefsey products.

[3] The composition of matter patent has expired in the EU. In the EU and the U.S., patent applications are pending relating to our proprietary manufacturing processes.

[4] In 2018, Gilead and Mylan Pharmaceuticals reached an agreement to settle the patent litigation concerning patents that protect cobicistat in our Stribild and Genvoya products.

[5] In February 2025, Gilead reached an agreement with one generic manufacturer (Apotex, Inc., together with Apotex Corp., and its manufacturer of cobicistat, MSN Laboratories Private Limited, MSN Life Sciences Private Ltd., and MSN Pharmaceuticals Inc.) to settle the patent litigation concerning certain patents that protect cobicistat on silicon dioxide and TAF in our Genvoya product. The Apotex/MSN agreement provides a non-exclusive license to those patents beginning on August 6, 2032, or earlier in certain circumstances.

[6] In October 2025, Gilead entered into settlement agreements to resolve patent litigations with Lupin Ltd., Cipla Ltd. and Laurus Labs Ltd., generic manufacturers that filed abbreviated new drug applications with FDA to market generic versions of Biktarvy. Under the agreements, which are subject to standard acceleration provisions, no generic entry is expected prior to April 1, 2036 in the U.S. for Biktarvy tablets containing bictegravir (50 mg), FTC (200 mg) and TAF (25 mg).

[7] In January 2024, FDA granted pediatric exclusivity for Veklury, which extends all non-expired exclusivities by six months, and which is reflected in the presently reported date.

[8] Regulatory exclusivity in the U.S. expires in 2032.

[9] FDA Orphan Drug Exclusivity expires in 2031.

[10] Ten years of regulatory/market exclusivity expected on approval.

Patent and Trade Secret Strategy

For a discussion of risks and challenges associated with our patent and trade secret strategy described below, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to obtain and defend our patents and other intellectual property rights both domestically and internationally, and to operate without infringing upon the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties."

Patents

Patents and other proprietary rights are very important to our business. If we have a properly drafted and enforceable patent, it can be more difficult for our competitors to use our technology to create competitive products and more difficult for our competitors to obtain a patent that prevents us from using technology we create. As part of our business strategy, we actively seek patent protection both in the U.S. and internationally and file additional patent applications, when appropriate, to cover improvements in our compounds, products and technology.

Patents covering certain of the active pharmaceutical ingredients ("API") of some of our products are held by third parties. We acquired exclusive rights to these patents in the agreements we have with these parties.

We often obtain patents for certain products many years before marketing approval is obtained. As a result, the commercial value of the patent may be limited because the patent term is based on the date the patent application was filed, which may be prior to the regulatory approval and commercial sale of the related product. However, we also apply for patent term extensions or supplementary protection certificates in some countries. For example, extensions for the patents or supplementary protection certificates on many of our products have been granted in the U.S. and in a number of European countries, compensating in part for delays in obtaining marketing approval.

From time to time, certain individuals or entities may challenge our patents. For a description of our significant pending legal proceedings, see Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Trade Secrets

We also rely on unpatented trade secrets and improvements, unpatented internal know-how and technological innovation. For products manufactured by our third-party contract manufacturers, we have disclosed all necessary aspects of these technologies to enable them to manufacture the products for us. We protect these rights mainly through confidentiality agreements with third-party manufacturers, corporate partners, employees, consultants and vendors. These agreements provide that all confidential information developed or made known to an individual during the course of their relationship with us will be kept confidential and will not be used or disclosed to third parties except in specified circumstances. In the case of employees, the agreements provide that all inventions made by an individual while employed by us will be our exclusive property.

Raw Materials and Manufacturing

We need access to certain raw materials to conduct our clinical trials and manufacture our products. These raw materials are generally available from multiple sources and normally available in quantities adequate to meet the needs of our business. We attempt to manage the risks associated with our supply chain through inventory management, relationship management and the evaluation of alternative sources when feasible.

We own or lease manufacturing facilities to manufacture and distribute certain products and API for clinical and/or commercial uses. As of the end of 2025, these facilities include:

- Foster City, California: We conduct manufacturing process development, analytical method development and formulation and device development activities. We also manufacture and perform quality control testing for API and drug product for our clinical trials.
- La Verne, California: We manufacture AmBisome, perform quality control testing and package and label the majority of our commercial products for distribution to the Americas and the Pacific Rim. We also utilize the La Verne facility for clinical manufacturing of our sterile drug products. We have made investments in the La Verne facility to support the commercial manufacturing of sterile drug substances and other sterile drug products.
- Oceanside, California: We utilize the facility for clinical and commercial retroviral vector manufacturing and process development of our biologics candidates.
- El Segundo, California: We utilize the facility for clinical and commercial manufacturing and processing of our cell therapy products.
- Santa Monica, California: We utilize the facility for clinical manufacturing and processing of our cell therapy products.
- Frederick, Maryland: We utilize the facility for clinical and commercial manufacturing and processing of our cell therapy products.
- Cork and Dublin, Ireland: We utilize the Cork facility for commercial manufacturing, packaging and labeling of our products. We also perform quality control testing, labeling, packaging and final release of many of our products at the Cork facility, which are distributed to the EU and other international markets through our facility in Dublin. We have made investments in clinical drug product manufacturing at the Cork facility.
- Edmonton, Canada: We conduct process development, analytical development and scale-up activities for our clinical development candidates, manufacture and quality control test API for clinical and commercial products, and conduct process development activities to improve existing commercial manufacturing processes.
- Hoofddorp, Netherlands: We utilize the facility for commercial manufacturing and processing of our cell therapy products.

We also depend on contract manufacturing organizations ("CMOs") and contract testing laboratories ("CTLs"), inside and outside of the U.S., to perform manufacturing and testing activities for the majority of our API and drug products. For most of our products, including our HIV products, we use multiple CMOs so that we have both primary and back-up suppliers and manufacturing sites. For our future products, we continue to develop additional manufacturing capabilities and establish additional third-party suppliers to manufacture and test sufficient quantities of our product candidates to undertake clinical trials and to manufacture and test sufficient quantities of any product that is approved for commercial sale.

For more information, see the "Government Regulation" section below and Item 1A. Risk Factors "We may not be able to obtain materials or supplies necessary to conduct clinical trials or to manufacture and sell our products, or we may face manufacturing difficulties, delays or interruptions, including at our third-party manufacturers and corporate partners, which could limit our ability to generate revenues."

Human Capital

Gilead's success depends on the work of its dedicated employees who embrace a shared sense of purpose and a culture of excellence. Our human capital objective is to make Gilead an employer of choice for the best talent in our industry. Gilead's key priorities for human capital management include inclusion, total rewards, safety, and employee development and engagement initiatives and programs. The Compensation and Talent Committee of our Board of Directors oversees our overall human capital management.

Gilead is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to inclusive practices, which are integral to Gilead's culture and business. We believe it is a business imperative to hire the very best talent, understand the patients and communities we serve, and conduct science-based clinical trials focused on patient populations that represent the diseases being studied. We have a long-standing commitment to creating a safe, respectful and welcoming environment for all employees, which aligns with our core values of integrity, inclusion, teamwork, accountability and excellence. Gilead serves a wide range of patients and communities around the world, and they are best supported by a workforce that can understand and innovate to meet their unique needs.

Our inclusion council ("Council") is responsible for governance of our inclusion strategy and our efforts to promote a culture of inclusion, equal opportunity and belonging in a sustainable and compliant way. The Council includes senior executives and leaders from our employee resource groups ("ERGs"). In addition, our ERGs, which are open to all, support employees and aim to raise awareness of different cultures within the workplace. Executive sponsors and leaders of our ERGs contribute to our inclusion efforts through annual planning and collaboration to support our communities inside and outside of Gilead.

As of December 31, 2025, Gilead had approximately 17,000 employees.

For risks associated with our human capital, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Due to the specialized and technical nature of our business, the failure to attract, develop and retain highly qualified personnel could adversely impact us."

Total Rewards

Gilead's Total Rewards portfolio is a competitive, robust package that is designed to optimize our employees' performance and support their wellbeing, allowing them to focus on mission-critical work. Each year, we reassess our Total Rewards package to confirm whether it offers benefits and incentives that align with our total rewards philosophy. Our portfolio (which varies by country and is subject to employee eligibility requirements and legal and regulatory requirements) includes but is not limited to:

- Competitive base salary
- Incentive compensation
- Stock awards
- Employee stock purchase plan
- 401(k) savings plan with a company match that vests immediately
- Health and wellbeing benefits
- Flexible work arrangements
- Flexible spending accounts
- Paid time off
- Paid family leave
- Family support services, including family planning and reproductive health (e.g., fertility, adoption and surrogacy)
- Mental health support, including complex care management
- Health care navigation support
- Cancer support services
- Student loan repayment and tuition assistance
- Employee assistance programs
- Digital wellbeing platform
- Global wellbeing reimbursement

We are a pay-for-performance company and are committed to addressing pay equity. Our employee salaries are informed by market research, and market-based ranges and are assessed annually through performance reviews. Our policy is that compensation decisions are merit-based and made without regard to personal characteristics, such as gender, race, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, genetic information, religion or veteran status. We also conduct an annual pay equity review of employee compensation in an effort to strive to make our pay practices gender- and race-neutral.

To promote employee productivity, we continue to address our employees' needs by providing meaningful benefits, such as wellness benefits that support physical and mental health, and a flexible approach to work arrangements. We believe our flexible work program positions us to be competitive for talent and support employee wellbeing while also creating the collaborative environment and connections that fuel innovation.

Safety

We have a workplace safety, training and security program that focuses on preventing work-related injuries and illnesses and providing a safe and secure environment for our employees. To maintain high safety standards, we offer our employees annual refresher courses and specialized training tailored to specific needs. We also diligently record, analyze and report work-related injuries and illnesses and other health and safety data in compliance with applicable regulatory and legal requirements.

Employee Development and Engagement

Employee development maximizes the potential and performance of each member of our workforce and is critical to achieving our business goals. Gilead offers a number of internal and external professional, management and leadership development training programs to help our employees develop technical, cross-functional and leadership skills and tools to advance their careers. This includes a multi-year approach to support the development of all people leaders at Gilead, recognizing the complexity and challenges of their roles and supporting the impact they can have on the growth and development of all employees. In addition to internal development, employees can receive reimbursement for tuition expenses incurred while pursuing undergraduate, graduate or certificate courses at an accredited college or university or enroll in our standard loan repayment program for education loan repayment assistance.

As we strive to be an employer of choice in our industry, our listening strategy gathers input from our internal and external talent to shape our engagement strategies and programs and measure our progress. In addition to ongoing monitoring of key metrics (e.g., voluntary turnover), we conducted comprehensive reviews of the employee experience in 2025 via surveys, focus groups and benchmarks. The resulting insights play a key role in determining the direction of our culture as well as the company's broader response to emerging developments. For example, in response to previous employee feedback, we implemented multiple enterprise initiatives aimed at improving efficiency and removing barriers to speed of execution. According to scores on targeted items, these efforts have resulted in sizable improvements in those areas of focus in 2025.

Corporate Responsibility

Investing in corporate responsibility is core to our business strategy and reflects our values of accountability, inclusion, teamwork, excellence and integrity. This is in service to our mission to advance global health by providing innovative therapeutics in areas of unmet need in a way that is socially responsible and environmentally sustainable. Gilead's corporate responsibility programs reflect this commitment to our stakeholders. Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") strategy and performance are overseen by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of our Board of Directors and managed by a Corporate Responsibility Committee, which is comprised of leaders from key departments across our company. The Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing ESG issues and, as appropriate, integrating them into our overall business strategy and operations. Additional information about this program and our corporate responsibility highlights are available in Gilead's Responsible Business and Impact Report on Gilead's website at https://www.gilead.com/responsibility/esg.

Our ESG goals are aspirational and may change. Statements regarding these goals and related initiatives are not guarantees or promises that they will be met. For further information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Our aspirations, goals and disclosures related to corporate responsibility matters expose us to numerous risks, including risks to our reputation and stock price."

Seasonality of Operations

Our worldwide product sales do not reflect any significant degree of seasonality in end-user demand. However, in the U.S., fluctuations in wholesaler inventory levels impact our product sales. In recent years, we have observed strong wholesaler and sub-wholesaler purchases of our products in the second half of the year, resulting in inventory draw-down by wholesalers and sub-wholesalers in the subsequent first quarter. Several other factors, including government budgets, annual grant cycles for federal and state funds, adverse changes in economic conditions, increased competition and other buying patterns, also could impact the product sales recorded in a particular quarter. For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "We face challenges in accurately forecasting sales because of the difficulties in predicting demand for our products and fluctuations in purchasing patterns or wholesaler inventories."

Government Regulation

Our operations and activities are subject to extensive regulation by numerous government authorities in the U.S., the EU and other countries, including laws and regulations governing the testing, manufacture, safety, efficacy, labeling, storage, record keeping, approval, advertising and promotion of our products. As a result of these regulations, product development and product approval processes are very expensive and time consuming, which has a significant impact on our capital expenditures and results of operations. The regulatory requirements applicable to drug development and approval are subject to change. Any legal and regulatory changes may impact our operations in the future.

In addition, the current U.S. Presidential administration has indicated that it plans to pursue changes to various regulatory policies from prior administrations, some of which have already started to be implemented. As a result, there is uncertainty as to how these and other potential legal and regulatory changes may impact our business. For example, the administration has taken a number of actions aimed at lowering U.S. drug prices and testing new Medicare and Medicaid payment models. President Trump also has pledged to impose tariffs on pharmaceuticals and other products, some of which have already started to be implemented. These tariffs and retaliatory measures taken by other nations in response may increase our costs and adversely impact the competitiveness of our products outside the U.S. Some of these policy changes may be subject to litigation or other challenge, increasing the uncertainty of their effects on our business. For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Our existing products are subject to pricing and reimbursement pressures from government agencies and other third parties, including required discounts and rebates."

Drug Development Regulation

A country's regulatory agency, such as FDA in the U.S. and EMA and EC in the EU, as well as the national authorities of the EU member states, must approve a drug before it can be sold in the respective country or countries. The general processes for drug development and approval in the U.S. and EU are summarized below. Many other countries, including individual countries within the EU, have similar regulatory structures.

U.S. Drug Development

Preclinical Testing

Before we can test a drug candidate in humans, we must study the drug in laboratory experiments and in animals to generate data to support the drug candidate's potential benefits and safety. We submit this data to FDA in an Investigational New Drug ("IND") application seeking its approval to test the compound in humans.

Clinical Trials

If FDA accepts the IND, the drug candidate can then be studied in human clinical trials to determine if the drug candidate is safe and effective. These clinical trials involve three separate phases that often overlap, can take many years and are very expensive. These three phases, which are subject to considerable regulation, are as follows:

- Phase 1. The drug candidate is given to a small number of healthy human control subjects or patients suffering or at risk from the indicated disease, to test for safety, dose tolerance, pharmacokinetics, metabolism, distribution and excretion.
- Phase 2. The drug candidate is given to a limited patient population to determine the effect of the drug candidate in treating or preventing the disease, the best dose of the drug candidate, and the possible side effects and safety risks of the drug candidate. It is not uncommon for a drug candidate that appears promising in Phase 1 clinical trials to fail in the more rigorous and extensive Phase 2 clinical trials.

- Phase 3. If a drug candidate appears to be effective and have an appropriate safety profile in Phase 2 clinical trials, Phase 3 clinical trials are commenced to confirm those results. Phase 3 clinical trials are conducted over a longer term, involve a significantly larger population, are conducted at numerous sites in different geographic regions and are carefully designed to provide reliable and conclusive data regarding the safety and benefits of a drug candidate. It is not uncommon for a drug candidate that appears promising in Phase 2 clinical trials to fail in the more rigorous and extensive Phase 3 clinical trials.

FDA Approval Process

When we believe that the data from our clinical trials show an acceptable benefit-risk profile, we submit the appropriate filing, usually in the form of a New Drug Application, Biologics License Application or supplemental application, with FDA, seeking approval to sell the drug candidate for a particular use. At FDA's discretion, FDA may hold a public hearing where an independent advisory committee of expert advisors asks additional questions and makes recommendations regarding the drug candidate. This committee makes a recommendation to FDA that is not binding but is generally followed by FDA. If FDA agrees that the drug has met the required level of safety and efficacy for a particular use, it will approve the application and allow us to sell the drug in the U.S. for that use. It is not unusual, however, for FDA to decline to approve an application because it believes that the drug candidate is not safe enough or efficacious enough (i.e., does not have an appropriate benefit-risk profile) or because it does not believe that the data submitted is reliable or conclusive.

At any point in this process, the development of a drug candidate can be stopped for a number of reasons, including safety concerns, lack of treatment benefit or manufacturing issues. We cannot be certain that any clinical trials that we are currently conducting or any that we conduct in the future will be completed successfully or within any specified time period. We may choose, or FDA may require us, to delay or suspend our clinical trials at any time if it appears that patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk or if the drug candidate does not appear to have sufficient treatment benefit.

Even after approving a drug, FDA may also require Phase 4 non-registrational studies to explore scientific questions to further characterize safety and efficacy during commercial use of our drug. FDA may also require us to provide additional data or information, improve our manufacturing processes, procedures or facilities or may require extensive surveillance to monitor the safety or benefits of our product candidates if it determines that our filing does not contain adequate evidence of the safety and benefits of the drug. In addition, even if FDA approves a drug, it could limit the uses of the drug. FDA can withdraw approvals if it does not believe that we are complying with regulatory standards or if concerns about the safety or efficacy are uncovered or occur after approval.

In addition to obtaining FDA approval for each drug, we obtain FDA approval of the manufacturing facilities for any drug we sell, including those of companies who manufacture our drugs for us. All of these facilities are subject to periodic inspections by FDA. FDA must also approve foreign establishments that manufacture products to be sold in the U.S. and these facilities are subject to periodic regulatory inspection. Our manufacturing facilities located in California also must be licensed by the State of California in compliance with local regulatory requirements. Our manufacturing facilities in Canada, Ireland and Netherlands also must obtain local licenses and permits in compliance with local regulatory requirements.

FDA may employ one of several tools to facilitate and expedite the development and review of a drug, including Fast Track designation, Breakthrough Therapy designation, Accelerated Approval designation and Priority Review designation. Fast Track designation is designed to facilitate the development and review of a drug that treats a serious condition and fills an unmet medical need. Breakthrough Therapy designation is designed to expedite the development and review of a drug that treats a serious condition where preliminary clinical evidence demonstrates substantial improvement over available therapies. Accelerated Approval of a drug may be granted by FDA where the drug treats a serious condition, fills an unmet medical need and has been studied for safety and efficacy. Priority Review designation means FDA's goal is to take action on an application within six months of filing. FDA may grant Priority Review designation to a drug that would provide significant improvement in the safety or effectiveness of a treatment, diagnosis or prevention of a serious condition.

EU Drug Development

In the EU, our products are subject to a variety of EU and EU member state regulations governing clinical trials, commercial sales and distribution. We are required to obtain a marketing authorization in the EU before we can market our medicinal products on the relevant market. The conduct of clinical trials in the EU is governed by, among others, Regulation (EU) No. 536/2014, Directive 2005/28/EC and the ICH Good Clinical Practice guidelines. These impose legal and regulatory obligations that are similar to those provided in applicable U.S. laws. The conduct of clinical trials in the EU must be approved by the competent authorities of each EU member states in which the clinical trials take place, and a positive opinion must be obtained from the relevant Ethics Committee in the relevant member state. Regulation (EU) No. 536/2014, which entered into application in January 2022 and became fully applicable in January 2025, requires that clinical trial applications and related information and data be submitted through the Clinical Trials Information System, a coordinated system that supports submission, assessment and oversight of all clinical trials in the EU.

Marketing authorization holders, manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and distributors of medicinal products placed on the market in the EU are required to comply with a number of regulatory requirements including pharmacovigilance, manufacturing compliance and the requirement to obtain manufacturing, import and/or distribution licenses issued by the competent authorities of the EU member states. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to the imposition of civil, criminal or administrative sanctions, including suspension of marketing or manufacturing authorizations.

Manufacturing Regulation

The manufacturing process for pharmaceutical products is highly regulated, and regulators may shut down or impose severe restrictions on manufacturing facilities that they observe are not complying with regulations. We, our CMOs, our CTLs and our corporate partners are subject to current Good Manufacturing Practices ("cGMP"), which are extensive regulations governing manufacturing processes, stability testing, record keeping and quality standards as defined by FDA and EMA. Similar regulations are in effect in other jurisdictions. Suppliers of key components and materials must be named in the new drug application or marketing authorization application filed with the regulatory authority for any product candidate for which we are seeking marketing approval, and significant delays can occur if the qualification of a new supplier is required. Even after our facilities or a third-party supplier is qualified by the regulatory authority, time, money and effort must continue to be expended in the area of production and quality control to maintain full compliance with cGMP. Our manufacturing operations and third-party suppliers are subject to regular periodic inspections by regulatory authorities following initial approval.

For our cell therapy products, we are required by FDA to comply with the Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy program, which includes educating and certifying medical personnel regarding the therapy procedures and the potential side effect profile of our therapy, such as the potential adverse side effects related to cytokine release syndrome and neurologic toxicities. Additionally, we are required to maintain a complex chain of identity and custody with respect to patient material as such material moves to the manufacturing facilities, through the manufacturing process, and back to the patient.

Pricing and Reimbursement Regulation

Health insurers, including government health authorities, generally provide reimbursement for the cost of our products and related treatments and medical services in the markets where we sell. In the U.S., the EU and other significant or potentially significant markets for our products and product candidates, government authorities limit or regulate the price of medical products and services. A significant portion of our sales of the majority of our products are subject to substantial discounts from their list prices, including rebates to Medicare and Medicaid agencies or discounts to covered entities under Section 340B of the Public Health Service Act ("340B"). As a result, the price increases we implement from time to time on certain products may have a limited effect on our net product sales in certain markets. In addition, standard reimbursement structures may not adequately reimburse for innovative therapies.

For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Our existing products are subject to pricing and reimbursement pressures from government agencies and other third parties, including required discounts and rebates" and "We face challenges in accurately forecasting sales because of the difficulties in predicting demand for our products and fluctuations in purchasing patterns or wholesaler inventories."

Health Care Fraud and Abuse / Anti-Bribery Regulation

We are subject to various U.S. federal and state laws pertaining to health care "fraud and abuse," including anti-kickback laws and false claim laws. Anti-kickback laws make it illegal for a prescription drug manufacturer to knowingly and willingly solicit, offer, receive or pay any remuneration in exchange for, or to induce, the referral of business reimbursed by a federal healthcare program, including the purchase or prescription of a particular drug. False claims laws generally prohibit anyone from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment by federal and certain state payers (including Medicare and Medicaid), or knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim. In addition, FDA regulates written and verbal communications about our products. In addition to federal law, states also have consumer protection and false claims laws. Due to the breadth of the statutory provisions and the attention being given to them by law enforcement authorities, our sales, marketing, patient support, medical, clinical and public affairs activities may be subject to scrutiny under these laws. For example, recently there has been enhanced scrutiny by government enforcement authorities of company-sponsored patient assistance programs, including co-pay assistance programs and manufacturer donations to third-party charities that provide such assistance, reimbursement support offerings, clinical education programs and promotional speaker programs. Similarly, in Europe, interactions between pharmaceutical companies and physicians are subject to strict laws, regulations, industry self-regulation codes of conduct and physicians' codes of professional conduct, as applicable, including the EU member states anti-corruption laws and the UK Bribery Act 2010.

In addition, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Our policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws. We operate in parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree. In certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices or may require us to interact with doctors and hospitals, some of which may be state controlled, in a manner that is different than local custom.

We have implemented trainings and programs geared toward compliance with these laws. Violations of fraud and abuse laws or anti-bribery laws may be punishable by criminal and/or civil sanctions, including fines and civil monetary penalties, as well as the possibility of exclusion from federal health care programs (including Medicare and Medicaid). Violations can also lead to the imposition of a Corporate Integrity Agreement or similar government oversight program, even if we disagree with the government's perspective that we have violated any rules or guidance.

For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "We are impacted by evolving laws, regulations and legislative or regulatory actions applicable to the healthcare industry."

Environmental Regulation

We are subject to a number of laws and regulations that require compliance with federal, state and local regulations for the protection of the environment. The evolving legal and regulatory landscape around climate change has resulted in new requirements enacted to prevent, mitigate or adapt to the implications of climate change. These regulations, which can differ across jurisdictions, subject us to many transition risks, including, for example, new or expanded carbon pricing or taxes, increased compliance costs, restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions, investment in new technologies, increased carbon disclosure and transparency, investments in data gathering and reporting systems, upgrades of facilities to meet new building codes and the redesign of utility systems, which could increase the company's operating costs, including the cost of electricity and energy. For example, many nations, particularly in the EU, have communicated plans to decarbonize their healthcare systems and achieve net zero emissions by 2050, which may require us to incur material costs in order to do so. Failure to sufficiently decarbonize or comply with climate-related requirements may impede our ability to operate in certain geographies and negatively affect our business. Our suppliers and third-party manufacturers and corporate partners face similar transition risks that could have an adverse effect on our business.

While costs related to compliance with environmental regulations cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not currently anticipate that these costs will have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position.

For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors "Climate change and related natural disasters, as well as legal, regulatory, or market measures to address climate change, can negatively affect our business and operations."

Other Information

We are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"). Therefore, we file periodic reports, proxy and information statements and other information with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). SEC maintains a website (www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with SEC.

Our website is www.gilead.com. Through a link on the "Investors" page of our website (under the "Financials - SEC Filings" section), we make available the following filings free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to SEC: our Annual Reports on Form 10-K; Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q; Current Reports on Form 8-K; and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Website references are provided throughout this document for convenience. The content on the referenced websites does not constitute a part of and is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our Executive Officers and Directors

The following tables list our executive officers and directors as of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Executive Officers

Name	Age	Position
Daniel P. O'Day	61	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Dietmar Berger	63	Chief Medical Officer
Andrew D. Dickinson	56	Chief Financial Officer
Johanna Mercier	56	Chief Commercial and Corporate Affairs Officer
Keeley M. Cain Wettan	51	Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Legal and Compliance

Directors

Name	Age	Principal Occupation or Employment
Daniel P. O'Day, Chairman	61	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Gilead Sciences, Inc.
Anthony Welters, Lead Independent Director	70	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, CINQ Care Inc.
Jacqueline K. Barton, Ph.D.	73	Professor Emerita, California Institute of Technology
Jeffrey A. Bluestone, Ph.D.	72	Former President and Chief Executive Officer, Sonoma Biotherapeutics, Inc.
Sandra J. Horning, M.D.	77	Retired Chief Medical Officer, Roche, Inc.
Kelly A. Kramer	58	Retired Chief Financial Officer, Cisco Systems, Inc.
Ted W. Love, M.D.	66	Former Chair of Board of Directors, Biotechnology Innovation Organization
Harish Manwani	72	Senior Operating Partner, Blackstone Inc.
Javier J. Rodriguez	55	Chief Executive Officer, DaVita Inc.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the following discussion of material risks, events and uncertainties that make an investment in us speculative or risky in addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. A manifestation of any of the following risks and uncertainties could, in circumstances we may or may not be able to accurately predict, materially and adversely affect our business and operations, growth, reputation (including the commercial or scientific reputation of our products), prospects, product pipeline and sales, operating and financial results, financial condition, cash flows, liquidity and stock price. We note these factors for investors as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. It is not possible to predict or identify all such factors; our operations could also be affected by factors, events or uncertainties that are not presently known to us or that we currently do not consider to present significant risks to our operations. Therefore, you should not consider the following risks to be a complete statement of all the potential risks or uncertainties that we face. Moreover, some of the factors, events and contingencies discussed below may have occurred in the past, but the disclosures below are not representations as to whether or not the factors, events or contingencies have occurred in the past, and instead reflect our beliefs and opinions as to the factors, events or contingencies that could materially and adversely affect us in the future.

Product and Commercialization Risks

Certain of our products subject us to additional or heightened risks.

HIV

We receive a substantial portion of our revenue from sales of our products for the treatment and prevention of HIV infection. We may be unable to sustain or increase sales of our HIV products for any number of reasons, including market share gains by competitive products, including generics, or the inability to introduce new HIV medications necessary to remain competitive. In such case, we may need to scale back our operations, including our future drug development and spending on research and development ("R&D") efforts.

Cell Therapy

Advancing a novel and personalized therapy, such as Yescarta or Tecartus, which are chimeric antigen receptor ("CAR") T-cell therapies, creates significant challenges, including:

- developing and maintaining a robust and reliable process for engineering a patient's T cells in our facilities and infusing them back into the patient;
- conditioning patients with chemotherapy in advance of administering our therapy, which may increase the risk of adverse side effects; and
- securing sufficient supply of other medications to manage side effects, such as tocilizumab and corticosteroids, which may not be available in sufficient quantities, may not adequately control the side effects and/or may have detrimental impacts on the efficacy of cell therapy.

In addition, future cell therapy products may be subject to a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy ("REMS"), which is a drug safety program that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") may require for certain drugs. For example, until June 2025, Yescarta and Tecartus were subject to a REMS requirement to manage the risks of cytokine release syndrome and neurologic toxicities, which required a certification process for hospitals and clinics that dispense the products.

The use of engineered T cells as a potential cancer treatment is a recent development and may not be broadly accepted by physicians, patients, hospitals, cancer treatment centers, payers and others in the medical community. For example, in January 2024, FDA instituted a class labeling change for all approved CAR T-cell therapies, including a "boxed warning" about the possible risk of secondary T-cell malignancies in patients treated with CAR T-cell therapy. For challenges related to the reimbursement of Yescarta and Tecartus, see also **"**Our existing products are subject to pricing and reimbursement pressures from government agencies and other third parties, including required discounts and rebates."

We rely on third-party sites to collect patients' white blood cells, known as apheresis centers, as well as shippers, couriers, and hospitals for the logistical collection of patients' white blood cells and ultimate delivery of Yescarta and Tecartus to patients. Disruptions or difficulties at these vendors could result in product loss and regulatory action. Apheresis centers may also decline to participate in our quality certification process, or we may be unable to complete such certification in a timely manner or at all, which could delay or constrain our manufacturing and commercialization efforts.

We also face risks related to our in-house CAR T-cell therapy manufacturing facilities in California, Maryland and the Netherlands, spanning process development, vector manufacturing, clinical trial production and commercial product manufacturing. Quality, reliability and speed are critical in cell therapy manufacturing to quickly and safely deliver our cell therapies to patients. Any delays or quality issues with our manufacturing operations could adversely affect our business and

damage our reputation. In addition, we may not be able to sufficiently increase manufacturing network capacity to meet growing demand.

Our success depends on developing and commercializing new products or expanding the indications for existing products.

If we are unable to launch commercially successful new products or new indications for existing products, including approval for earlier lines of therapy, our business will be adversely impacted. The launch of commercially successful products is necessary to grow our business, cover our substantial R&D expenses, and offset revenue losses when existing products lose market share due to factors such as competition and loss of patent exclusivity. There are many difficulties and uncertainties inherent in drug development and the introduction of new products. The product development cycle is characterized by significant investments of resources, long lead times and unpredictable outcomes due to the nature of developing medicines for human use. We expend significant time and resources on our product pipeline as well as on preparations for potential commercial launch without any assurance that we will recoup our investments or that our efforts will be commercially successful. A high rate of failure is inherent in the discovery and development of new products, and failure can occur at any point in the process, including late in the process after substantial investment. Such failures have had, and may have in the future, a negative impact on our business and financial results, including as a result of our inability to recover R&D, clinical trial, acquisition-related and other expenses incurred in connection with the development of and launch preparations for our product candidates. For example, we enter into commitments to purchase materials and supplies in anticipation of the potential manufacture and sale of new product candidates, and if the development, approval or launch of these product candidates is delayed or otherwise unsuccessful, we may experience excess inventory that needs to be written down, losses on firm commitments to purchase inventory, or other related costs and expenses resulting from such commitments.

Additionally, we face public attention and scrutiny related to the complex decisions we make concerning the pricing, global supply and distribution, allocation and intellectual property of our commercialized products, as well as other factors that may contribute to patient access to our medicines, all of which may adversely affect our business and our corporate reputation.

We face challenges in accurately forecasting sales because of the difficulties in predicting demand for our products and fluctuations in purchasing patterns or wholesaler inventories.

We may be unable to accurately predict demand for our products as demand depends on a number of factors. If we do not accurately forecast demand or manufacture products at levels to align with actual demand, then we may experience product shortages or build excess inventory that may need to be written off. For example, product demand may be adversely affected if physicians do not see the benefit of our products. Additionally, uptake of new products may not materialize as expected, or at all in the case of unsuccessful product candidates. For example, Veklury sales generally reflect COVID-19 related rates and severity of infections and hospitalizations, as well as the availability, uptake and effectiveness of vaccines and alternative treatments for COVID-19, and future sales in the short- and long-term remain uncertain.

Additionally, the non-retail sector in the U.S., which includes government institutions, including state AIDS Drug Assistance Programs, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, correctional facilities and large health maintenance organizations, tends to be less consistent in terms of buying patterns and often causes quarter-over-quarter fluctuations that do not mirror actual patient demand for our products. Federal and state budget pressures, as well as the annual grant cycles for federal and state funds, may cause purchasing patterns to not reflect patient demand for our products. We expect to continue to experience fluctuations in the purchasing patterns of our non-retail customers. In light of the budget crises faced by many European countries, we have observed variations in purchasing patterns induced by cost containment measures in Europe. We believe these measures have caused some government agencies and other purchasers to reduce inventory of our products in the distribution channels, and we may continue to see this trend in the future.

We sell and distribute most of our products in the U.S. exclusively through the wholesaler/distributor channel. Historically, approximately 90% of our gross product sales in the U.S. have been to three wholesalers—Cardinal Health, Inc., Cencora, Inc. and McKesson Corporation—and their specialty distributor affiliates. The U.S. wholesalers and distributors with whom we have entered into inventory management agreements make estimates to determine end-user demand and may not be accurate in matching their inventory levels to actual end-user demand. As a result, changes in inventory levels held by those wholesalers and distributors can cause our operating results to fluctuate unexpectedly if our sales to these wholesalers and distributors do not match end-user demand. In addition, inventory is held at retail and specialty pharmacies and other non-wholesaler/distributor locations with whom we have no inventory management agreements and no control over buying patterns. Adverse changes in economic conditions, increased competition or other factors may cause retail and specialty pharmacies to reduce their inventories of our products, which would reduce their orders from wholesalers and distributors and, consequently, the wholesalers' and distributors' orders from us, even if end-user demand has not changed. In addition, we have observed that strong wholesaler/distributor and sub-wholesaler/distributor purchases of our products in the second half of the year typically results in inventory draw-down by wholesalers/distributors and sub-wholesalers/distributors in the subsequent first quarter. As inventory in the distribution channel fluctuates from quarter to quarter, we may continue to see fluctuations in our earnings and a mismatch between prescription demand for our products and our revenues.

We face significant competition from global pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, specialized pharmaceutical firms and generic drug manufacturers.

New branded or generic products entering major markets affect our ability to maintain pricing and market share. Our products compete with other available products based primarily on efficacy, safety, tolerability, acceptance by doctors, ease of patient compliance, ease of use, price, insurance and other reimbursement coverage, distribution and marketing. A number of companies, including large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and specialized pharmaceutical firms acting either independently or together with other such companies, are pursuing the development of products and technologies that may be competitive with our existing products or research programs. Furthermore, academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private organizations conducting research may seek patent protection or may establish collaborative arrangements for competitive products or programs. We may be adversely impacted if any of these competitors gain market share as a result of new technologies, commercialization strategies or otherwise.

Our existing products are subject to pricing and reimbursement pressures from government agencies and other third parties, including required discounts and rebates.

Successful commercialization of our products depends, in part, on the availability and amount of third-party payer reimbursement for our products and related treatments and medical services in the markets where we sell our products. As our products mature, pricing pressures from private insurers and government payers often result in a reduction of the net product prices.

Legislative and regulatory actions affecting government prescription drug procurement and reimbursement programs occur relatively frequently. We may be adversely impacted by any such legislative and regulatory actions, though it is difficult to predict the impact, if any, on the use and reimbursement of our products.

In the U.S., the European Union ("EU") and other significant or potentially significant markets for our products and product candidates, government authorities and third-party payers are increasingly attempting to limit or regulate the price of medical products and services. The volume of drug pricing-related legislation and administrative action has dramatically increased in recent years, including:

- U.S. Congress has enacted laws requiring manufacturer refunds on certain amounts of discarded drug from single-use vials and eliminating the existing cap on Medicaid rebate amounts beginning in 2024.
- U.S. Congress has enacted the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ("IRA"), which, among other changes, (1) requires the Department of Health and Human Services to "negotiate" Medicare prices for certain drugs (starting with 10 drugs in 2026, adding 15 drugs in 2027 and 2028, and adding 20 drugs in 2029 and subsequent years), which could also affect the Medicaid rebate obligations and the ceiling prices charged to covered entities under Section 340B of the Public Health Service Act ("340B") if such prices are lower than the Medicaid Best Price and reduce the Average Sales Price and associated Medicare reimbursement rate for products reimbursed under Medicare Part B; (2) imposes an inflation-based rebate on Medicare Part B utilization starting in 2023 and Part D utilization beginning October 1, 2022; and (3) restructures the Medicare Part D benefit to cap out-of-pocket expenses for Part D beneficiaries beginning in 2024 and, effective January 1, 2025, increases Part D plans' contributions in the catastrophic coverage phase and increases manufacturers' discount contributions across coverage phases such that manufacturers must pay a 10% discount in the initial coverage phase and a 20% discount in the catastrophic phase on drugs utilized by all Part D beneficiaries, including low income subsidy patients. In January 2026, the Department of Health and Human Services selected Biktarvy for Medicare negotiation of Medicare prices that will be effective beginning in 2028, and more of our products may be selected in the future. We continue to evaluate the potential impact of the IRA on our business, but we anticipate that the negotiated Medicare price will be substantially lower than the price we currently charge in Medicare and may also lead to increased rebates we owe Medicaid agencies and reduced ceiling prices charged to 340B covered entities. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") has issued a number of guidance documents governing certain aspects of the IRA, but it remains unclear how certain provisions of the IRA are being implemented due to lack of full transparency. Additional guidance, legislation or rulemaking may be issued that could change the scope or implementation of the IRA. In addition, multiple manufacturers and trade organizations have challenged the Medicare negotiation provisions of the IRA, and additional legal challenges may be filed in the future. While the full impact of the IRA on our business and the pharmaceutical industry remains uncertain at this time, we anticipate that the IRA will increase our payment obligations under the redesigned Part D discount program, limit the prices we can charge for our products, and increase the rebates we must provide government programs for our products, thereby reducing our profitability and negatively impacting our financial results.
- U.S. Congress has enacted the One Big Beautiful Bill ("OBBB") Act, which made several changes to the Medicaid program, such as imposing Medicaid work requirements and imposing stricter eligibility and enrollment standards. Most of these policies will take effect in 2027. In addition, the OBBB Act did not extend the availability of enhanced premium subsidies, which subsidize patient premiums for Affordable Care Act ("ACA") health insurance exchange

plans and expired at the end of 2025. If these subsidies are not reinstated, it is possible that patient enrollment in ACA exchange plans could substantially decrease. These changes, individually or in combination, could decrease health insurance coverage for patients taking our medicines, potentially disrupt access to our medicines for some individuals and negatively impact our financial results.

- Many state legislatures are considering, or have already enacted, legislation that seeks to indirectly or directly regulate pharmaceutical drug pricing, such as requiring manufacturers to publicly report proprietary pricing information, creating drug affordability review boards, establishing drug payment limits, and encouraging the use of generic drugs. A finding that one of our products is unaffordable could lead to legislative action to designate an upper limit on the amount certain purchasers and payors can pay for our products. These initiatives and such other legislation may cause added pricing pressures on our products, and the resulting impact on our business is uncertain at this time.
- Many countries outside the U.S., including the EU member states, have established complex and lengthy procedures to obtain price approvals and coverage reimbursement and periodically review their pricing and reimbursement decisions. The outcome of these reviews is unpredictable and may adversely affect the pricing and reimbursement of our medical products in the EU. Price reductions in one EU member state could affect pricing in others and negatively impact our financial results.
- U.S. Department of Commerce initiated an investigation on imports of pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical ingredients, which may result in the current U.S. Presidential administration taking actions to impose potential tariffs or importation quotas in the pharmaceutical industry that could increase our manufacturing costs and adversely impact our supply chain resiliency and business competitiveness. For example, in September 2025, the U.S. Presidential administration announced plans to impose up to 100% tariffs on imported branded or patented pharmaceuticals, subject to certain exceptions. The specific impact remains uncertain at this time and is subject to the timing, scope and duration of any tariffs and actions imposed as well as broader tariffs and actions outside of the pharmaceutical industry.
- The current U.S. Presidential administration has indicated that it plans to pursue additional policies aimed at lowering prescription drug costs. The administration has issued multiple executive orders and statements that illustrate the intent to require pharmaceutical manufacturers to offer U.S. prices based on most favored-nation ("MFN") lowest prices and that direct specified agency heads to take certain actions if significant progress towards such MFN prices is not achieved. In July 2025, the President sent letters to Gilead and other pharmaceutical manufacturers outlining the steps the President believes pharmaceutical manufacturers must take to bring down the prices of prescription drugs in the U.S. to match the MFN price offered in other developed nations. The administration has announced agreements with certain manufacturers, including Gilead, around these issues and has stated that it has paused the implementation of tariffs on pharmaceuticals to allow for negotiation of agreements with additional manufacturers. In December 2025, Gilead reached an agreement with the administration to (1) pause the imposition of Section 232 tariffs on Gilead for three years, (2) implement MFN prices in Medicaid for select existing and future launched products, (3) set a new direct-to-patient price for Epclusa and (4) return a portion of increased international revenues to the U.S. if the U.S. government is successful in increasing drug prices abroad. In addition, the administration announced several demonstration projects that would implement MFN pricing for certain Medicare Part B and Part D drugs through manufacturer inflation rebates based on utilization. The administration also recently called on Congress to enact legislation codifying the administration's MFN deals, which are in part being effectuated under the GENErating cost Reductions fOr U.S. Medicaid (GENEROUS) Model. The specifics of these proposals and policies are evolving, and as a result, there is uncertainty as to how these and other potential legal and regulatory changes may impact our business.
- Actions by the current U.S. Presidential administration to reorganize federal health agencies or reduce or pause funding for domestic and international HIV treatment and prevention programs and grants, such as the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) grants for HIV prevention, may adversely impact our business. Some of these initiatives may be subject to litigation or other challenge, increasing the uncertainty of their effects on our business.

A substantial portion of our product sales is subject to significant discounts from list price, including rebates that we may be required to pay state Medicaid agencies and discounts provided to covered entities under 340B. Changes to the 340B program or the Medicaid program at the federal or state level could have a material adverse effect on our business. For example, changes to the calculation of rebates under the Medicaid program could substantially increase our Medicaid rebate obligations and decrease the prices we charge 340B-covered entities. In addition, the continued growth of the 340B program has had the unintended consequence of an increasingly out of scope percentage of sales at deeply discounted 340B prices due, in part, to pervasive violations of the program's diversion and duplicate discount prohibitions. Detecting and remedying these program integrity violations is challenging.

In March 2022, we implemented a contract pharmacy integrity initiative for our branded hepatitis C virus ("HCV") products. This integrity initiative does not involve any products from Asegua Therapeutics LLC. Our integrity initiative requires covered entities that enter into 340B bill to/ship to arrangements with contract pharmacies for our branded HCV products to provide claims level data for units dispensed from such contract pharmacies; covered entities without an in-house pharmacy that choose not to participate in the initiative can designate a single contract pharmacy for shipment. Certain manufacturers that have implemented other contract pharmacy integrity programs have received enforcement letters from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") asserting that those programs violate the 340B statute, have been referred to the HHS Office of Inspector General for assessment of civil monetary penalties, and have been subject to administrative dispute resolution proceedings brought on behalf of covered entities. Some of these manufacturers are challenging HHS's position in litigation. The U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the District of Columbia Circuit have held that HHS's enforcement actions are unlawful, and a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit is pending. A growing number of states have also enacted laws requiring manufacturers to provide 340B pricing through contract pharmacy arrangements, and additional states may adopt similar laws; we believe these laws, which are being challenged in ongoing litigation, are invalid but we have carved out covered entities in certain states from our integrity initiative while litigation challenging these laws proceeds. We also believe that our integrity initiative complies with the requirements of the 340B statute. However, additional legal or legislative developments with respect to the 340B program, including potential litigation with HHS or other stakeholders, may negatively impact our ability to implement or continue our integrity initiative.

In addition, standard reimbursement structures do not always adequately reimburse for innovative therapies. For example, CMS established a severity-adjusted diagnosis-related group ("DRG") 018 for Medicare inpatient reimbursement of CAR T-cell products such as Yescarta and Tecartus. While the DRG has a significantly higher base payment amount than the prior DRG 016, the payment available may not be sufficient to reimburse some hospitals for their cost of care for patients receiving Yescarta and Tecartus. When reimbursement is not aligned well to account for treatment costs, Medicare beneficiaries may be denied access as this misalignment could impact the willingness of some hospitals to offer the therapy and of doctors to recommend the therapy. Additionally, in the EU, there are barriers to reimbursement in individual countries that could limit the uptake of Yescarta and Tecartus.

Moreover, we estimate the rebates we will be required to pay in connection with sales during a particular quarter based on claims data from prior quarters. In the U.S., actual rebate claims are typically made by payers one to three quarters in arrears. Actual claims and payments may vary significantly from our estimates.

We may experience adverse impacts resulting from the importation of our products from lower price markets or the distribution of illegally diverted or counterfeit versions of our products.

Prices for our products are based on local market economics and competition and sometimes differ from country to country. Our sales in countries with relatively higher prices may be reduced if products can be imported and resold into those countries from lower price markets. For example, in January 2024, FDA authorized Florida's proposed program to import prescription drugs from Canada, and U.S. sales may be adversely affected if Florida meets the additional requirements set by FDA in its authorization. We have entered into agreements with generic drug manufacturers as well as licensing agreements with the Medicines Patent Pool, a United Nations-backed public health organization, which allow generic drug manufacturers to manufacture generic versions of certain of our products for distribution in certain low- and middle-income countries. We may be adversely affected if any generic versions of our products, whether or not produced and/or distributed under these agreements, are exported to the U.S., the EU or markets with higher prices.

In the EU, we are required to permit products purchased in one EU member state to be sold in another member state. Purchases of our products in member states where our selling prices are relatively low for resale in member states in which our selling prices are relatively high can affect the inventory level held by our wholesalers and can cause the relative sales levels in the various countries to fluctuate from quarter to quarter and not reflect the actual consumer demand in any given quarter.

Additionally, diverted products may be used in countries where they have not been approved and patients may source the diverted products outside the legitimate supply chain. These diverted products may be handled, shipped and stored inappropriately, which may affect the quality and/or efficacy of the products and could harm patients and adversely impact us.

We are also aware of the existence of various suppliers around the world that, without Gilead's authorization, purport to source our products and generic versions of our products and sell them for use in countries where those products have not been approved. As a result, patients may be at risk of taking unapproved medications that may not be what they purport to be, may not have the potency they claim to have or may contain harmful substances, which could harm patients and adversely impact us.

Further, third parties have illegally distributed and sold, and may continue to illegally distribute and sell, illegally diverted and counterfeit versions of our medicines, which do not meet the rigorous quality standards of our manufacturing and supply chain. For example, as part of a U.S. civil enforcement lawsuit, we seized thousands of bottles of Gilead-labeled medication with counterfeit supply chain documentation. Our investigation revealed that unauthorized pharmaceutical distributors sold counterfeit Gilead medicine to independent pharmacies nationwide.

Illegally diverted and counterfeit versions of Gilead-branded medicines exist and may pose a serious risk to patient health and safety. Our actions to stop or prevent the distribution and sale of illegally diverted and counterfeit versions of our medicines around the world may be costly and unsuccessful, which may adversely affect patients and our reputation and business, including our product revenues and financial results.

Product Development and Supply Chain Risks

We face risks in our clinical trials, including the potential for unfavorable results, delays in anticipated timelines and disruption.

We are required to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of product candidates that we develop for each intended use through extensive preclinical studies and clinical trials. The results from these studies do not always accurately predict results in later, large-scale clinical trials. Even successfully completed large-scale clinical trials may not result in marketable products.

We face numerous risks and uncertainties with our clinical trials that could result in delays or prevent completion of the development and approval of our product candidates, including challenges in clinical trial protocol design, our ability to enroll patients in clinical trials, the possibility of unfavorable or inadequate trial results to support further development of our product candidates, including failure to meet a trial's primary endpoint, safety issues arising from our clinical trials, and the need to modify or delay our clinical trials or to perform additional trials. For example, in January 2024, we announced that our Phase 3 EVOKE-01 study evaluating sacituzumab govitecan-hziy ("SG") did not meet its primary endpoint of overall survival in previously treated metastatic non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC"), which resulted in us recording an impairment charge during the three months ended March 31, 2024 (for more information, see Note 8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). In November 2025, we also announced that our Phase 3 ASCENT-07 study evaluating SG as a first-line treatment post-endocrine therapy in hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative ("HR+/HER2-") metastatic breast cancer patients did not meet the primary endpoint of progression-free survival. While this information did not result in an impairment of the associated finite-lived intangible asset related to Trodelvy, potential future adverse changes in estimated Trodelvy revenues could negatively impact our results of operations and result in impairment charges in future periods.

As a result, we may be unable to successfully complete our clinical trials on our anticipated timelines, or at all. Based on trial results, it is possible that FDA and other regulatory authorities do not approve our product candidates, or that any market approvals include significant limitations on the products' use. Additionally, products and indications approved under accelerated approval pathways may be subject to withdrawal where confirmatory studies are unsuccessful. In addition, clinical trials involving our commercial products can raise new safety issues for our existing products, which could adversely impact our business. Further, we have in the past and we may in the future make a strategic decision to discontinue development of our product candidates, including but not limited to situations where we believe commercialization will be difficult relative to other opportunities in our pipeline. Therefore, our product candidates may never be successfully commercialized, and we may be unable to recoup the significant R&D, clinical trial, acquisition-related and other expenses incurred. We expect to spend significant time and resources on our clinical trial activities without any assurance that we will recoup our investments or that our efforts will be commercially successful.

There are also risks associated with the use of third parties in our clinical trial activities. We extensively outsource our clinical trial activities and usually perform only a small portion of the start-up activities in-house. We rely on third-party contract research organizations ("CROs") to perform most of our clinical studies, including document preparation, site identification, screening and preparation, pre-study visits, training, program management, patient enrollment, ongoing monitoring, site management and bioanalysis. Many important aspects of the services performed for us by the CROs are not within our direct control. If there is any dispute or disruption in our relationships with our CROs, including as a result of legislative or regulatory actions (such as the recently enacted BIOSECURE Act in the U.S.), our clinical trials and regulatory submissions may be delayed and our costs may increase. Moreover, in our regulatory submissions, we rely on the quality and validity of the clinical work performed by our CROs and investigators at the clinical trial sites. If any of their processes, methodologies or results were determined to be invalid, inadequate or in violation of Good Clinical Practices and related regulations, our own clinical data and results and related regulatory approvals may be adversely affected.

We may not be able to obtain materials or supplies necessary to conduct clinical trials or to manufacture and sell our products, or we may face manufacturing difficulties, delays or interruptions, including at our third-party manufacturers and corporate partners, which could limit our ability to generate revenues.

We need access to certain materials and supplies to conduct our clinical trials and to manufacture and sell our products. If we are unable to purchase enough of these materials and supplies or find suitable alternatives in a timely manner, our development efforts for our product candidates may be delayed or our ability to manufacture and sell our products could be limited.

Suppliers of key components and materials must be named in the new drug/biologics application or marketing authorization application filed with the regulatory authority for any product candidate for which we are seeking marketing approval, and significant delays can occur if the qualification of a new supplier is required. Our products, which are manufactured and tested at our own facilities or by third-party contract manufacturing organizations ("CMOs"), third-party contract testing laboratories ("CTLs") and corporate partners, are the result of complex, highly regulated manufacturing processes. We depend on CMOs, CTLs and corporate partners to perform manufacturing and testing activities effectively and on a timely basis for the majority of our active pharmaceutical ingredients and drug products. These third parties are independent entities subject to their own unique operational and financial risks that are out of our control. Some of our products and the materials that we utilize in our operations are manufactured and/or tested by only one supplier or at only one facility, which we may not be able to replace in a timely manner and on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We and our CMOs, CTLs and corporate partners are subject to current Good Manufacturing Practices ("cGMP"), which are extensive regulations governing manufacturing processes, release and stability testing, recordkeeping and quality standards as defined by FDA and European Medicines Agency ("EMA"), as well as comparable regulations in other jurisdictions. Manufacturing operations are also subject to routine inspections by regulatory agencies. Even after a supplier is qualified by the regulatory authority, the supplier must continue to expend time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain full compliance with cGMP. If, as a result of these inspections, a regulatory authority determines that the equipment, facilities, laboratories or processes do not comply with applicable regulations and conditions of product approval, the regulatory authority may suspend the manufacturing operations. There can be no assurance that we or our CMOs, CTLs or other corporate partners will be able to remedy any deficiencies cited by FDA or other regulatory agencies in their inspections. Further, there is risk that regulatory agencies in other countries where marketing applications are pending will undertake similar additional reviews or apply a heightened standard of review, which could delay the regulatory approvals for products in those countries.

A significant portion of the raw materials and intermediates in the manufacturing of our products and product candidates are supplied by third-party suppliers, manufacturers and corporate partners outside of the U.S. As a result, any geopolitical or economic factors in a specific country or region, including any new, or changes in or interpretations of existing law, trade regulations, or compliance requirements (such as the recently enacted BIOSECURE Act) or tax that would limit or prevent third parties outside of the U.S. from supplying these materials could adversely affect our ability to manufacture and supply our products to meet market needs and have a material and adverse effect on our operating results. Such factors may also negatively impact our ability to supply our clinical trials and commercial product, which may result in the delay of our clinical trials and regulatory submissions, and could lead to regulatory delays, increased costs, and/or lost revenue.

Any adverse developments affecting or resulting from any single entity within our manufacturing operations or the operations of our CMOs, CTLs and corporate partners can result in shipment delays, inventory shortages, lot failures, product withdrawals or recalls or other interruptions in the development and commercial supply of our products, which may result in us not being able to generate sufficient quantities of clinical or commercial product to meet market demand and may cause delays in our clinical trials and applications for regulatory approval. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, inventory write-off charges and other expenses for products that fail to meet specifications and quality standards as well as changes we may adopt in our manufacturing strategy, and we may need to undertake costly remediation efforts or seek more costly manufacturing alternatives. Such developments could increase our manufacturing costs, cause us to lose revenues or market share and damage our reputation. Our business may be adversely affected if approval of any of our product candidates were delayed or if production of our products were interrupted.

Regulatory and Other Legal Risks

Our operations depend on compliance with complex FDA and comparable international regulations. Failure to obtain broad approvals on a timely basis or to maintain compliance, including if significant safety issues arise for our marketed products or our product candidates, could delay or halt commercialization of our products.

The products we develop must be approved for marketing and sale by regulatory authorities and, once approved, are subject to extensive regulation by FDA, EMA and comparable regulatory agencies in other countries. We have filed, and anticipate that we will continue to file, for marketing approval in additional countries and for additional indications and products. These and any future marketing applications we file may not be approved by the regulatory authorities on a timely basis, or at all, and changes or disruptions at FDA or other regulatory agencies, including as a result of budget cuts and employee layoffs, could impair the ability of these agencies to timely review and process our applications. Even if marketing approval is granted for our product candidates, there may be significant limitations on their use. We cannot state with certainty when or whether any of our product candidates under development will be approved or launched; whether we will be able to develop, license or acquire additional product candidates or products; or whether any products, once launched, will be commercially successful.

Further, how we manufacture and sell our products is subject to extensive regulation and review. For example, under FDA rules, we are often required to conduct post-approval clinical studies to assess a known serious risk, signals of serious risk or to identify an unexpected serious risk. In certain circumstances, we may be required to implement a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy program for our products, which could include a medication guide, patient package insert, a communication plan to healthcare providers, restrictions on distribution or use of a product and other elements FDA deems necessary to assure safe use of the drug. Discovery of previously unknown problems with our marketed products or product candidates, including serious safety, resistance or drug interaction issues, or problems with our manufacturing, safety reporting or promotional activities, may result in regulatory approvals being delayed, denied or granted with significant restrictions on our products, including limitations on or the withdrawal of the products from the market.

As additional studies are conducted after obtaining marketing approval for our products, and as our products are used over longer periods of time by many patients, including patients with underlying health problems or those taking other medicines, we expect to continue finding new issues related to safety, resistance or drug interactions. Any such issues may require changes to our product labels, such as additional warnings, contraindications or even narrowed indications, or the halt of product sales.

Regulatory authorities have been moving towards more active and transparent pharmacovigilance and are making greater amounts of stand-alone safety information and clinical trial data directly available to the public through websites and other means, such as periodic safety update report summaries, risk management plan summaries and various adverse event data. Safety information, without the appropriate context and expertise, may be misinterpreted and lead to misperception or legal action.

Failure to comply with these or other requirements imposed by FDA could result in significant civil monetary penalties, fines, suspensions of regulatory approvals, product recalls, seizure of products and criminal prosecutions.

We are impacted by evolving laws, regulations and legislative or regulatory actions applicable to the healthcare industry.

The healthcare industry is subject to various federal, state and international laws and regulations pertaining to drug approval, manufacturing, reimbursement, rebates, price reporting, healthcare fraud and abuse, and data privacy and security. In the U.S., these laws include anti-kickback and false claims laws, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, laws and regulations relating to the Medicare and Medicaid programs and other federal and state programs, such as the Medicaid Rebate Statute and the 340B statute, laws that regulate written and verbal communications about our products, individual state laws relating to pricing and sales and marketing practices, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and other federal and state laws relating to the privacy and security of health information, including the Department of Justice Final Rule on Preventing Access to U.S. Sensitive Personal Data and Government-Related Data by Countries of Concern or Covered Persons, which impacts how and where clinical and other sensitive data is shared. Actual or alleged violations of these laws or any related regulations may be punishable by criminal and/or civil sanctions, including, in some instances, substantial fines, civil monetary penalties, exclusion from participation in federal and state healthcare programs, including Medicare, Medicaid and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and U.S. Department of Defense health programs, actions against executives overseeing our business and significant remediation measures, negative publicity or other consequences. These laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to changing and evolving interpretations, including as a result of legal challenges, which may increase following the U.S. Supreme Court decision to overrule the *Chevron* doctrine, any of which could require us to incur substantial costs associated with compliance, alter one or more of our sales or marketing practices, adversely affect health insurance reimbursement of our products, or impact our ability to obtain or maintain regulatory approvals. The resulting impact on our business is uncertain and could be material. We may also become subject to new laws and regulations. For example, recently enacted and proposed legislation in the U.S., such as the BIOSECURE Act (which, among other things, prohibits U.S. executive agencies from contracting with, or expending loans or granting funds to, companies that use biotechnology equipment or services for certain activities from certain foreign-owned entities) and the ABC Safe Drug Act (which, among other things, could prohibit U.S. federal health care programs from purchasing drugs and drug ingredients manufactured in China), has the potential to adversely impact our ability to receive goods or services from such entities, including certain of which we use in connection with our clinical trials and our clinical and commercial manufacturing, which could increase the cost or limit the supply of material available to us, delay the procurement or supply of such material, delay or impact clinical trials and regulatory submissions, delay the launch of commercial products and adversely affect our financial condition and business prospects. In January 2026, the European Medicines Agency and FDA jointly established new artificial intelligence ("AI") principles in drug development that provide broad guidance on AI use in evidence generation and monitoring across all phases of a medicine's lifecycle - from early research and clinical trials to manufacturing and drug safety. These AI principles may lead to future regulatory guidance and requirements in various jurisdictions, which could affect the use of AI in our business.

In addition, government price reporting and payment regulations are complex, and we are continually assessing the methods by which we calculate and report pricing in accordance with these obligations. Our methodologies for calculations are inherently subject to assumptions and may be subject to review and challenge by various government agencies, which may disagree with our interpretation. If the government disagrees with our reported calculations, we may need to restate previously reported data and could be subject to additional financial and legal liability.

There also continues to be enhanced scrutiny of company-sponsored patient assistance programs, including co-pay assistance programs and manufacturer donations to third-party charities that provide such assistance. There has also been enhanced scrutiny by governments on reimbursement support offerings and other patient support offerings, clinical education programs and promotional speaker programs. Despite our training and compliance program, our internal control policies and procedures may not protect us from unlawful acts committed by our employees or agents. If we, or our agents and vendors, are deemed to have failed to comply with laws, regulations or government guidance in any of these areas, we could be subject to criminal or civil sanctions. Any similar violations by our competitors could also negatively impact our industry's reputation and increase scrutiny over our business and our products.

For a description of our government investigations and related litigation, see Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to obtain and defend our patents and other intellectual property rights both domestically and internationally, and to operate without infringing upon the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties.

Patents and other proprietary rights are very important to our business. As part of our business strategy, we actively seek patent protection both in the U.S. and internationally covering our compounds, products and technology. Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to obtain patents and licenses to patent rights, enforce our patents and defend against infringement of our patents and efforts to invalidate them, operate without infringing on the intellectual property of others, and preserve trade secrets and internal know-how.

Our pending patent applications and the patent applications filed by our collaborative partners may not be able to prevent third parties from developing compounds or products that are closely related to those which we have developed or are developing. In addition, certain countries do not provide effective mechanisms for enforcement of our patents, and third-party manufacturers may be able to sell generic versions of our products in those countries. Because patent applications are confidential for a period of time after filing, we may not know if our competitors have filed applications for technology covered by our pending applications or if we were the first to file an application directed toward the technology that is the subject of our patent applications. If competitors file patent applications covering our technology, we may have to participate in litigation, post-grant proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or other proceedings to determine the right to a patent or validity of any patent granted. Such litigation and proceedings are unpredictable and expensive, and could divert management attention from other operations, such that, even if we are ultimately successful, we may be adversely impacted.

Patents covering our existing compounds, products and technology, and those that we will likely file in the future, may not provide complete or adequate protection. Filing patent applications is a fact-intensive and complex process. We may file patent applications that ultimately do not result in patents or have patents that do not provide adequate protection for the related product. Patent term extensions may be available for products we are developing, but we cannot be certain we will obtain them. Future litigation or other proceedings regarding the enforcement or validity of our existing patents or any future patents could result in the invalidation of our patents or substantially reduce their protection. In addition, we may face criticism as a result of our legitimate use of the patent systems to protect our investments in new and useful innovations in medicine. Further, incentives and exclusivities relating to our products and product candidates may change in the future. We are aware that several countries are considering changes to support sharing how to make and use new inventions that could impact the current patent systems and protections for innovation. Any such changes could also impact the voluntary licensing patent programs that we establish for our products to support access to medicines.

Generic manufacturers have sought, and may continue to seek, FDA approval to market generic versions of our products through an abbreviated new drug application ("ANDA"), the application process typically used by manufacturers seeking approval of a generic drug. For a description of our ANDA litigation, see Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. ANDA litigation and related settlement and license agreements, in some cases, may result in a loss of exclusivity for our patents sooner than we would otherwise expect. In addition, loss of exclusivity may be earlier than expected under these settlement and license agreements under certain circumstances. For example, settlement and license agreements with generic manufacturers typically include acceleration clauses that permit generic entry before the agreed-upon entry date in certain circumstances, and generic manufacturers may continue to challenge the patents protecting our products. The entry of generic versions of our products has, and may in the future, lead to market share and price erosion.

If we are found to infringe the valid patents of third parties, we may be required to pay significant monetary damages or we may be prevented from commercializing products or may be required to obtain licenses from these third parties. We may not be able to obtain alternative technologies or any required license on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we fail to obtain these licenses or alternative technologies, we may be unable to develop or commercialize some or all of our products. For example, we are aware of patents and patent applications owned by other parties that such parties may claim to cover the use of our products and research activities. For a description of our pending patent litigation, see Note 12. Commitments and

Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Furthermore, we also rely on unpatented trade secrets and improvements, unpatented internal know-how and technological innovation. We protect these rights mainly through confidentiality agreements with our corporate partners, employees, consultants and vendors. We cannot be certain that these parties will comply with these confidentiality agreements, that we have adequate remedies for any breach or that our trade secrets, internal know-how or technological innovation will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by our competitors. Under some of our R&D agreements, inventions become jointly owned by us and our corporate partner and in other cases become the exclusive property of one party. In certain circumstances, it can be difficult to determine who owns a particular invention and disputes could arise regarding those inventions. We could be adversely affected if our trade secrets, internal know-how, technological innovation or confidential information became known or independently discovered by competitors or if we enter into disputes over ownership of inventions.

We face potentially significant liability and increased expenses from litigation and government investigations relating to our products and operations.

We are involved in a number of litigation, investigation and other dispute-related matters that require us to expend substantial internal and financial resources. From time to time, these matters require us to pay significant monetary amounts, including royalty payments for past and future sales. We expect these matters will continue to require a high level of internal and financial resources for the foreseeable future. These matters have reduced, and are expected to continue to reduce, our earnings and require significant management attention.

In addition, the testing, manufacturing, marketing and use of our commercial products, as well as product candidates in development, involve substantial risk of product liability claims. These claims may be made directly by consumers, healthcare providers, pharmaceutical companies or others. We have limited insurance for product liabilities that may arise and claims may exceed our coverage.

For a description of our litigation, investigation and other dispute-related matters, see Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The outcome of such legal proceedings or any other legal proceedings that may be brought against us, the investigations or any other investigations that may be initiated and any other dispute-related matters, are inherently uncertain, and adverse developments or outcomes can result in significant expenses, monetary damages, penalties or injunctive relief against us.

Operational Risks

Our business has been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by outbreaks of epidemic, pandemic or contagious diseases.

Actual or threatened outbreaks of epidemic, pandemic or contagious diseases, or other public health emergencies, may significantly disrupt our global operations and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. As seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, outbreaks can result in global supply chain and logistics disruptions and distribution constraints. The impact of an outbreak or other public health crisis on our results of operations and financial condition would depend on numerous evolving factors, but could involve higher operating expenses, lower demand for our products as a result of governmental, business and individuals' actions taken in response to such an event (including quarantines, travel restrictions and interruptions to healthcare services, which can impact enrollment in or operation of our clinical trials or limit patients' ability or willingness to access and seek care), challenges associated with the safety of our employees and safe occupancy of our job sites, and financial market volatility and significant macroeconomic uncertainty in global markets. An outbreak or public health emergency also could amplify many of the other risks described throughout the "Risk Factors" section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We face risks associated with our global operations.

Our global operations are accompanied by certain financial, political, economic and other risks, including those listed below:

- Foreign Currency Exchange: Because a significant percentage of our product sales is denominated in foreign currencies, primarily the Euro, we face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Overall, we are a net receiver of foreign currencies, and therefore, we benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar and are adversely affected by a stronger U.S. dollar. Our hedging program does not eliminate our exposure to currency fluctuations. We may be adversely impacted if the U.S. dollar appreciates significantly against certain currencies and our hedging program does not sufficiently offset the effects of such appreciation. For example, see "Foreign Currency Exchange Impact" in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of our exposure to movements in

foreign currency exchange rates, primarily in the Euro, and the impacts from foreign currency exchange, net of hedges, for the year ended December 31, 2025.

- Interest Rates and Inflation: We have interest-generating assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including our senior unsecured notes and credit facilities. Fluctuations in interest rates could expose us to increased financial risk. In addition, high inflation, such as what we have seen in recent years, has adversely impacted and may in the future adversely impact our business and financial results.
- Anti-Bribery: We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws that govern our international operations with respect to payments to government officials. Our international operations are heavily regulated and require significant interaction with foreign officials. We operate in parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree. In certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices or may require us to interact with doctors and hospitals, some of which may be state-controlled, in a manner that is different than local custom. It is possible that certain of our practices may be challenged under these laws. In addition, our internal control policies and procedures may not protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees and agents. Enforcement activities under anti-bribery laws could subject us to administrative and legal proceedings and actions, which could result in civil and criminal sanctions, including monetary penalties and exclusion from healthcare programs.

Other risks inherent in conducting a global business include:

- Restrictive government actions against our intellectual property and other assets such as nationalization, expropriation, the imposition of compulsory licenses or similar actions, including waiver of intellectual property protections.
- Changes in trade policies by the U.S. or foreign governments, which may result in protectionist measures, such as new or increased sanctions, tariffs (such as the country-specific tariffs and related retaliatory actions implemented by the U.S. and other countries), embargoes, import and export licensing requirements or other trade restrictions, or the threat of such restrictions.
- Political instability or disruption in a geographic region where we operate, regardless of cause, including war, terrorism, social unrest and political changes, including in China, Russia, Ukraine, Israel and surrounding areas.
- Increasing use of social media platforms and modern technologies present new risks and challenges, and inappropriate or unauthorized use of these platforms can result in exposure of sensitive data or information and damage our brand and reputation.

Climate change and related natural disasters, as well as legal, regulatory, or market measures to address climate change, can negatively affect our business and operations.

Many of our operations and facilities, including those essential to our manufacturing, R&D and commercialization/ distribution activities, are located in regions subject to natural or man-made disasters, such as climate change, earthquakes, hurricanes, rising sea levels and flooding, fires, extreme heat, drought or other extreme weather conditions, or efforts taken by third parties to prevent or mitigate such disasters, such as public safety power shutoffs and facility shutdowns. The severity and frequency of weather-related events has been amplified, and is expected to continue to be amplified, by climate change. Such natural disasters have caused, and in the future may cause, damage to and/or disrupt our operations, which may result in a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. Additionally, our corporate headquarters in Foster City and certain R&D and manufacturing facilities are located in California, a region that is seismically active and prone to wildfires. Our business continuity plans and contingencies, including periodic assessments of our natural disaster risk as part of our overall enterprise risk management program, may be insufficient, and a major earthquake or other natural disaster can result in significant recovery time and a prolonged interruption to our operational and business activities. We may be required to incur significant costs to remedy the effects of such natural disasters and to resume or restore our operations, which could adversely impact us.

In addition, laws and regulations relating to climate change continue to evolve and may impose new or modified requirements on our operations. These requirements, which can differ across jurisdictions, subject us to many transition risks, including, for example, new or expanded carbon pricing or taxes, increased compliance costs, restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions, investment in new technologies, increased sustainability disclosures and transparency, investments in data gathering and reporting systems, upgrades of facilities to meet new building codes and the redesign of utility systems, which could increase the company's operating costs, including the cost of electricity and energy. For example, many nations, particularly in the EU, have communicated plans to decarbonize their healthcare systems and achieve net zero emissions by 2050, which may require us to incur material costs in order to do so. Failure to sufficiently decarbonize or comply with climate-related requirements may impede our ability to operate in certain geographies and negatively affect our business. Regulatory efforts, both internationally and in the U.S., are evolving, including the international alignment of such efforts, and we cannot determine what final regulations will be enacted, modified or reversed or what their ultimate impact on our business will be.

Our suppliers and third-party manufacturers and corporate partners similarly face these risks that could have an adverse effect on our business, and any disruption to their operations could have an adverse effect on our manufacturing and supply chain.

Our aspirations, goals and disclosures related to corporate responsibility matters expose us to numerous risks, including risks to our reputation and stock price.

We are subject to evolving and sometimes conflicting investor and other stakeholder expectations concerning corporate responsibility matters, such as environmental sustainability and climate change and related targets or performance. These expectations and standards are varied and evolving, and may be inconsistent with our current practices. It is not possible for our practices to satisfy all investors and stakeholders, and our reputation, our ability to attract or retain employees and our attractiveness as an investment, business partner or acquiror could be negatively impacted. For example, we face public attention and scrutiny regarding global patient access to our medicines, which may negatively impact our corporate reputation. Similarly, our pursuit of certain corporate responsibility practices, as well as our failure or perceived failure to pursue or fulfill our goals, targets and objectives, or to satisfy various reporting standards within the timelines we announce, or at all, could also similarly adversely impact us and expose us to government enforcement actions, stakeholder criticism or negative campaigns, and private litigation.

We depend on relationships with third parties for sales and marketing performance, technology, development, logistics and commercialization of products. Failure to maintain these relationships, poor performance by these companies or disputes with these third parties could negatively impact our business.

We rely on a number of collaborative relationships with third parties for our sales and marketing performance in certain territories. In some countries, we rely on international distributors for sales of certain of our products. Some of these relationships also involve the clinical development of these products by our partners. Reliance on collaborative relationships poses a number of risks, including the risk that:

- we are unable to control the resources our corporate partners devote to our programs or products;
- disputes may arise with respect to the ownership of rights to technology developed with our corporate partners;
- disagreements with our corporate partners could cause delays in, or termination of, the research, development or commercialization of product candidates or result in litigation or arbitration;
- contracts with our corporate partners may fail to provide significant protection or may fail to be effectively enforced if one of these partners fails to perform;
- our corporate partners have considerable discretion in electing whether to pursue the development of any additional products and may pursue alternative technologies or products either on their own or in collaboration with our competitors;
- our corporate partners with marketing rights may choose to pursue competing technologies or to devote fewer resources to the marketing of our products than they do to products of their own development; and
- our distributors and our corporate partners may be unable to pay us.

Given these risks, there is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the success of our current and future collaborative efforts. If these efforts fail, our product development or commercialization of new products could be delayed or revenues from products could decline.

Due to the specialized and technical nature of our business, the failure to attract, develop and retain highly qualified personnel could adversely impact us.

Our future success will depend in large part on our continued ability to attract, develop and retain highly qualified scientific, technical and management personnel, as well as personnel with expertise in clinical testing, governmental regulation and commercialization. Our ability to do so also depends in part on how well we maintain a strong workplace culture that is attractive to employees. In addition, competition for qualified personnel in the biopharmaceutical field is intense, and there is a limited pool of qualified potential employees to recruit. We face competition for personnel from other companies, universities, public and private research institutions, government entities and other organizations. Furthermore, changes to immigration and work authorization laws and regulations could make it more difficult for employees to work in or transfer to one of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Additionally, we periodically make adjustments, including to the size and composition of our workforce, to reflect our personnel needs in response to changing macroeconomic conditions, market opportunities, management changes, acquisitions, cost levels and other internal and external considerations, which may adversely impact our workplace culture and ability to retain and incentivize employees.

Information system service interruptions or breaches, including significant cybersecurity incidents, could give rise to legal liability and regulatory action under data protection and privacy laws and adversely affect our business and operations.

We are dependent upon information technology systems, infrastructure and data. For example, our Kite Konnect platform is critical to maintain chain of identity and chain of custody for our cell therapies. The multitude and complexity of our computer systems make them inherently vulnerable to service interruption or destruction, including those caused by failures during system upgrades or implementations, user error, network or hardware failure, malicious intrusion and ransomware attack. Likewise, data privacy or cybersecurity incidents or breaches by employees or others, including the unauthorized use of AI tools, can result in the exposure of or misuse of sensitive data, including our intellectual property or trade secrets or the personal information of our employees, patients, customers or other business partners to unauthorized persons or to the public. Additionally, businesses which we have acquired, or may in the future acquire, may have undiscovered vulnerabilities in their information technology systems, which could increase our risk of cybersecurity incidents. If our information systems or third-party information systems on which we rely suffer severe damage, disruption or shutdown, including during upgrades or new implementations, and our business continuity plans do not effectively resolve the issues in a timely manner, we could experience delays in reporting our financial results, and we may lose revenue and profits as a result of our inability to timely manufacture, distribute, invoice and collect payments.

Cybersecurity attacks and incidents are increasing in their frequency, sophistication and intensity. Malicious actors seek to steal money, gain unauthorized access to, destroy or manipulate data, and disrupt operations, and some of their attacks may not be recognized or discovered until after a significant period of time well after initial entry into the environment, such as novel or zero-day attacks that are launched before patches are available and defenses can be readied. Malicious actors are also increasingly developing methods to avoid prevention, detection and alerting capabilities, including employing counter-forensic tactics making response activities more difficult. Such attacks and incidents include, for example, the deployment of harmful malware, exploitation of vulnerabilities, computer viruses, key loggers, ransomware, denial-of-service, social engineering and other means to affect service reliability and operations and threaten data confidentiality, integrity and availability. Recent developments in the threat landscape include the use of increasingly sophisticated and evolving AI and machine learning tools. Our business and technology partners face similar risks, and any security breach of their systems could adversely affect our security posture.

Like many companies, we have experienced and expect to continue to be the target of cybersecurity incidents, including data breaches and temporary service interruptions. When cybersecurity incidents occur, our policy is to respond and address them in accordance with applicable governmental regulations and other legal requirements, including our cybersecurity protocols. There can be no assurance that our efforts in response to cybersecurity incidents, as well as our investments to protect our information technology infrastructure and data, will shield us from significant losses, brand and reputational harm and potential liability or prevent any future interruption or breach of our systems. Additionally, it may take considerable time for us to investigate and evaluate the full impact of cybersecurity incidents, particularly for sophisticated attacks, which may inhibit our ability to provide prompt, full and reliable information about cybersecurity incidents to our customers, regulators and the public. Such cybersecurity incidents can cause the loss of critical or sensitive information, including personal information, and could give rise to legal liability and regulatory action under data protection and privacy laws. Financial, legal, business, or reputational losses may result from a cybersecurity incident or breach of our information technology systems.

Regulators globally are also imposing data privacy and security requirements, such as EU's General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") and other domestic data privacy and security laws, such as the California Consumer Privacy Act and the California Privacy Rights Act. These and other similar types of laws and regulations that have been or may be passed often include requirements with respect to personal information, and non-compliance with such laws may result in liability through private actions (subject to statutorily defined damages in the event of certain data breaches) and government enforcement. Other changes or new laws or regulations associated with the enhanced protection of personal information could greatly increase our cost of providing our products and services or even prevent us from offering certain services in jurisdictions in which we operate.

Strategic and Financial Risks

We are subject to risks associated with engaging in business acquisitions, licensing arrangements, collaborations, options, equity investments, asset divestitures and other strategic transactions.

We have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, such transactions as part of our business strategy. We may not identify suitable transactions in the future and, if we do, we may not complete such transactions in a timely manner, on a cost-effective basis, or at all, including the possibility that a governmental entity or regulatory body may delay or refuse to grant approval for the consummation of the transaction. If we are successful in making an acquisition or closing a licensing arrangement or collaboration, the products, intellectual property and technologies that are acquired or licensed may not be successful or may require significantly greater resources and investments than anticipated. As required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, we conduct annual impairment testing of our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible

assets in the fourth quarter or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the assets are impaired. We have in the past and may in the future need to recognize impairment charges related to the products, intellectual property and technologies that are acquired or licensed as a result of such testing. For option structured deals, there is no assurance that we will elect to exercise our option right, and it is possible that disagreements, uncertainties or other circumstances may arise, including with respect to whether our option rights have been appropriately triggered, which may hinder our ability to realize the expected benefits. For equity investments in our strategic partners, such as in connection with our collaborations with Arcus Biosciences, Inc., Galapagos NV and Arcellx, Inc., the value of our equity investments may fluctuate and decline in value. If we are not successful in the execution or implementation of these transactions, our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations may be adversely affected, and our stock price could decline.

We have paid substantial amounts of cash and incurred additional debt to finance our strategic transactions. Additional indebtedness and a lower cash balance could result in a downgrade of our credit ratings, limit our ability to borrow additional funds or refinance existing debt on favorable terms, increase our vulnerability to adverse economic or industry conditions, and reduce our financial flexibility to continue with our capital investments, stock repurchases and dividend payments. We may be adversely impacted by any failure to overcome these additional risks.

Our U.S. manufacturing and R&D investments may not achieve their intended benefits and could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows.

We are undertaking significant multi-year capital investments to expand our U.S. manufacturing capabilities and accelerate R&D, including our initiative to invest $32 billion in the U.S. through 2030. These investments are subject to numerous risks, including construction and commissioning delays, cost inflation, supply chain constraints, contractor performance, permitting and zoning challenges and the availability of skilled labor, and we may not complete our announced investments on a timely basis or at all. New or expanded facilities must meet cGMP and other regulatory requirements, are subject to FDA and other inspections, process validation and qualification, and their construction depends on third-party suppliers and partners whose performance we do not control. Any failure, delay, observation or remediation requirement could defer or limit production, increase costs or result in enforcement actions or other liabilities. We may not realize anticipated economic, employment, productivity, scale or innovation benefits, anticipated cost savings or future growth, and our reputation may be damaged, if these projects are delayed or unable to be completed in a cost-effective manner. This could also lead to underutilized assets, inventory write-offs or asset impairments. Changes in laws or policies, including drug pricing reform, tax credits and incentives, environmental, health and safety standards, or tariff, trade and sourcing rules, could reduce expected returns on our investments or increase investment or operating costs. In addition, these initiatives require significant attention from management, capital expenditures and ongoing operating expenses and may increase variability in our margins and cash flows. Any of the foregoing could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and reputation.

Changes in our effective income tax rate could reduce our earnings.

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions. Due to economic and political conditions, various countries are actively considering and have made changes to existing tax laws, and we cannot predict the form or timing of such changes. Our effective tax rates are affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the introduction of new taxes, and changes in tax laws, regulations, administrative practices and interpretations, including in the U.S., Germany and Ireland.

We are also subject to the examination of our tax returns and other tax matters by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and tax authorities in various foreign jurisdictions. There are differing interpretations of tax laws and regulations and, as a result, significant disputes may arise with these tax authorities, including with respect to issues of the timing and amount of deductions and allocations of income among various tax jurisdictions. We may be adversely affected by the resolution of one or more of these exposures in any reporting period.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

Processes Used to Assess, Identify, and Manage Material Risks from Cybersecurity Threats

Risk Assessment and Management

We manage material risks from cybersecurity threats through a cross-functional and layered approach that is designed to detect, identify, respond to, recover from and protect against cybersecurity incidents, and which is informed by industry recognized standards.

Our security governance function, which includes key employees who work in Information Security, Legal, and Privacy teams, such as our Chief Information Officer ("CIO") and Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO"), are responsible for establishing and implementing cybersecurity policies and procedures, which includes developing and updating our enterprise Incident Response Plan ("IRP"), managing incident response, and overseeing any policy exceptions and potential compensating controls.

Additionally, we assess our cybersecurity program's maturity annually and implement and maintain controls that are designed to evaluate and improve our cybersecurity program, such as vulnerability assessments and penetration tests, as needed. We also maintain employee cybersecurity training and awareness programs around various cybersecurity topics, including reporting incidents, phishing, ransomware, remote working, cloud security, privileged access and removable media.

Our process for assessing, identifying and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats is integrated into our overall risk management process. We have a robust enterprise risk management ("ERM") program that plays an important role in seeking to manage and address existing and emerging risks, including cybersecurity risks, which are critical to our overall business goals and objectives. The ERM team updates our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and his leadership team on cybersecurity risks as well as their potential impact, likelihood, potential mitigation plan and status.

Engagement of Third-Party Advisors

We engage third-party advisors, including assessors and cybersecurity consultants, to assess, validate and enhance our cybersecurity program. We benefit from engaging third parties to provide specialized skills, knowledge, tools and resources. These third parties also help reduce costs, increase efficiency, improve quality, mitigate risks and review cybersecurity strategy, trends and threat landscape.

Incident Response

We have a dedicated Information Security team, whose duties include managing and coordinating incident response efforts. This team collaborates closely with other teams within the company, including teams within information technology ("IT"), Legal and Privacy, in identifying, analyzing and responding to cybersecurity incidents, which includes tracking cybersecurity incidents to help identify any related incidents. When cybersecurity incidents are identified, our practice is to respond to and address them utilizing incident classifications and escalation protocols, in accordance with applicable governmental regulations and other legal requirements. Where necessary or appropriate, we also engage third-party advisors to assist in the incident response process.

We have an IRP designed to assist the company to prepare for and respond to cybersecurity incidents, and which also provides for escalation to management based on incident severity. Our IRP processes are regularly tested, including through tabletop exercises designed to help identify strengths and areas for improvement, and we update our IRP process as appropriate.

Third-Party Service Provider Risk Management

We have a process in place to oversee and identify risks from cybersecurity threats associated with our use of key third-party service providers during the course of engagement. The company uses an external risk management software program to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate risks associated with third-party relationships, including cybersecurity risks. Our vendor security assessment process evaluates key vendors and, where appropriate, assesses vendor controls for IT security, privacy, business continuity and other third-party risks. Following an evaluation, the company determines and prioritizes risks based on their potential impact, which helps inform the appropriate level of additional due diligence and ongoing compliance monitoring. The third-party risk assessment is a cross-functional effort involving our end-user, Legal, Privacy and Information Security teams.

Material Risks from Cybersecurity Threats

Like many companies, we face cybersecurity threats and have experienced cybersecurity incidents, including data breaches and temporary service interruptions. Since the beginning of fiscal year 2025, the company has not identified risks from known cybersecurity threats or incidents that have materially affected us or are reasonably likely to materially affect us. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that our efforts in response to cybersecurity incidents, as well as our investments to protect our IT infrastructure and data, will shield us from significant losses, brand and reputational harm and potential liability or prevent any future interruption or breach of our systems. Such cybersecurity incidents can cause the loss of critical or sensitive information, including personal information, and could give rise to legal liability and regulatory action under data protection and privacy laws. For additional information on cybersecurity risks we face, see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading "Information system service interruptions or breaches, including significant cybersecurity incidents, could give rise to legal liability and regulatory action under data protection and privacy laws and adversely affect our business and operations."

Cybersecurity Governance

Board Oversight of Risks from Cybersecurity Threats

Our Board of Directors plays an important role in overseeing cybersecurity risks. Our Board of Directors has established an oversight structure for monitoring the effectiveness of, and risks related to, the cybersecurity program. The Audit Committee has been designated by the Board to oversee cybersecurity and information technology risks. The Audit Committee receives quarterly cybersecurity updates from our CISO, and the chair of the Audit Committee meets with the CISO individually on a quarterly basis. These updates often address topics such as ongoing efforts to improve our cybersecurity posture, operational metrics, incident metrics and mitigation actions, and may include key metrics such as those related to cybersecurity maturity, risk reduction, cybersecurity program health, and audit and compliance activities. The Audit Committee updates the Board on its activities at each regularly scheduled Board meeting. Updates related to cybersecurity are provided to the Board on an annual basis as part of an overall ERM update. In addition to this regular reporting, significant cybersecurity events may also be escalated on an as-needed basis through the company's organizational structure in accordance with the IRP.

Management's Role in Assessing and Managing Material Risks from Cybersecurity Threats

Our CIO and CISO, supported by a cross-functional team, have primary responsibility for assessing and managing our cybersecurity program and the related risks. Details of the risk management and escalation processes are discussed in "Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy" above. Our CIO has over 20 years of IT and cybersecurity experience in large biopharmaceutical and life sciences industries, having served in various roles of increasing leadership at a global biopharmaceutical company before joining the company in April 2025. In her current role, the CIO is responsible for implementing enterprise-wide IT and AI strategies for the company. Our CISO has over 30 years of IT and cybersecurity experience in large biopharmaceutical, life sciences, financial and technology industries, including over ten years with the company, and is responsible for managing the security architecture, engineering, technology operations, monitoring, incident response, risk, governance, quality and compliance at the company.

The company's Information Security group, which reports to the CISO, is comprised of teams that engage in a range of cybersecurity activities such as security operations, security engineering, data privacy controls, validation, compliance and audit readiness. Leaders of each team are expected to collaborate to help increase visibility of key issues and alignment with strategy. As noted above, the company's IRP includes standard processes for escalating significant cybersecurity incidents to management, including the CIO and CISO. The company engages external legal advisors, cybersecurity forensic firms, communication specialists and other third-party advisors, as appropriate, to assist and advise on cybersecurity program review, cybersecurity program testing and incident response.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in Foster City, California, where we house administrative, R&D and manufacturing activities. Our other significant owned and leased properties are in the following locations:

- Administrative facilities: Raleigh, North Carolina*; Parsippany, New Jersey*; Washington, D.C.*; and Cork, Ireland*;
- R&D facilities: Oceanside, California; Santa Monica, California; Frederick, Maryland; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*; Edmonton, Canada; Dublin, Ireland*; Cambridge, United Kingdom*; and Oxford, United Kingdom*;
- Manufacturing facilities: El Segundo, California*; La Verne, California; Oceanside, California; Santa Monica, California; Frederick, Maryland; Edmonton, Canada; Cork, Ireland*; and Hoofddorp, Netherlands*. For more information about our manufacturing facilities, see the "Raw Materials and Manufacturing" section in Item 1. Business.

* Leased property

We believe that our existing properties, including both owned and leased sites, are adequate and suitable for the conduct of our business. We believe our capital resources are sufficient to purchase, lease or construct any additional facilities required to meet our expected long-term growth needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a description of our significant pending legal proceedings, see Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Proceedings of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GILD."

Holders

As of February 13, 2026, we had approximately 1,305 stockholders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we paid quarterly dividends. We expect to continue to pay quarterly dividends, although the amount and timing of any future dividends are subject to declaration by our Board of Directors. Additional information is included in Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity of Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" of Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides certain information with respect to our equity compensation plans in effect as of December 31, 2025:

(in millions, except exercise price) Plan Category	Number of Common Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options and Rights[1] (a)		Weighted-average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options and Rights[1] (b)	Number of Common Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:				
2022 Equity Incentive Plan	27.2	$	76.08	61.6
Employee Stock Purchase Plan[2]	—	$	—	21.8
Total equity compensation plans approved by security holders	27.2	$	76.08	83.4
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	$	—	—
Total	27.2	$	76.08	83.4

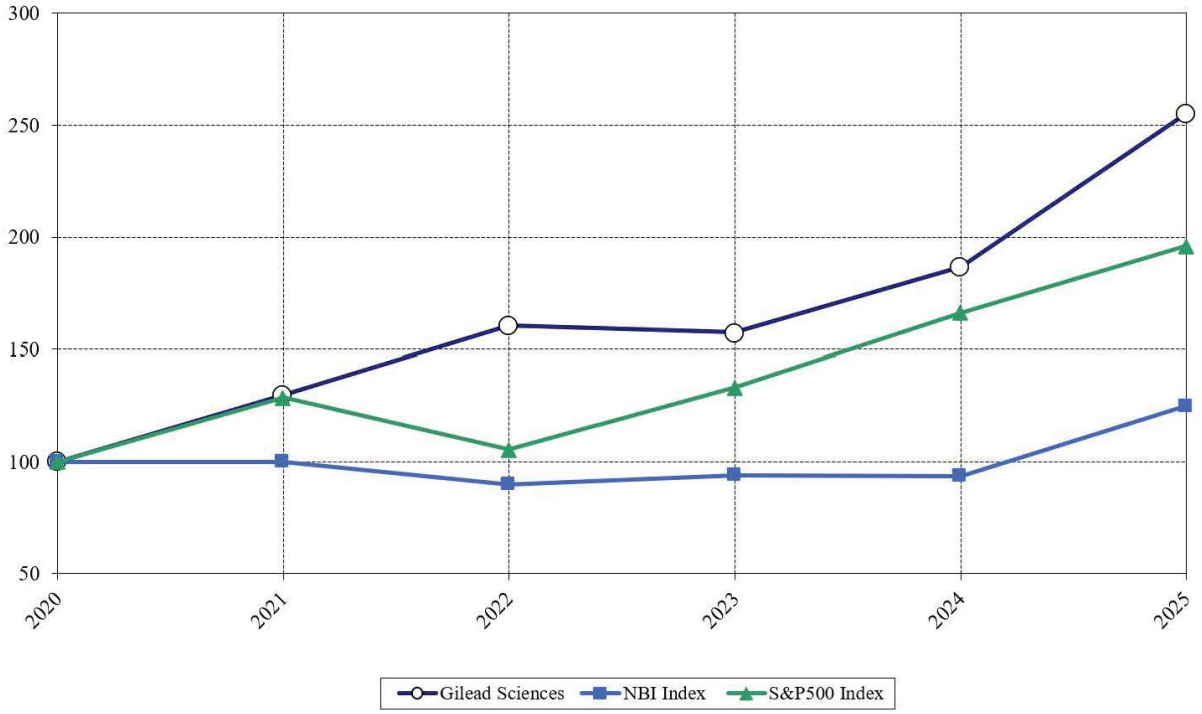
(1) Includes 18 million restricted stock units and performance share units. These awards have no exercise price and are not included in the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding awards.

(2) Under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan, participants are permitted to purchase our common stock at a discount on certain dates through payroll deductions within a pre-determined purchase period. Accordingly, these numbers are not determinable.

Performance Graph[1]

The following graph compares our cumulative total stockholder return for the past five years to two indices: the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index ("S&P 500 Index") and the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index ("NBI Index"). The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return on Investment for the Past Five Years[2]



(1) This section is not "soliciting material," is not deemed "filed" with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference in any of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

(2) Shows the cumulative return on investment assuming an investment of $100 in our common stock, the NBI Index and the S&P 500 Index on December 31, 2020, and assuming that all dividends were reinvested.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In the first quarter of 2020, our Board of Directors authorized a $5.0 billion stock repurchase program ("2020 Program"), under which we started repurchases in December 2022. In the third quarter of 2025, our Board of Directors authorized a $6.0 billion stock repurchase program ("2025 Program"), which will commence upon the completion of the 2020 Program.

Both the 2020 Program and 2025 Program have no fixed expiration, and purchases under these programs may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, but the programs do not obligate us to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be amended, suspended or discontinued at any time.

The table below summarizes our stock repurchase activity for the three months ended December 31, 2025:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased (in thousands)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs (in thousands)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs (in millions)
October 1 - October 31, 2025	1,235	$ 117.15	1,194	$ 6,892
November 1 - November 30, 2025	402	$ 121.26	362	$ 6,848
December 1 - December 31, 2025	818	$ 121.20	381	$ 6,802
Total[1]	2,456	$ 119.17	1,936	

(1) The difference between the total number of shares purchased and the total number of shares purchased as part of a publicly announced program is due to shares of common stock withheld by us from employee restricted stock awards in order to satisfy applicable tax withholding obligations.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis is intended to provide material information around events and uncertainties known to management that are relevant to an assessment of the financial condition and results of operations of Gilead and should therefore be read in conjunction with our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes thereto and other disclosures included as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (including the disclosures under Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors). Additional information related to the comparison of our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources between the years 2024 and 2023 is included in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2024 Form 10-K filed with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Management Overview

Gilead Sciences, Inc. (including its consolidated subsidiaries, referred to as "Gilead," the "company," "we," "our" or "us") is a biopharmaceutical company that has pursued and achieved breakthroughs in medicine for more than three decades, with the goal of creating a healthier world for all people. We are committed to advancing innovative medicines to prevent and treat life-threatening diseases, including HIV, viral hepatitis, COVID-19 and cancer. We operate in more than 35 countries worldwide, with headquarters in Foster City, California.

Our strategic ambitions are to (i) bring 10+ transformative therapies to patients by 2030 (tracking since 2020); (ii) be a biotech employer and partner of choice; and (iii) deliver shareholder value in a sustainable and responsible manner. Our strategic priorities, as refreshed in late 2025, to deliver on these ambitions include: (i) maximize impact of long-acting HIV therapies; (ii) accelerate our pipeline build in oncology and inflammation; (iii) adopt and scale artificial intelligence to transform how we work; (iv) prioritize investments for highest impact; and (v) strengthen collaboration to accelerate innovation.

Year in Review

During 2025, we delivered growth in our HIV product sales, introduced Yeztugo, the first and only twice-yearly HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis ("PrEP") option available in the U.S., and expanded Livdelzi's market share in the treatment of primary biliary cholangitis ("PBC"). As evidenced by various late-stage clinical trial updates in HIV and oncology, we continued to invest in our business and research and development ("R&D") pipeline through advancement of our portfolio and broadening of available therapies, including through acquisitions and collaborations. Meanwhile, we maintained our financial position by lowering operating expenses, repaying senior notes coming due and providing shareholder returns through dividends and share repurchases. The following represents a summary of notable business updates and events since the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, including certain items from our press releases, which readers are encouraged to review in full as available on our website at www.gilead.com. The content on the referenced website does not constitute a part of and is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Virology

- Announced positive topline Phase 3 results from the ARTISTRY-1 and ARTISTRY-2 trial, evaluating our investigational daily oral single-tablet regimen of bictegravir 75mg and lenacapavir 50mg ("BIC/LEN") for virologically suppressed adults with HIV. BIC/LEN met its primary endpoint, demonstrating non-inferiority to baseline multi-tablet antiviral regimens (ARTISTRY-1) and Biktarvy (ARTISTRY-2).
- Announced settlement agreements to resolve Biktarvy patent litigation with generic manufacturers Lupin Ltd., Cipla Ltd. and Laurus Labs Ltd. Under the agreements, the earliest date the three generic manufacturers can market a generic version of full dose Biktarvy in the U.S. is April 1, 2036, subject to standard acceleration provisions. This is more than two years later than our previous loss of exclusivity projection for Biktarvy (December 2033).
- Received a strong recommendation for the use of twice-yearly injectable Yeztugo (lenacapavir) for HIV PrEP in the new U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines.
- Announced a partnership with the U.S. State Department and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief ("PEPFAR") to deliver lenacapavir for HIV PrEP for up to two million people over three years in countries supported by both PEPFAR and the Global Fund.
- Received European Commission ("EC") marketing authorization for Yeytuo (lenacapavir) for PrEP to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 in adults and adolescents with increased HIV-1 acquisition risk.
- Received U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval for Yeztugo (lenacapavir) for PrEP to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV in adults and adolescents weighing at least 35kg.

- Announced that FDA had placed a clinical hold on the HIV treatment trials of GS-1720 and/or GS-4182, including the WONDERS-1 and WONDERS-2 trials. These drug candidates are investigational and not approved anywhere globally.

Oncology

- Announced that we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire all of the outstanding common stock of Arcellx, Inc. ("Arcellx"), providing us with full control of its leading pipeline candidate, anitocabtagene autoleucel, an investigational BCMA-directed CAR-T cell therapy for patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma. This transaction is anticipated to close during the second quarter of 2026, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary closing conditions.
- Announced the discontinuation of the Phase 3 STAR-221 study, in partnership with Arcus Biosciences, Inc. ("Arcus"), evaluating the anti-TIGIT antibody domvanalimab ("dom") plus zimberelimab ("zim") and chemotherapy in first-line HER2- advanced gastric and esophageal cancers. The decision was based on the recommendation of the Independent Data Monitoring Committee, following review of data from a pre-specified interim analysis. Additionally, Gilead and Arcus will discontinue the Phase 2 EDGE-Gastric study evaluating dom and zim regimens in upper gastrointestinal cancers. Dom and zim are investigational products and are not approved anywhere globally.
- Announced that our Phase 3 ASCENT-07 study of Trodelvy evaluating sacituzumab govitecan-hziy ("SG") as a first-line treatment post-endocrine therapy in hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative ("HR+/HER2-") metastatic breast cancer patients did not meet the primary endpoint of progression-free survival. Overall survival is a key secondary endpoint and was not mature at the time of the primary analysis; however, an early trend was observed favoring patients treated with Trodelvy compared to chemotherapy.
- Presented Phase 3 ASCENT-03 data for Trodelvy in 1L metastatic triple-negative breast cancer ("mTNBC") patients who are not candidates for PD-1/PD-L1 checkpoint inhibitors at the 2025 European Society for Medical Oncology Congress. Trodelvy is not approved in this setting.
- Entered into a collaboration with Shenzhen Pregene Biopharma Co., Ltd. ("Pregene") to develop next-generation in vivo therapies.
- Announced the acquisition of Interius BioTherapeutics, Inc. ("Interius"), a privately held biotechnology company developing in vivo chimeric antigen receptor therapeutics, for approximately $350 million.
- Presented results from the Phase 3 ASCENT-04 trial evaluating Trodelvy plus Keytruda in 1L PD-L1+ mTNBC at the American Society of Clinical Oncology meeting. Trodelvy is not approved in this setting.
- Entered into an exclusive option and license agreement with Kymera Therapeutics, Inc. to develop novel oral molecular glue CDK2 degraders with broad oncology treatment potential.

Inflammation

- Received conditional marketing authorization from the EC for seladelpar for the treatment of PBC in combination with ursodeoxycholic acid ("UDCA") in adults who have an inadequate response to UDCA alone, or as monotherapy in those unable to tolerate UDCA.
- Entered into a strategic partnership with LEO Pharma A/S ("LEO Pharma") to develop and commercialize their pre-clinical oral signal transducer and activator of transcription 6 programs for the potential treatment of inflammatory diseases.

Corporate

- Announced an agreement with the U.S. government to lower the cost of medicines for Americans, reinforcing a commitment to U.S.-based innovation, affordability and global health leadership.
- Announced ground-breaking on a new Pharmaceutical Development and Manufacturing Technical Development Center in Foster City, California as part of a planned $32 billion investment in the U.S. through 2030.

The following table summarizes our key financial results for the year and period-over-period changes:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except percentages and per share amounts)	**2025**	**2024**	**Change**
Total revenues	$ 29,443	$ 28,754	*2 %*
Net income attributable to Gilead	$ 8,510	$ 480	*NM*
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead	$ 6.78	$ 0.38	*NM*

NM - Not Meaningful

Total revenues increased 2% to $29.4 billion in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to:

- Higher product sales primarily driven by HIV and Liver Disease products, partially offset by lower sales of Veklury; and
- Higher royalty, contract and other revenues.

Net income attributable to Gilead was $8.5 billion and diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead was $6.78 in 2025, compared to net income attributable to Gilead of $480 million and $0.38 diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead in 2024. The increase was primarily due to:

- A $3.8 billion acquired in-process research and development ("IPR&D") expense related to the acquisition of CymaBay Therapeutics, Inc. ("CymaBay") in 2024, which did not repeat in 2025;
- Lower pre-tax IPR&D partial impairment charges, with $590 million in 2025 related to assets acquired from MYR GmbH ("MYR") compared to $4.2 billion in 2024 related to assets acquired from Immunomedics, Inc.;
- Higher net unrealized gains on equity securities;
- Higher revenues; and
- Lower selling, general and administrative expenses; partially offset by
- Higher income tax expense.

Please refer to "Results of Operations" below for further information on 2025 results.

Outlook

As we look to 2026, we expect to see continued growth for our product sales overall, bolstered by increased demand in our HIV business. We anticipate that such growth will be partially offset by the impact of various policy-related developments in the U.S., as well as an expected decrease in our Veklury product sales due to lower rates of COVID-19-related hospitalizations and an expected decrease in our Cell Therapy product sales reflecting ongoing competitive headwinds.

Our R&D portfolio includes over 50 clinical-stage programs across our core therapeutic areas. We expect updates in 2026 on various clinical trials and certain regulatory filing submissions and decisions, including FDA decisions related to two first-line breast cancer therapies and an additional HIV treatment option. We plan to continue investing in our business and R&D pipeline both internally and externally through partnerships and select business development transactions. As part of our overall investment approach to fund the advancement of our pipeline and commercialization of our products, we will continue to focus on disciplined operating expense management.

Results of Operations

Revenues

The following table summarizes our Total revenues and period-over-period changes:

(in millions, except percentages)	Year Ended December 31, 2025 U.S.	Europe	Rest of World	Total	Year Ended December 31, 2024 U.S.	Europe	Rest of World	Total	Change
Product sales:									
HIV									
Biktarvy	$ 11,467	$ 1,676	$ 1,190	$ 14,334	$ 10,855	$ 1,509	$ 1,060	$ 13,423	*7 %*
Descovy	2,559	93	105	2,758	1,902	100	110	2,113	*31 %*
Genvoya	1,281	148	69	1,498	1,498	180	84	1,762	*(15)%*
Odefsey	881	246	40	1,167	957	290	41	1,288	*(9)%*
Symtuza - Revenue share[1]	363	120	12	495	450	130	12	592	*(16)%*
Other HIV[2]	352	109	40	500	257	129	48	434	*15 %*
Total HIV	16,904	2,392	1,456	20,752	15,918	2,339	1,355	19,612	*6 %*
Liver Disease									
Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir[3]	636	292	344	1,272	922	299	374	1,596	*(20)%*
Vemlidy	507	49	514	1,070	486	44	428	959	*12 %*
Other Liver Disease[4]	476	330	69	874	192	202	73	467	*87 %*
Total Liver Disease	1,619	671	927	3,217	1,601	545	876	3,021	*6 %*
Veklury	470	151	290	911	892	284	623	1,799	*(49)%*
Oncology									
Cell Therapy									
Tecartus	153	158	32	344	234	138	31	403	*(15)%*
Yescarta	595	598	303	1,495	662	666	242	1,570	*(5)%*
Total Cell Therapy	748	755	335	1,839	896	804	274	1,973	*(7)%*
Trodelvy	877	347	173	1,397	902	294	119	1,315	*6 %*
Total Oncology	1,626	1,102	508	3,236	1,798	1,098	393	3,289	*(2)%*
Other									
AmBisome	20	267	221	509	44	276	212	533	*(5)%*
Other[5]	177	32	81	290	255	34	68	356	*(19)%*
Total Other	197	300	302	799	299	310	280	889	*(10)%*
Total product sales	20,816	4,617	3,483	28,915	20,508	4,576	3,526	28,610	*1 %*
Royalty, contract and other revenues	60	447	20	527	82	58	4	144	*NM*
Total revenues	$ 20,876	$ 5,064	$ 3,503	$ 29,443	$ 20,591	$ 4,634	$ 3,529	$ 28,754	*2 %*

NM - Not Meaningful

(1) Represents our revenue from cobicistat ("C"), emtricitabine ("FTC") and tenofovir alafenamide ("TAF") in Symtuza (darunavir/C/FTC/TAF), a fixed dose combination product commercialized by Janssen Sciences Ireland Unlimited Company. See Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) Includes Atripla, Complera/Eviplera, Emtriva, Stribild, Sunlenca, Truvada, Tybost and Yeztugo/Yeytuo.

(3) Includes Epclusa and the authorized generic version of Epclusa sold by Gilead's separate subsidiary, Asegua Therapeutics LLC ("Asegua").

(4) Includes ledipasvir/sofosbuvir (Harvoni and the authorized generic version of Harvoni sold by Asegua), Hepcludex, Hepsera, Livdelzi/Lyvdelzi, Sovaldi, Viread and Vosevi.

(5) Includes Cayston, Jyseleca, Letairis and Zydelig.

HIV

HIV product sales increased 6% to $20.8 billion in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to higher demand for treatment and prevention, with average realized price being relatively flat despite the U.S. Medicare Part D program redesign impact. In particular:

- Biktarvy sales increased 7% primarily due to higher demand, including patients switching from Genvoya and other Gilead HIV products, partially offset by lower average realized price due to the U.S. Medicare Part D program redesign; and
- Descovy sales increased 31% primarily due to higher demand and average realized price.

Liver Disease

Liver Disease product sales increased 6% to $3.2 billion in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to higher demand for Livdelzi and products for chronic hepatitis B virus and chronic hepatitis D virus, partially offset by lower average realized price across all Liver Disease products, most notably for chronic hepatitis C virus, inclusive of the U.S. Medicare Part D program redesign impact.

Veklury

Veklury product sales decreased 49% to $911 million in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to lower COVID-19-related hospitalizations.

Oncology

Cell Therapy

Cell Therapy product sales decreased 7% to $1.8 billion in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to lower demand reflecting ongoing competitive headwinds.

Trodelvy

Trodelvy product sales increased 6% to $1.4 billion in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to higher demand in breast cancer treatment, partially offset by the indication withdrawal in bladder cancer treatment.

Gross-to-Net Deductions

Product sales are recorded net of estimated gross-to-net deductions, including rebates and chargebacks, patient co-pay assistance, prompt pay discounts, distributor fees, sales return provisions and other related deductions.

The following table summarizes our gross-to-net deductions and period-over-period changes:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**Change**
Gross-to-net deductions[(1)]	$ 19,953	$ 17,776	*12 %*
% of gross product sales	41 %	38 %	*250 bps*

(1) Includes rebates and chargebacks of $17.5 billion and $15.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. For further information, see "Critical Accounting Estimates" section below.

Gross-to-net deductions as a percentage of gross product sales increased in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to U.S. Medicare Part D program redesign impact.

Foreign Currency Exchange Impact

We generally face exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily in the Euro. We use foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge a portion of our foreign currency exposures.

Approximately 26% and 27% of our product sales were denominated in foreign currencies during 2025 and 2024, respectively. Foreign currency exchange, net of hedges, had a favorable impact on our total product sales of $56 million in 2025, based on a comparison using foreign currency exchange rates from 2024.

Royalty, Contract and Other Revenues

Royalty, contract and other revenues increased to $527 million in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to recognition of $400 million of previously constrained revenues from the sale of certain intellectual property.

Costs and Expenses

The following table summarizes our costs and expenses and period-over-period changes:

(in millions, except percentages)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	Change
Cost of goods sold	$ 6,234	$ 6,251	*— %*
Product gross margin	78.4 %	78.2 %	*29 bps*
Research and development expenses	$ 5,799	$ 5,907	*(2)%*
Acquired in-process research and development expenses	$ 1,024	$ 4,663	*(78)%*
In-process research and development impairments	$ 590	$ 4,180	*(86)%*
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$ 5,774	$ 6,091	*(5)%*

Product Gross Margin

Product gross margin was 78.4% in 2025 and remained relatively flat compared to 2024.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs including salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation expense, infrastructure, materials and supplies and other support costs, research and clinical studies performed by contract research organizations and our collaboration partners and other outside services.

We manage these expenses by identifying the R&D activities we expect to be performed during a given period and then prioritizing efforts based on scientific data, probability of successful technical development and regulatory approval, market potential, available human and capital resources and other considerations. We regularly review our R&D activities based on unmet medical need and, as necessary, reallocate resources among our internal R&D portfolio and external opportunities that we believe will best support the long-term growth of our business. We do not track total R&D expenses by product candidate, therapeutic area or development phase.

The following table summarizes our Research and development expenses and period-over-period changes:

(in millions, except percentages)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	Change
Personnel, infrastructure and other support costs	$ 3,427	$ 3,555	*(4)%*
Clinical studies and other costs	2,372	2,352	*1 %*
Research and development expenses	$ 5,799	$ 5,907	*(2)%*

Research and development expenses decreased 2% to $5.8 billion in 2025, compared to 2024. Personnel, infrastructure and other support costs decreased primarily due to the impact of stock-based compensation expenses and other integration costs related to the acquisition of CymaBay in 2024, which did not repeat in 2025, as well as lower restructuring costs. Clinical studies and other costs remained relatively flat, with higher expenses driven by fair value adjustments to the MYR-related contingent consideration largely offset by lower study-related and clinical manufacturing expenses.

Acquired In-Process Research and Development Expenses

Acquired in-process research and development expenses are recorded when incurred and reflect costs of externally-developed IPR&D projects, acquired directly in a transaction other than a business combination, that do not have an alternative future use, including upfront and pre-commercialization milestone payments related to various collaborations and the costs of rights to IPR&D projects.

Acquired in-process research and development expenses were $1.0 billion in 2025, primarily related to the following transactions:

- $311 million Interius acquisition;
- $250 million LEO Pharma collaboration upfront payment; and
- $200 million Pregene collaboration upfront and milestone payments.

Acquired in-process research and development expenses were $4.7 billion in 2024, primarily related to the following transactions:

- $3.8 billion CymaBay acquisition;
- $320 million Janssen Pharmaceutica NV future royalty obligation extinguishment related to seladelpar;
- $100 million Arcus collaboration continuation fee;
- $68 million Arcellx collaboration milestones met; and
- $47 million Tmunity Therapeutics, Inc. acquisition milestones met.

See Note 6. Acquisitions and Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

In-Process Research and Development Impairments

2025 Impairments

In the second quarter of 2025 and again in the fourth quarter of 2025, additional competitive clinical data became available indicating a potentially more competitive market for bulevirtide where it is not yet approved. Based on our evaluation of the data, and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the second quarter of 2025 and again for the year ended December 31, 2025, we performed impairment tests and determined that the revised estimated fair value of the bulevirtide IPR&D intangible asset was below its carrying value in both periods. As a result, we recognized partial impairment charges of $190 million and $400 million in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the second and fourth quarters of 2025, respectively, for a total of $590 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.

To arrive at the revised estimated fair values as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025, we used a probability-weighted income approach that discounts expected future cash flows to present value, which requires the use of Level 3 fair value measurements and inputs, including critical estimated inputs, such as: revenues and operating profits related to the planned utilization of bulevirtide outside of the European Union ("EU"), which includes inputs such as addressable patient population, projected market share, treatment duration, and the life of the potential commercialized product; the probability of technical and regulatory success; the time and resources needed to complete the development and approval of bulevirtide outside of the EU; an appropriate discount rate based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to our profile; and risks related to the viability of and potential alternative treatments in any future target markets. Our revised discounted cash flows for the June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025 fair value estimations primarily reflected the updated expectations for bulevirtide's potential market share outside of the EU.

2024 Impairments

In January 2024, we received data from our Phase 3 EVOKE-01 study of Trodelvy evaluating SG indicating that the study did not meet its primary endpoint of overall survival in previously treated metastatic non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC"), thus triggering a review for potential impairment of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset. Based on our evaluation of the study results and all other data available at the time, and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the first quarter of 2024, we performed an interim impairment test and determined that the revised estimated fair value of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset was below its carrying value. As a result, we recognized a partial impairment charge of $2.4 billion in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations during the first quarter of 2024.

In September 2024, based on discussions with regulators and external opinion leaders and the completed evaluation of the Phase 3 EVOKE-01 study data, we made a strategic decision to discontinue our clinical development program in metastatic NSCLC for Trodelvy in the second-line indication. This decision triggered a review for potential impairment of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset. Based on our evaluation, and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the third quarter of 2024, we performed an interim impairment test and determined that the revised estimated fair value of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset was below its carrying value. As a result, we recognized a partial impairment charge of $1.8 billion in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations during the third quarter of 2024, bringing the full-year 2024 total to $4.2 billion.

To arrive at the revised estimated fair value, we used a probability-weighted income approach that discounts expected future cash flows to present value, which requires the use of Level 3 fair value measurements and inputs, including critical estimated inputs, such as: revenues and operating profits related to the planned utilization of SG in NSCLC, which, include inputs such as addressable patient population, projected market share, treatment duration, and the life of the potential commercialized product; the probability of technical and regulatory success; the time and resources needed to complete the development and approval of SG in NSCLC; an appropriate discount rate based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to our profile; and risks related to the viability of and potential alternative treatments in any future target markets. Our revised discounted cash flows for the March 31, 2024 fair value estimation primarily reflected the smaller addressable market that Trodelvy could serve among metastatic NSCLC patients and a delay in expected launch timing for second-line plus patients. Our revised discounted cash flows for the September 30, 2024 fair value estimation primarily reflected the removal of cash flows associated with second-line plus patients, and the remaining carrying value as of that date reflects Trodelvy's opportunity as a combination therapy in first-line metastatic NSCLC patients supported by its ongoing Phase 3 clinical trial in this patient population.

If future events result in adverse changes in the key assumptions used in determining fair value, including the timing of product launches, information on the competitive landscape of treatments in this indication, changes to the probability of technical or regulatory success, failure to obtain anticipated regulatory approval or discount rate, among others, additional impairments may be recorded and could be material to our financial statements.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses are recorded when incurred and consist primarily of personnel costs, facilities and overhead costs, and selling, marketing and advertising expenses, as well as other general and administrative costs related to finance, human resources, legal and other administrative activities.

The following table summarizes our Selling, general and administrative expenses and period-over-period changes:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**Change**
Selling and marketing expenses	$ 3,522	$ 3,453	*2 %*
General and administrative expenses	2,252	2,638	*(15)%*
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$ 5,774	$ 6,091	*(5)%*

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 5% to $5.8 billion in 2025, compared to 2024. Selling and marketing expenses increased primarily due to higher HIV promotional expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased primarily due to lower expenses related to corporate initiatives and legal matters, as well as the impact of stock-based compensation expenses and other integration costs related to the acquisition of CymaBay in 2024, which did not repeat in 2025, partially offset by donations of equity securities made to the Gilead Foundation.

Interest Expense and Other (Income) Expense, Net

The following table summarizes our Interest expense and Other (income) expense, net and period-over-period changes:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**Change**
Interest expense	$ 1,024	$ 977	*5 %*
Other (income) expense, net	$ (798)	$ (6)	*NM*
(Gain) loss from equity securities, net	*$ (451)*	*$ 274*	*NM*
Interest income	*$ (349)*	*$ (281)*	*24 %*
Other, net	*$ 1*	*$ 2*	*(41)%*

NM - Not Meaningful

Interest expense increased 5% to $1.0 billion in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to higher debt balances and a higher weighted-average interest rate on the debt. See Note 10. Debt and Credit Facilities of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information on our long-term debt and related interest rates.

Favorable movements in Other (income) expense, net in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily related to net unrealized gains from equity securities compared to net unrealized losses in 2024, as well as higher interest income.

Income Taxes

The following table summarizes our Income tax (benefit) expense and period-over-period changes:

(in millions, except percentages)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	Change
Income before income taxes	$ 9,796	$ 690	*$ 9,106*
Income tax expense	$ 1,286	$ 211	*$ 1,075*
Effective tax rate	13.1 %	30.5 %	*NM*

NM - Not Meaningful

Our effective tax rate decreased in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to:

- The non-deductible acquired IPR&D expense recorded in connection with our acquisition of CymaBay in 2024, which did not repeat in 2025;
- A settlement with a tax authority related to a prior year legal entity restructuring; and
- Favorable changes in the fair value of our equity securities that are non-taxable for income tax purposes; partially offset by
- A tax benefit associated with a legal entity restructuring in 2024; and
- A decrease in state deferred tax liabilities associated with the $4.2 billion NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset impairment charge in 2024.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") has developed a framework to implement a global minimum corporate tax of 15% for companies with global revenues and profits above certain thresholds (referred to as "Pillar Two"), with certain aspects effective January 1, 2024 and other aspects effective January 1, 2025. Certain countries in which we operate have enacted Pillar Two legislation, and other countries are in the process of introducing legislation to implement Pillar Two. In January 2026, the OECD announced additional administrative guidance, including a "side-by-side" framework intended to coordinate the application of Pillar Two with existing minimum tax regimes in certain jurisdictions. We do not expect Pillar Two, including the side-by-side framework, to have a material impact on our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We regularly analyze our ability to generate and obtain adequate amounts of cash to meet our short-term and long-term requirements and plans. Our capital priorities include: (i) investing in our business and R&D pipeline, (ii) continuing select partnerships and business development transactions, (iii) growing our dividend over time, and (iv) repurchasing shares to offset dilution and opportunistically reduce share count. Based on our evaluation of our current position of liquidity, available capital resources and our material cash requirements, we believe that we can satisfy our capital needs for the next 12 months and the foreseeable future.

Liquidity

Cash and cash equivalents were $7.6 billion and marketable debt securities were $3.0 billion as of December 31, 2025. The table below summarizes our cash flow activities, followed by our analysis of changes and trends:

(in millions, except percentages)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	Change
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	$ 10,019	$ 10,828	*(7)%*
Investing activities	(4,793)	(3,449)	*39 %*
Financing activities	(7,745)	(3,433)	*NM*
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	92	(40)	*NM*
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	$ (2,428)	$ 3,906	*NM*

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities is our primary source of funds, driven mainly by collections on product sales, partially offset by operating spend. Changes in working capital balances, generally associated with the timing of collections and payments, as well as unanticipated payments related to litigation, taxes or other matters, may create some variation in any given year. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased in 2025, compared to 2024, primarily due to higher inventory build-up and higher income tax payments, as well as unfavorable timing of accounts receivable collections. In 2025, we paid the final $1.3 billion federal income tax payment for transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, compared to $1.2 billion paid in 2024.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased in 2025, compared to 2024. In 2025, we utilized cash primarily for purchases of marketable debt securities and payments related to the Interius acquisition and various collaborations. In 2024, we utilized cash primarily for the $3.9 billion CymaBay acquisition and purchases of equity securities, partially offset by cash received from the liquidation of marketable debt securities. Net cash used in investing activities may vary in any given year depending on the favorability of strategic opportunities for the business.

Financing Activities

The change in Net cash used in financing activities in 2025, compared to 2024, was primarily due to cash provided by a new debt offering in 2024, which did not repeat in 2025, as well as higher common stock repurchases. In 2025, we utilized cash of $4.0 billion for dividend payments, $1.9 billion for common stock repurchases and $1.8 billion for repayment of debt. In 2024, we utilized cash of $3.9 billion for dividend payments, $2.0 billion for repayment of debt and other obligations, and $1.2 billion for common stock repurchases, partially offset by $3.5 billion in net proceeds from the issuance of senior unsecured notes in November 2024. Net cash used in financing activities may vary in any given year depending primarily on the timing of debt repayments and proceeds from debt offerings and the amount of common stock repurchases.

On February 10, 2026, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of $0.82 per share of our common stock, with a payment date of March 30, 2026 to all stockholders of record as of the close of business on March 13, 2026. Future dividends are subject to declaration by our Board of Directors.

Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2025, our material cash requirements for the operations of our business consisted primarily of the current and long-term liabilities noted on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as well as other commitments, including the following notable items:

- payments of outstanding borrowings, including interest on long-term debt (see Note 10. Debt and Credit Facilities);
- income tax payments, including potential payments related to uncertain tax positions (see Note 15. Income Taxes);
- payments of operating lease obligations (see Note 11. Leases);
- payments related to certain unconditional inventory purchase obligations and capital expenditures. There were no changes to such commitments in the current year that would have a material impact on our ability to meet short- or long-term cash requirements;
- payments related to our acquisitions, including contingent consideration (see Notes 3. Fair Value Measurements and 6. Acquisitions); and
- milestone and other payments related to collaboration agreements (see Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements). We are contractually obligated to make payments to our collaboration partners upon the achievement of various development, regulatory and commercial milestones as well as royalty payments. These payments are contingent upon the occurrence of various future events, substantially all of which have a high degree of uncertainty of occurring. If milestones for multiple products covered by these arrangements happen to be reached in the same reporting period, the aggregate cash requirement could be material. It is not possible to predict with reasonable certainty whether these milestones will be achieved or the timing for achievement. As such, these obligations are not recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets until the events triggering milestone payments occur.

Our anticipated sources of funds to satisfy the above material cash requirements for the short- and long-term include our current balances of cash and cash equivalents as well as future cash flows from operations. If needed, we also have the ability to utilize our $2.5 billion revolving credit facility (see Note 10. Debt and Credit Facilities) and access other external capital through future debt or equity offerings.

While we are not aware of any trends at this time that are reasonably likely to materially impact our future cash requirements and sources of funds, such requirements and funds will depend on many factors, including but not limited to the following:

- the commercial performance of our current and future products;
- the progress and scope of our R&D efforts and those of our collaboration partners, including preclinical studies and clinical trials;
- the cost, timing and outcome of regulatory reviews;
- the expansion of our sales and marketing capabilities;
- the acquisition of additional manufacturing capabilities or office facilities on acceptable terms;
- the acquisition of other companies or new products on acceptable terms;
- the issuance of new debt or equity in the market on acceptable terms;
- the favorability of repaying certain long-term debt obligations prior to maturity dates;
- future dividends subject to declaration by our Board of Directors (see "Dividends" in Part II, Item 5 of this 10-K);
- the favorability of repurchasing shares (see "Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities" in Part II, Item 5 of this 10-K);
- the establishment of additional collaborative relationships with other companies on acceptable terms; and
- costs associated with the defense, settlement and adverse results of government investigations and litigation (see Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies).

Critical Accounting Estimates

See Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information about our significant accounting policies and how estimates are involved in the preparation of our financial statements. We believe the following reflect the critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Rebates and Chargebacks

Rebates and chargebacks include amounts due to payers and healthcare providers under various programs based on contractual arrangements or statutory requirements, which may vary by product, payer and individual plans and may not be known at the time of sale. As a result, our recorded amounts for rebates and chargebacks are determined using a complex estimation process that requires significant management judgment. In developing our estimates of rebates and chargebacks, we consider the following:

- product sales, including product mix and pricing;
- historical and estimated payer mix;
- statutory discount requirements and contractual terms;
- historical claims experience and processing time lags;
- estimated patient population;
- known market events or trends;
- market research;
- channel inventory data obtained from our major U.S. wholesalers; and
- other pertinent internal or external information.

The following table summarizes the consolidated activities and ending balances in our rebates and chargebacks accounts, including adjustments made relating to previous years' sales as a result of changes in estimates:

(in millions)	Balance at Beginning of Year	Decrease/ (Increase) to Product Sales	Payments	Balance at End of Year
Year ended December 31, 2025:				
Activity related to 2025 sales	$ —	$ 17,880	$ (13,064)	$ 4,816
Activity related to sales prior to 2025	4,646	(378)	(3,903)	365
Total	$ 4,646	$ 17,503	$ (16,967)	$ 5,181
Year ended December 31, 2024:				
Activity related to 2024 sales	$ —	$ 15,808	$ (11,508)	$ 4,300
Activity related to sales prior to 2024	4,493	(350)	(3,797)	345
Total	$ 4,493	$ 15,458	$ (15,305)	$ 4,646

We assess and update our estimates each reporting period to reflect actual claims and other current information. Historically, our actual rebates and chargebacks claimed for prior years have varied by less than 5% from our estimates.

Valuation of Intangible Assets

Determining the fair values of intangible assets, whether as part of a business combination or impairment assessment, involves the use of a probability-weighted income approach that discounts expected future cash flows to present value and requires the use of critical estimated inputs, including:

- identification of product candidates with sufficient substance requiring separate recognition;
- estimates of projected future cash flows, including revenues and operating profits related to the products or product candidates, which, for example, include significant inputs such as addressable patient population, treatment duration and projected market share;
- the probability of technical and regulatory success for unapproved product candidates considering their stages of development;
- the time and resources needed to complete the development and approval of product candidates;
- an appropriate discount rate based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to our profile, representing the rate that market participants would use to value the intangible assets;
- the life of the potential commercialized products and associated risks, including the inherent difficulties and uncertainties in developing a product candidate such as obtaining FDA and other regulatory approvals; and
- risks related to the viability of and potential alternative treatments in any future target markets.

These estimates are subject to uncertainty due to the high rate of failure inherent in the discovery and development of new products; delays that can occur in development, approval and product launch processes; unanticipated decisions made by regulatory agencies; advent of competing products; unexpected changes in U.S. and global financial markets and other unanticipated events and circumstances. If future events result in adverse changes in the critical assumptions used in determining fair value, impairment charges on our intangible assets may be recorded and could be material to our financial statements. For example, in 2024, upon receiving data from our Phase 3 EVOKE-01 study of Trodelvy, which indicated the study did not meet its primary endpoint, and further discussions with regulators and external opinion leaders and completion of the evaluation of the trial data which led to the strategic decision to end the second-line indication program, we recognized in aggregate $4.2 billion in impairment charges related to our NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset, reflecting, amongst other changes, the removal of expected future cash flows associated with second-line plus patients from our valuation model.

Legal Contingencies

We are a party to various legal actions. Certain significant matters are described in Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Critical inputs to the accruals recorded and disclosures provided in relation to these matters include the probability of a certain outcome of the case, the determination as to whether an exposure is reasonably estimable and the amount of potential exposure. These inputs are subject to uncertainty due to changes in the legal facts and circumstances of the case, status of the proceedings, applicable law, the views of legal counsel and the views of any judges or jury involved in the case. Upon the final resolution of such matters, it is possible that there may be a loss in excess of the amount recorded, and such amounts could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position. We periodically reassess these matters when additional information becomes available and adjust our estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances indicate the need for any changes. For example, in the second quarter of 2023, we recorded an accrual of $525 million in Other current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets for settlements with certain plaintiffs in the HIV antitrust litigation, which we paid in the second half of 2023. Also, as of December 31, 2024, we accrued approximately $200 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheets for a potential settlement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, which we eventually entered into in April 2025 and subsequently paid.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions, including Ireland. See Note 15. Income Taxes of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. Critical inputs in determining our provision for income taxes and related tax balances include forecasts of our future income and expenses, potential tax planning strategies and determination of the probability of certain tax positions being sustained upon examination by tax authorities. These inputs are subject to uncertainty due to potential changes in facts and circumstances, economic and political conditions, changes to existing tax laws and new regulations or interpretations by tax authorities. Changes in these conditions could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position. For example, in October 2025, we reached a settlement with a tax authority related to a prior year legal entity restructuring. As a result, we recognized approximately $450 million of income tax benefit and a corresponding $530 million reduction in our unrecognized tax benefits in the quarter ending December 31, 2025.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks that may result from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. To reduce certain of these risks, we enter into various types of foreign currency derivative transactions, follow our investment policy guidelines and monitor outstanding receivables as part of our risk management program.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We have operations in more than 35 countries worldwide. As such, certain of our monetary assets and liabilities and approximately 26% of our 2025 product sales are denominated in foreign currencies. Our operations in foreign countries expose us to risk associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and various foreign currencies, primarily the Euro. When the U.S. dollar strengthens against these currencies, the relative value of sales made in the respective foreign currency decreases. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar weakens against these currencies, the relative value of such sales increases. Overall, we are a net receiver of foreign currencies and, therefore, we benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar and are adversely affected by a stronger U.S. dollar. Additionally, our monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies expose us to currency fluctuations between the date a transaction is recorded and the date that cash is collected or paid.

To partially mitigate the impact of changes in currency exchange rates on net cash flows from our foreign currency denominated sales as well as outstanding monetary assets and liabilities, we enter into foreign currency exchange forward contracts. In general, the risk of foreign currency fluctuations related to our operations is offset by corresponding gains and losses from our derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had open foreign currency forward contracts with notional amounts of $3.9 billion and $2.9 billion, respectively. A hypothetical 10% adverse movement in foreign currency exchange rates compared with the U.S. dollar relative to exchange rates as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have resulted in a reduction in fair value of these contracts of approximately $439 million and $364 million, respectively, and if realized, would have negatively affected earnings over the remaining life of the contracts. The analysis does not consider the impact that hypothetical changes in foreign currency exchange rates would have on anticipated transactions that these foreign currency sensitive instruments were designed to offset.

Interest Rate Risk

We invest in available-for-sale debt securities, adhering to a policy that requires us to limit invested amounts based on credit rating, maturity, industry group and investment type and issuer, except for securities issued by the U.S. government. The goals of our investment policy, in order of priority, are (1) safety and preservation of principal and diversification of risk, (2) liquidity of investments sufficient to meet cash flow requirements and (3) a competitive after-tax rate of return. The fair value of any available-for-sale debt securities is subject to change as a result of potential changes in market interest rates. However, primarily due to the contractual maturity typically being less than five years, we do not believe that future market risks, including a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in interest rates related to any securities, would have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Our senior unsecured notes have fixed interest rates. As such, there is no financial interest rate exposure. The fair values of both our senior unsecured notes as well as our liability related to future royalties as part of our 2020 acquisition of Immunomedics, Inc. are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. The current fair value of our debt portfolio and liability related to future royalties are $22.3 billion and $0.8 billion, respectively. The fair value will decrease as interest rates increase and will increase as interest rates decrease. Additionally, we have a $2.5 billion five-year revolving credit facility that matures in June 2029. Loans under our revolving credit facility bear interest at either (i) Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus the Applicable Percentage, (ii) the Alternative Currency Term Rate plus the Applicable Percentage, or (iii) the Base Rate plus the Applicable Percentage, each as defined in the revolving credit facility agreement. There were no amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2025. As such, there is currently no financial interest rate exposure.

Equity Price Risk

We hold shares of common stock of certain publicly traded biotechnology companies primarily in connection with license and collaboration agreements. These equity securities are measured at fair value with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings. The fair value of these equity securities was approximately $2.0 billion and $1.6 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Changes in fair value of these equity securities are impacted by the volatility of the stock market and changes in general economic conditions, among other factors. A hypothetical 20% increase or decrease in the stock prices of these equity securities would have increased or decreased their fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by approximately $392 million and $312 million, respectively.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Gilead Sciences, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 24, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Critical Audit Matter

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

Government and commercial rebates

Description of the Matter

As more fully described in Note 1, the Company estimates reductions to its revenues for amounts payable to payers and healthcare providers in the United States under various government and commercial rebate programs in the period that the related sales occur. Rebates may vary by product, payer and individual payer plans, some of which may not be known at the point of sale. Estimated reductions to revenue are based on product sales, historical and expected payer mix, discount rates, and various other estimated and actual data, adjusted for current period expectations.

Auditing the Company's estimated reductions to revenue for rebates was complex and involved significant judgment, particularly in assessing the reasonableness of estimated payer mix applied to sales during the period. This estimate relies heavily on historical data that is adjusted for changes in payer mix expectations over time.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit	We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over management's estimation and review of reductions from revenue for rebate programs, including controls to assess the payer mix assumption. We also tested the completeness and accuracy of data utilized in the controls, and the accuracy of calculations supporting management's estimates. To test management's estimation methodology for determining the payer mix, our audit procedures included, among others, analytically evaluating management's estimates, evaluating evidence contrary to the estimated amounts, performing a sensitivity analysis on the rates used in the estimates and performing a comparison of actual payments related to amounts accrued during the current and prior years.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1988.
San Mateo, California
February 24, 2026

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions, except per share amounts)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,564	$ 9,991
Short-term marketable debt securities	68	—
Accounts receivable, net	4,913	4,420
Inventories	1,774	1,710
Prepaid and other current assets	4,024	3,052
Total current assets	18,342	19,173
Property, plant and equipment, net	5,606	5,414
Long-term marketable debt securities	2,974	—
Intangible assets, net	16,978	19,948
Goodwill	8,314	8,314
Deferred tax assets	1,964	2,378
Other long-term assets	4,845	3,769
Total assets	$ 59,023	$ 58,995
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 715	$ 833
Accrued rebates	4,337	3,892
Current portion of long-term debt, net	2,807	1,815
Other current liabilities	3,953	5,464
Total current liabilities	11,813	12,004
Long-term debt, net	22,129	24,896
Long-term income taxes payable	896	830
Deferred tax liabilities	402	724
Other long-term liabilities	1,165	1,295
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $0.001 per share; 5 shares authorized; none outstanding	—	—
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share; 5,600 authorized; 1,241 and 1,246 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	8,932	7,700
Accumulated other comprehensive income	39	132
Retained earnings	13,730	11,497
Total Gilead stockholders' equity	22,703	19,330
Noncontrolling interest	(84)	(84)
Total stockholders' equity	22,618	19,246
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 59,023	$ 58,995

See accompanying notes.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Revenues:			
Product sales	$ 28,915	$ 28,610	$ 26,934
Royalty, contract and other revenues	527	144	182
Total revenues	29,443	28,754	27,116
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	6,234	6,251	6,498
Research and development expenses	5,799	5,907	5,718
Acquired in-process research and development expenses	1,024	4,663	1,155
In-process research and development impairments	590	4,180	50
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,774	6,091	6,090
Total costs and expenses	19,421	27,092	19,511
Operating income	10,022	1,662	7,605
Interest expense	1,024	977	944
Other (income) expense, net	(798)	(6)	(198)
Income before income taxes	9,796	690	6,859
Income tax expense	1,286	211	1,247
Net income	8,510	480	5,613
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	(52)
Net income attributable to Gilead	$ 8,510	$ 480	$ 5,665
Basic earnings per share attributable to Gilead	$ 6.84	$ 0.38	$ 4.54
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead	$ 6.78	$ 0.38	$ 4.50
Shares used in basic earnings per share attributable to Gilead calculation	1,244	1,247	1,248
Shares used in diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead calculation	1,255	1,255	1,258

See accompanying notes.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Net income	$ 8,510	$ 480	$ 5,613
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of reclassifications and taxes:			
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	38	(26)	60
Net gain on available-for-sale debt securities	8	5	28
Net (loss) gain on cash flow hedges	(139)	125	(62)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net	(93)	104	26
Comprehensive income, net	8,418	584	5,639
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest, net	—	—	(52)
Comprehensive income attributable to Gilead, net	$ 8,418	$ 584	$ 5,691

See accompanying notes.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Gilead Stockholders' Equity						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balance as of December 31, 2022	1,247	$ 1	$ 5,550	$ 2	$ 15,687	$ (31)	$ 21,209
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	5,665	(52)	5,613
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	26	—	—	26
Issuances under employee stock purchase plan	2	—	129	—	—	—	129
Issuances under equity incentive plans	13	—	99	—	—	—	99
Stock-based compensation	—	—	767	—	—	—	767
Repurchases of common stock under repurchase programs ($79.52 average price per share)	(13)	—	(45)	—	(955)	—	(1,000)
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholding under equity incentive plans and other	(4)	—	—	—	(279)	—	(279)
Dividends declared ($3.00 per share)	—	—	—	—	(3,814)	—	(3,814)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,246	1	6,500	28	16,304	(84)	22,749
Net income	—	—	—	—	480	—	480
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	104	—	—	104
Issuances under employee stock purchase plan	2	—	139	—	—	—	139
Issuances under equity incentive plans	16	—	282	—	—	—	282
Stock-based compensation	—	—	834	—	—	—	834
Repurchases of common stock under repurchase programs ($79.54 average price per share)	(14)	—	(55)	—	(1,095)	—	(1,150)
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholding under equity incentive plans and other	(4)	—	—	—	(280)	—	(280)
Dividends declared ($3.08 per share)	—	—	—	—	(3,911)	—	(3,911)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,246	1	7,700	132	11,497	(84)	19,246
Net income	—	—	—	—	8,510	—	8,510
Other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	(93)	—	—	(93)
Issuances under employee stock purchase plan	2	—	143	—	—	—	143
Issuances under equity incentive plans	15	—	265	—	—	—	265
Stock-based compensation	—	—	899	—	—	—	899
Repurchases of common stock under repurchase programs ($107.50 average price per share)	(18)	—	(74)	—	(1,848)	—	(1,922)
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholding under equity incentive plans and other	(4)	—	—	—	(441)	—	(441)
Dividends declared ($3.16 per share)	—	—	—	—	(3,989)	—	(3,989)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,241	$ 1	$ 8,932	$ 39	$ 13,730	$ (84)	$ 22,618

See accompanying notes.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Operating Activities:			
Net income	$ 8,510	$ 480	$ 5,613
Adjustments to reconcile Net income to Net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	370	381	354
Amortization expense	2,390	2,386	2,339
Stock-based compensation expense	894	835	766
Deferred income taxes	160	(1,844)	(962)
Net (gain) loss from equity securities	(451)	274	167
Acquired in-process research and development expenses	1,024	4,663	1,155
In-process research and development impairments	590	4,180	50
Other, net	480	353	826
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(367)	139	157
Inventories	(1,036)	(426)	(842)
Prepaid expenses and other	(311)	(259)	39
Accounts payable	(132)	290	(347)
Income tax assets and liabilities, net	(2,108)	(732)	(1,768)
Accrued and other liabilities	6	108	458
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,019	10,828	8,006
Investing Activities:			
Purchases of marketable debt securities	(3,939)	(244)	(1,930)
Proceeds from sales of marketable debt securities	854	2,265	510
Proceeds from maturities of marketable debt securities	55	327	1,334
Acquisitions, including in-process research and development, net of cash acquired	(1,070)	(4,840)	(1,152)
Purchases of equity securities	(133)	(492)	(442)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(563)	(523)	(585)
Other investing activities, net	2	58	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,793)	(3,449)	(2,265)
Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from debt financing, net of issuance costs	—	3,464	1,980
Proceeds from issuances of common stock	408	422	232
Repurchases of common stock under repurchase programs	(1,922)	(1,150)	(1,000)
Repayments of debt and other obligations	(1,788)	(1,970)	(2,250)
Payments of dividends	(4,003)	(3,918)	(3,809)
Other financing activities, net	(440)	(281)	(279)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,745)	(3,433)	(5,125)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	92	(40)	57
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,428)	3,906	673
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,991	6,085	5,412
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 7,564	$ 9,991	$ 6,085

See accompanying notes.

1. SUMMARY OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Gilead Sciences, Inc. (including its consolidated subsidiaries, referred to as "Gilead," the "company," "we," "our" or "us") is a biopharmaceutical company that has pursued and achieved breakthroughs in medicine for more than three decades, with the goal of creating a healthier world for all people. We are committed to advancing innovative medicines to prevent and treat life-threatening diseases, including HIV, viral hepatitis, COVID-19 and cancer. We operate in more than 35 countries worldwide, with headquarters in Foster City, California.

Our portfolio of marketed products includes AmBisome®, Atripla®, Biktarvy®, Cayston®, Complera®, Descovy®, Descovy for PrEP®, Emtriva®, Epclusa®, Eviplera®, Genvoya®, Harvoni®, Hepcludex®, Hepsera®, Jyseleca®, Letairis®, Livdelzi®/Lyvdelzi®, Odefsey®, Sovaldi®, Stribild®, Sunlenca®, Tecartus®, Trodelvy®, Truvada®, Truvada for PrEP®, Tybost®, Veklury®, Vemlidy®, Viread®, Vosevi®, Yescarta®, Yeztugo®/Yeytuo® and Zydelig®. The approval status of Hepcludex and Jyseleca vary worldwide, and Hepcludex and Jyseleca are not approved in the U.S. We also sell and distribute authorized generic versions of Epclusa and Harvoni in the U.S. through our separate subsidiary, Asegua Therapeutics LLC ("Asegua"). In addition, we sell and distribute certain products through our corporate partners under collaborative agreements. See Note 2. Revenues for a summary of disaggregated revenues by product and geographic region.

We have one operating segment which primarily focuses on the discovery, development and commercialization of innovative medicines in areas of unmet medical need. See Note 16. Segment Information for further details.

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include the accounts of Gilead, our wholly-owned subsidiaries and any variable interest entities ("VIEs") for which we are the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated. For any consolidated entities where we own or are exposed to less than 100% of the economics, we record net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in our Consolidated Statements of Operations equal to the attributable economic or ownership interest retained in such entities by the respective noncontrolling parties.

When we obtain a variable interest in another entity, we assess at the inception of the relationship and upon occurrence of certain significant events whether the entity is a VIE and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE based on our power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and our obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our significant accounting policies and estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various market-specific and other relevant assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Estimates are assessed each period and updated to reflect current information. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates.

Beginning with this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in Note 2. Revenues, we have disclosed our revenues related to major customers as a percentage of gross product sales rather than as a percentage of Total revenues. Prior periods have been revised to reflect this change.

We have evaluated subsequent events through the report issuance date and determined that there are no further events or transactions to be disclosed other than those already disclosed elsewhere in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Certain amounts and percentages herein may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Revenue Recognition

Product Sales

We recognize revenue from product sales when control of the product transfers to the customer, which is generally upon shipment or delivery, or in certain cases, upon the corresponding sales by our customer to a third party. Revenues are recognized net of estimated rebates and chargebacks, patient co-pay assistance, prompt pay discounts, distributor fees, sales return provisions and other related deductions. These deductions to product sales are referred to as gross-to-net deductions and are estimated and recorded in the period in which the related product sales occur. Our payment terms to customers generally range from 30 to 90 days; however, payment terms differ by jurisdiction, by customer and, in some instances, by type of product. Revenues from product sales, net of gross-to-net deductions, are recorded only to the extent a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized is not probable of occurring when the uncertainty associated with gross-to-net deductions is subsequently resolved. Taxes assessed by governmental authorities and collected from customers are excluded from product sales. If we expect, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of control and corresponding payment from the customer will be one year or less, we do not adjust the amount of consideration for the effects of a financing component. Shipping and handling activities are considered to be fulfillment activities and not a separate performance obligation.

Gross-to-Net Deductions

Rebates and Chargebacks

Rebates and chargebacks include amounts due to payers and healthcare providers under various programs based on contractual arrangements or statutory requirements, which may vary by product, payer and individual plans. Providers qualified under certain programs can purchase our products through wholesalers or other distributors at a discount. The wholesalers or distributors then charge the discount back to us.

Rebates and chargebacks are estimated primarily based on product sales, including product mix and pricing, historical and estimated payer mix and discount rates, among other inputs, which require significant estimates and judgment. We assess and update our estimates each reporting period to reflect actual claims and other current information.

Chargebacks that are payable to our direct customers are generally classified as reductions of Accounts receivable on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Rebates that are payable to third party payers and healthcare providers are recorded in Accrued rebates on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Patient Co-Pay Assistance

Co-pay assistance represents financial assistance to qualified patients, assisting them with prescription drug co-payments required by insurance. Our accrual for co-pay is based on an estimate of claims and the cost per claim that we expect to receive associated with inventory that exists in the distribution channel at period end.

Cash Discounts

We estimate cash discounts based on contractual terms, historical customer payment patterns and our expectations regarding future customer payment patterns.

Distributor Fees

Under our inventory management agreements with our significant U.S. wholesalers, we pay the wholesalers a fee primarily for compliance with certain contractually-determined covenants such as the maintenance of agreed-upon inventory levels. These distributor fees are based on a contractually-determined fixed percentage of sales.

Allowance for Sales Returns

We typically permit returns if the product is damaged, defective, or otherwise cannot be used by the customer. In the U.S., we typically permit returns six months prior to and up to one year after the product expiration date. Outside the U.S., returns are only allowed in certain countries on a limited basis.

Our estimates of sales returns are based primarily on analysis of our historical product return patterns, industry information reporting the return rates for similar products and contractual agreement terms. We also take into consideration known or expected changes in the marketplace specific to each product.

Royalty, Contract and Other Revenues

Royalty revenue on licensed intellectual property is recognized in the period in which the obligation is satisfied and the corresponding sales by our corporate partners occur, using the sales- and usage-based royalty exception. Contract and other revenues are recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied to the extent a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized is not probable of occurring.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses are recorded when incurred and consist primarily of personnel costs including salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation expense, infrastructure, materials and supplies and other support costs, research and clinical studies performed by contract research organizations ("CROs") and our collaboration partners and other outside services. From time to time, we enter into development and collaboration agreements in which we share expenses with a collaboration partner. We record payments received from our collaborative partners for their share of the development costs as a reduction of Research and development expenses.

Clinical study costs are a significant component of Research and development expenses. Most of our clinical studies are performed by third-party CROs. We monitor levels of performance under each significant contract including the extent of patient enrollment and other activities through communications with our CROs. We accrue costs for clinical studies performed by CROs over the service periods specified in the contracts and adjust our estimates, if required, based upon our ongoing review of the level of effort and costs actually incurred by the CROs. All of our material CRO contracts are terminable by us upon written notice and we are generally only liable for actual services completed by the CRO and certain non-cancelable expenses incurred at any point of termination. Payments we make for research and development ("R&D") services prior to the services being rendered are recorded as prepaid assets within Prepaid and other current assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and are expensed as the services are provided.

Acquired In-Process Research and Development Expenses

Acquired in-process research and development expenses are recorded when incurred and reflect costs of externally-developed in-process research and development ("IPR&D") projects, acquired directly in a transaction other than a business combination, that do not have an alternative future use, including upfront and pre-commercialization milestone payments related to various collaborations and the costs of rights to IPR&D projects.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses are recorded when incurred and consist primarily of personnel costs, facilities and overhead costs, and selling, marketing and advertising expenses, as well as other general and administrative costs related to finance, human resources, legal and other administrative activities.

Advertising expenses within Selling, general and administrative expenses, including promotional expenses, are recorded when incurred and were $1.0 billion, $869 million and $826 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

We provide stock-based compensation in the form of various types of equity-based awards, including restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance share units ("PSUs") and stock options, and through our Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the International Employee Stock Purchase Plan (together, as amended, the "ESPP"). Stock-based compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of the award on the grant date, or the first date of the ESPP purchase period, and recognized over the requisite service periods on our Consolidated Statements of Operations using the straight-line expense attribution approach, reduced for estimated forfeitures. We estimate forfeitures based on our historical experience. The requisite service period could be shorter than the vesting period if an employee is retirement eligible or if an employee terminates due to death or disability.

The estimated fair value of RSUs is based on the closing price of our common stock on the grant date. For PSUs, depending on the terms of the award, estimated fair value is based on either the Monte Carlo valuation methodology or the closing stock price on the grant date. For stock option and ESPP awards, estimated fair value is based on the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Estimated inputs to that model include (i) expected volatility, based on a blend of historical volatility of our common stock price along with implied volatility for traded options on our common stock, (ii) expected term in years, based on the weighted-average period awards are expected to remain outstanding using historical cancellation and exercise data, contractual terms and vesting terms of the award, (iii) risk-free interest rate, based on observed interest rates appropriate for the term of the stock-based awards, and (iv) expected dividend yield, based on our history and expectation of dividend payments.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share attributable to Gilead is calculated based on Net income attributable to Gilead on our Consolidated Statements of Operations divided by the weighted-average number of shares of our common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead is calculated based on Net income attributable to Gilead on our Consolidated Statements of Operations divided by the weighted-average number of shares of our common stock and other dilutive securities outstanding during the period. The potentially dilutive shares of our common stock resulting from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options and equivalents are determined under the treasury stock method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider highly liquid investments with insignificant interest rate risk and an original maturity of three months or less on the purchase date to be cash equivalents.

Marketable Debt Securities

All of our marketable debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and recorded at fair value. We determine the appropriate classification of our marketable debt securities at the time of purchase and reevaluate such designation at each balance sheet date. We regularly review our investments for declines in fair value below their amortized cost basis to determine whether the impairment is due to credit-related factors or noncredit-related factors. Our review includes the creditworthiness of the security issuers, the severity of the unrealized losses, whether we have the intent to sell the securities and whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the securities before the recovery of their amortized cost bases. When we determine that a portion of the unrealized loss is due to an expected credit loss, we recognize the loss amount in Other (income) expense, net, with a corresponding allowance against the carrying value of the security we hold. The portion of any unrealized loss related to factors other than credit losses, as well as any unrealized gains, are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income on our Consolidated Balance Sheets until realized, at which point they are reclassified into Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest and amortization of purchase premiums and discounts are also recorded in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The cost of securities sold and the related tax impact is based on the specific identification method.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are recorded net of allowances for wholesaler chargebacks related to government and other programs, cash discounts for prompt payment and estimated credit losses. Estimates of our allowance for credit losses consider a number of factors, including existing contractual payment terms, individual customer circumstances, historical payment patterns of our customers, a review of the local economic environment and its potential impact on expected future customer payment patterns and government funding and reimbursement practices.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out basis. We periodically review our inventories to identify obsolete, slow-moving, excess or otherwise unsaleable items. If obsolete, slow-moving, excess or unsaleable items are observed and there are no alternate uses for the inventory, we record a write-down to net realizable value through a charge to Cost of goods sold on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The determination of net realizable value requires judgment, including consideration of many factors, such as estimates of future product demand, product net selling prices, current and future market conditions and potential product obsolescence, among others. Inventories that are not expected to be sold within 12 months are classified in Other long-term assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

When future commercialization of a product is considered probable and the future economic benefit is expected to be realized, based on management's judgment, we capitalize pre-launch inventory costs prior to regulatory approval. A number of factors are considered, including the current status in the regulatory approval process, potential impediments to the approval process such as safety or efficacy, anticipated R&D initiatives that could impact the indication in which the compound will be used, viability of commercialization and marketplace trends.

Equity Securities

Equity securities with readily determinable fair values, including those for which we have elected the fair value option, are recorded at fair market value, and unrealized and realized gains and losses are included in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Equity securities without readily determinable fair values are recorded using the measurement alternative of cost less impairment, if any, adjusted for observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer. Any impairments or adjustments are recorded in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

For investments in entities over which we have significant influence but do not meet the requirements for consolidation and have not elected the fair value option, we use the equity method of accounting, with our share of the underlying income or loss of such entities reported in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Our investments in equity securities are classified in Prepaid and other current assets or Other long-term assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, generally depending on marketability and whether the securities are subject to lock-up provisions. We regularly review our securities for indicators of impairment.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are recognized using the straight-line method. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Estimated useful lives in years are generally as follows:

Description	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	Up to 45
Leasehold improvements	Lease term or shorter
Laboratory and manufacturing equipment	4-10
Internal-use software	3-9
Other	3-15

See "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for additional information.

Leases

We determine if an arrangement contains a lease at inception and classify each lease as operating or financing. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term, which is the non-cancelable period stated in the contract adjusted for any options to extend or terminate when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Right-of-use assets are adjusted for prepaid lease payments, lease incentives and initial direct costs incurred. Operating lease expense for the minimum lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

We account for lease and nonlease components in our lease agreements as a single lease component in determining lease assets and liabilities. In addition, we do not recognize the right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with lease terms of one year or less.

As most of our operating leases do not provide an implicit interest rate, we generally utilize a collateralized incremental borrowing rate, applied in a portfolio approach when relevant, based on the information available at the commencement date to determine the lease liability.

Acquisitions, including Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Contingent Consideration

We account for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting, which generally requires that assets acquired, including IPR&D projects, and liabilities assumed be recorded at their fair values as of the acquisition date on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Any excess of consideration over the fair value of net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. The determination of estimated fair value requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions. As a result, we may record adjustments to the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed within the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Transaction costs associated with business combinations are expensed as they are incurred.

Intangible assets related to IPR&D projects are considered to be indefinite-lived until the abandonment or completion of the associated R&D efforts, which generally occurs when regulatory approval is obtained. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized and, instead, are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the assets are impaired.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives, primarily on a straight-line basis, and are also periodically reviewed for changes in facts or circumstances resulting in a reduction to the estimated useful life of the asset, requiring the acceleration of amortization. See "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for additional information.

In determining the initial fair value of an intangible asset, or when quantitative analysis is required to determine any impairment, we use a probability-weighted income approach that discounts expected future cash flows to present value using a discount rate that is based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to ours and represents the rate that market participants would use to value the intangible assets. These cash flow models require the use of Level 3 fair value measurements and inputs, including estimated revenues, which, for example, include significant inputs such as addressable patient population, treatment duration, projected market share, assessment of the asset's life cycle, and competitive trends impacting the asset; costs and probability of technical and regulatory success, among other factors.

In connection with certain acquisitions, we may be required to pay future consideration that is contingent upon the achievement of specified development, regulatory approval or sales-based milestone events. We record contingent consideration resulting from a business combination at its fair value on the acquisition date. Each reporting period thereafter, we revalue these obligations and record increases or decreases in their fair value on our Consolidated Statements of Operations until such time that the payment is made. Increases or decreases in fair value of the contingent consideration liabilities can result from updates to assumptions such as the expected timing or probability of achieving the specified milestones, changes in projected revenues or changes in discount rates.

When we determine net assets acquired do not meet the definition of a business combination under the acquisition method of accounting, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition and, therefore, no goodwill is recorded and contingent consideration generally is not recognized at the acquisition date. In an asset acquisition, upfront payments allocated to IPR&D projects at the acquisition date and subsequent pre-commercialization milestone payments are expensed as incurred on our Consolidated Statements of Operations unless there is an alternative future use.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and finite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever facts or circumstances either internally or externally may indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Should there be an indication of impairment, we test for recoverability by comparing the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset over its useful life to the carrying amount of the asset or asset group. If the asset or asset group is determined to be impaired, any excess of the carrying value of the asset or asset group over its estimated fair value is recognized as an impairment loss.

Derivatives

We recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as part of a hedge transaction related to forecasted product sales, net of the related tax impact, are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income. The unrealized gains or losses in Accumulated other comprehensive income are reclassified into Product sales, as well as the related tax impact into Income tax (benefit) expense, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations when the respective hedged transactions affect earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not part of a hedge transaction are recorded each period in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Using regression analysis, we assess, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are effective in offsetting the changes in cash flows or fair values of the hedged items. If we determine that a forecasted transaction is probable of not occurring, we discontinue hedge accounting for the affected portion of the hedge instrument, and any related unrealized gain or loss on the contract is recognized in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Contingencies

We recognize accruals for loss contingencies to the extent that we conclude that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. We accrue the best estimate of loss within a range; however, if no estimate in the range is better than any other, then we accrue the minimum amount in the range. If we determine that a material loss is reasonably possible, we disclose the possible loss or range of loss, or that the amount of loss cannot be estimated at this time.

Income Taxes

Our income tax provision is computed under the liability method. Significant estimates are required in determining our provision for income taxes. Some of these estimates are based on interpretations of applicable tax laws or regulations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. We consider future taxable income, ongoing tax planning strategies and our historical financial performance in assessing the need for a valuation allowance. If we expect to realize deferred tax assets for which we have previously recorded a valuation allowance, we will reduce the valuation allowance in the period in which such determination is first made.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by tax authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements for a particular tax position is based on the largest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted as appropriate for changes in facts and circumstances, such as significant amendments to existing tax law, new regulations or interpretations by tax authorities, new information obtained during a tax examination or resolution of an examination. We recognize both accrued interest and penalties, where appropriate, related to unrecognized tax benefits in Income tax expense on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We have elected to account for the tax on Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income as a component of tax expense in the period in which the tax is incurred.

Stock Repurchases

We use the par value method of accounting for our stock repurchases made under repurchase programs. Under the par value method, we record the par value of the shares repurchased to Common stock and the historical issuance cost over par value of the shares repurchased to Additional paid-in capital. The excess of the cost of the shares repurchased over these two amounts is then recorded to Retained earnings.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in U.S. dollars. The functional currency for most of our foreign subsidiaries is their local currency. Revenues, expenses, gains and losses for non-U.S. dollar functional currency entities are translated into U.S. dollars using average currency exchange rates for the period. Assets and liabilities for such entities are translated using exchange rates that approximate the rate at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on transactions not denominated in functional currency are recorded in Other (income) expense, net, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Fair Value Measurements

We apply fair value accounting for all financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. We define fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities which are required to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as risks inherent in valuation techniques, transfer restrictions and credit risks.

We determine the fair value using the fair value hierarchy, which establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

- Level 1 inputs include quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs include observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3 inputs include unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the underlying asset or liability. Our Level 3 assets and liabilities include those whose fair value measurements are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar valuation techniques and significant management judgment or estimation.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2023-09 "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." ASU 2023-09 requires incremental annual disclosures around income tax rate reconciliations, income taxes paid and other related disclosures. Beginning with this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we adopted this standard using a retrospective approach, resulting in increased disclosures in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 15. Income Taxes for additional information.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2024, FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03 "Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses." ASU 2024-03 requires disclosure, in the notes to financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses, and can be applied prospectively or retrospectively. We plan to adopt this guidance beginning with our 2027 annual report to be filed in early 2028 and all quarterly and annual reports thereafter. We expect the adoption of this standard to result in increased disclosures in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. REVENUES

Disaggregation of Revenues

The following table summarizes our Total revenues:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025				Year Ended December 31, 2024				Year Ended December 31, 2023			
(in millions)	U.S.	Europe[6]	Rest of World[6]	Total	U.S.	Europe[6]	Rest of World[6]	Total	U.S.	Europe[6]	Rest of World[6]	Total
Product sales:												
HIV												
Biktarvy	$ 11,467	$ 1,676	$ 1,190	$ 14,334	$ 10,855	$ 1,509	$ 1,060	$ 13,423	$ 9,692	$ 1,253	$ 905	$ 11,850
Descovy	2,559	93	105	2,758	1,902	100	110	2,113	1,771	100	114	1,985
Genvoya	1,281	148	69	1,498	1,498	180	84	1,762	1,752	205	103	2,060
Odefsey	881	246	40	1,167	957	290	41	1,288	1,012	294	44	1,350
Symtuza - Revenue share[1]	363	120	12	495	450	130	12	592	382	133	13	529
Other HIV[2]	352	109	40	500	257	129	48	434	238	116	47	401
Total HIV	16,904	2,392	1,456	20,752	15,918	2,339	1,355	19,612	14,848	2,102	1,226	18,175
Liver Disease												
Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir[3]	636	292	344	1,272	922	299	374	1,596	859	323	355	1,537
Vemlidy	507	49	514	1,070	486	44	428	959	410	38	414	862
Other Liver Disease[4]	476	330	69	874	192	202	73	467	152	150	83	385
Total Liver Disease	1,619	671	927	3,217	1,601	545	876	3,021	1,421	511	852	2,784
Veklury	470	151	290	911	892	284	623	1,799	972	408	805	2,184
Oncology												
Cell Therapy												
Tecartus	153	158	32	344	234	138	31	403	245	110	15	370
Yescarta	595	598	303	1,495	662	666	242	1,570	811	547	140	1,498
Total Cell Therapy	748	755	335	1,839	896	804	274	1,973	1,055	658	156	1,869
Trodelvy	877	347	173	1,397	902	294	119	1,315	777	217	68	1,063
Total Oncology	1,626	1,102	508	3,236	1,798	1,098	393	3,289	1,833	875	224	2,932
Other												
AmBisome	20	267	221	509	44	276	212	533	43	260	189	492
Other[5]	177	32	81	290	255	34	68	356	261	40	66	367
Total Other	197	300	302	799	299	310	280	889	304	301	255	859
Total product sales	20,816	4,617	3,483	28,915	20,508	4,576	3,526	28,610	19,377	4,197	3,361	26,934
Royalty, contract and other revenues	60	447	20	527	82	58	4	144	62	114	7	182
Total revenues	$ 20,876	$ 5,064	$ 3,503	$ 29,443	$ 20,591	$ 4,634	$ 3,529	$ 28,754	$ 19,438	$ 4,310	$ 3,368	$ 27,116

(1) Represents our revenue from cobicistat ("C"), emtricitabine ("FTC") and tenofovir alafenamide ("TAF") in Symtuza (darunavir/C/FTC/TAF), a fixed dose combination product commercialized by Janssen Sciences Ireland Unlimited Company ("Janssen"). See Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements for additional information.

(2) Includes Atripla, Complera/Eviplera, Emtriva, Stribild, Sunlenca, Truvada, Tybost and Yeztugo/Yeytuo.

(3) Includes Epclusa and the authorized generic version of Epclusa sold by Gilead's separate subsidiary, Asegua.

(4) Includes ledipasvir/sofosbuvir (Harvoni and the authorized generic version of Harvoni sold by Asegua), Hepcludex, Hepsera, Livdelzi/Lyvdelzi, Sovaldi, Viread and Vosevi.

(5) Includes Cayston, Jyseleca, Letairis and Zydelig.

(6) All individual international locations accounted for less than 10% of Total revenues.

Revenues from Major Customers

The following table summarizes the revenues from each of our customers who individually accounted for 10% or more of our total gross product sales:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(as a percentage of total gross product sales)	2025	2024	2023
Cardinal Health, Inc. ("Cardinal Health")	29 %	29 %	28 %
Cencora, Inc. ("Cencora")	21 %	21 %	22 %
McKesson Corporation ("McKesson")	24 %	23 %	24 %

Revenues Recognized from Performance Obligations Satisfied in Prior Years

The following table summarizes revenues recognized from performance obligations satisfied in prior years:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Revenue share with Janssen[1] and royalties for licenses of intellectual property	$ 612	$ 727	$ 680
Changes in estimates[2]	$ 903	$ 452	$ 340

(1) See Note 7. Collaborations and Other Arrangements for additional information.
(2) Changes in estimates increased during the year ended December 31, 2025 primarily due to recognition of $400 million in the third quarter of previously constrained revenues from the sale of certain intellectual property.

Contract Balances

The following table summarizes our contract balances:

	December 31,	
(in millions)	2025	2024
Contract assets[1]	$ 629	$ 277
Contract liabilities[2]	$ 48	$ 58

(1) The increase in contract assets during the year ended December 31, 2025 primarily related to recognition of $400 million in the third quarter of previously constrained revenues from the sale of certain intellectual property.
(2) Future revenues recognized from contract liabilities are not expected to be material in any one year.

3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table summarizes the types of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Available-for-sale debt securities:								
U.S. treasury securities	$ 1,224	$ —	$ —	$ 1,224	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
U.S. government agencies securities	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—
Corporate debt securities	—	1,398	—	1,398	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage and asset-backed securities	—	407	—	407	—	—	—	—
Equity securities:								
Money market funds	6,150	—	—	6,150	8,502	—	—	8,502
Publicly traded equity securities	1,961	—	—	1,961	1,561	—	—	1,561
Deferred compensation plan	406	—	—	406	343	—	—	343
Foreign currency derivative contracts	—	56	—	56	—	128	—	128
Total	$ 9,741	$ 1,875	$ —	$11,616	$10,405	$ 128	$ —	$10,533
Liabilities:								
Contingent consideration liability	$ —	$ —	$ 278	$ 278	$ —	$ —	$ 206	$ 206
Deferred compensation plan	406	—	—	406	343	—	—	343
Foreign currency derivative contracts	—	72	—	72	—	3	—	3
Total	$ 406	$ 72	$ 278	$ 757	$ 343	$ 3	$ 206	$ 552

Level 2 Inputs

Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

For our available-for-sale debt securities, we estimate the fair values by reviewing trading activity and pricing as of the measurement date and by taking into consideration valuations obtained from third-party pricing services. The pricing services utilize industry standard valuation models, including both income-based and market-based approaches, for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, to estimate the fair value. These inputs include reported trades of and broker/dealer quotes on the same or similar securities, issuer credit spreads, benchmark securities, prepayment/default projections based on historical data and other observable inputs.

Foreign Currency Derivative Contracts

Our foreign currency derivative contracts have maturities of 18 months or less and all are with counterparties that have a minimum credit rating of A- or equivalent by S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch Ratings, Inc. We estimate the fair values of these contracts by utilizing an income-based industry standard valuation model for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. These inputs include foreign currency exchange rates, Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and swap rates. These inputs, where applicable, are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 Inputs

Contingent Consideration Liability

In connection with our first quarter 2021 acquisition of MYR GmbH, we are subject to a potential contingent consideration payment of up to €300 million, subject to customary adjustments, which is revalued each reporting period using probability-weighted scenarios for U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval of bulevirtide until the related contingency is resolved.

The following table summarizes the change in fair value of our contingent consideration liability:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Beginning balance	$ 206	$ 228	$ 275
Changes in valuation assumptions[1]	43	(7)	(60)
Effect of foreign exchange remeasurement[2]	29	(14)	12
Ending balance[3]	$ 278	$ 206	$ 228

(1) Included in Research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The changes in 2025 primarily related to changes in assumptions around probability. The changes in 2023 primarily related to changes in assumptions around probability and timing of regulatory approval.

(2) Included in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(3) Included in Other current liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and in Other long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively.

Fair Value Level Transfers

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 in the periods presented.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, we recorded partial impairment charges of $590 million, $4.2 billion and $50 million, respectively, related to certain acquired IPR&D assets. See Note 8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets for additional information.

In 2023, we recorded a $51 million write-off of our finite-lived intangible asset related to filgotinib as discussed in Note 8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, as well as a $381 million write-off of manufacturing assets related to changes in our manufacturing strategy as discussed in Note 9. Other Financial Information. Both charges were recorded within Cost of goods sold on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

Senior Unsecured Notes

The following table summarizes the total estimated fair value and carrying value of our senior unsecured notes, determined using Level 2 inputs based on their quoted market values:

	December 31,	
(in millions)	2025	2024
Fair value	$ 22,342	$ 23,335
Carrying value	$ 23,827	$ 25,562

Liability Related to Future Royalties

We recorded a liability related to future royalties as part of our 2020 acquisition of Immunomedics, Inc. ("Immunomedics"), which is subsequently amortized using the effective interest method over the remaining estimated life. The fair value of the liability related to future royalties, determined using Level 3 inputs, was approximately $0.8 billion and $0.9 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and the carrying value was $1.1 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. See Note 10. Debt and Credit Facilities for additional information.

4. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE DEBT SECURITIES AND EQUITY SECURITIES

Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

The following table summarizes our available-for-sale debt securities:

	December 31, 2025			
(in millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. treasury securities	$ 1,222	$ 3	$ —	$ 1,224
U.S. government agencies securities	15	—	—	15
Corporate debt securities	1,392	7	—	1,398
Residential mortgage and asset-backed securities	405	2	—	407
Total	$ 3,033	$ 11	$ (1)	$ 3,044

There were no available-for-sale debt securities balances as of December 31, 2024.

The total gross unrealized losses in the table above relate to available-for-sale debt securities, primarily corporate debt securities and U.S. treasury securities, with an estimated fair value of approximately $724 million that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months as of December 31, 2025. No allowance for credit losses was recognized for investments with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2025 as the unrealized losses were primarily driven by broader change in interest rates with no adverse conditions identified that would prevent the issuer from making scheduled principal and interest payments. We do not currently intend to sell, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell, such investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases.

The following table summarizes the classification of our available-for-sale debt securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2
Short-term marketable debt securities	68
Long-term marketable debt securities	2,974
Total	$ 3,044

The following table summarizes our available-for-sale debt securities by contractual maturity:

	December 31, 2025	
(in millions)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within one year	$ 70	$ 70
After one year through five years	2,931	2,941
After five years through ten years	32	32
Total	$ 3,033	$ 3,044

Equity Securities

The following table summarizes the classification of our equity securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, including certain equity method investments for which we elected and applied the fair value option as we believe it best reflects the underlying economics of these investments:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity securities measured at fair value:		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Money market funds	$ 6,150	$ 8,502
Prepaid and other current assets:		
Equity method investment in Galapagos NV ("Galapagos") – fair value option	551	462
Equity method investment in Arcus Biosciences, Inc. ("Arcus") – fair value option	749	448
Other equity method investments – fair value option[1]	183	53
Other	499	614
Other long-term assets	386	327
Equity method investments and other equity securities without readily determinable fair values:		
Other long-term assets[2]	393	386
Total	$ 8,909	$ 10,791

(1) Mostly comprised of our equity interest in Assembly Biosciences, Inc. ("Assembly"), which was approximately 29% of outstanding Assembly stock at the time of our latest purchase of shares.

(2) Mostly comprised of equity interests in certain collaboration partners and investment funds that are considered to be variable interest entities ("VIEs") for which we are not the primary beneficiary. Our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement in these VIEs is limited to the value of our investment.

The following table summarizes net unrealized gains and losses related to equity securities still held as of the respective ending balance sheet dates for the periods below, included in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Unrealized (gain) loss, net, related to fair value option investments	$ (440)	$ 377	$ 68
Unrealized loss (gain), net, related to all other equity investments	35	(93)	(8)
Total unrealized (gain) loss, net	$ (404)	$ 284	$ 60

Related Party Transaction

In 2025, we donated certain equity securities at fair value to the Gilead Foundation, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation for which certain of our officers serve as directors, and recorded a related expense of $89 million in Selling, general and administrative expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

5. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Our operations in foreign countries expose us to risk associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and various foreign currencies, primarily the Euro. To partially mitigate the impact of changes in currency exchange rates on net cash flows from our foreign currency denominated sales as well as outstanding monetary assets and liabilities, we enter into foreign currency exchange forward contracts. In general, the risk of foreign currency fluctuations related to our operations is offset by corresponding gains and losses from our derivative instruments. By working only with major banks and closely monitoring current market conditions, we seek to limit the credit risk that counterparties to these contracts may be unable to perform. We enter into contracts that permit net settlement at maturity. In addition, our overall risk of loss in the event of counterparty default is limited to the amount of any net unrealized gains on outstanding contracts (i.e., including the impact of offsetting unrealized losses). We do not enter into derivative contracts for trading purposes.

The derivative instruments we use to mitigate our exposures for certain monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a non-functional currency are not designated as hedges. The derivative instruments we use to mitigate our exposures for forecasted product sales are designated as cash flow hedges and have maturities of 18 months or less.

We held foreign currency exchange contracts with outstanding notional amounts of $3.9 billion and $2.9 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

While all our derivative contracts allow us the right to offset assets and liabilities, we have presented amounts on our Consolidated Balance Sheets on a gross basis. Further, our contracts generally do not require financial collateral. The following table summarizes the classification and fair values of derivative instruments, including the potential effect of offsetting:

	December 31, 2025					
(in millions)	Prepaid and other current assets	Other long-term assets	Total Derivative Assets	Other current liabilities	Other long-term liabilities	Total Derivative Liabilities
Foreign currency exchange contracts designated as hedges	$ 18	$ 2	$ 20	$ 62	$ 3	$ 65
Foreign currency exchange contracts not designated as hedges	36	—	36	7	—	7
Total derivatives presented gross on the Consolidated Balance Sheets			$ 56			$ 72
Total derivatives not offset on the Consolidated Balance Sheets			(40)			(40)
Net amount (legal offset)			$ 16			$ 32

	December 31, 2024					
(in millions)	Prepaid and other current assets	Other long-term assets	Total Derivative Assets	Other current liabilities	Other long-term liabilities	Total Derivative Liabilities
Foreign currency exchange contracts designated as hedges	$ 90	$ 10	$ 100	$ —	$ —	$ —
Foreign currency exchange contracts not designated as hedges	28	—	28	3	—	3
Total derivatives presented gross on the Consolidated Balance Sheets			$ 128			$ 3
Total derivatives not offset on the Consolidated Balance Sheets			(3)			(3)
Net amount (legal offset)			$ 125			$ —

The following table summarizes the effect of our derivative contracts on our Consolidated Financial Statements:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Derivatives designated as hedges:			
Net (loss) gain recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income	$ (164)	$ 171	$ (14)
Net (loss) gain reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income into Product sales	$ (5)	$ 27	$ 58
Derivatives not designated as hedges:			
Net gain recognized in Other (income) expense, net	$ 20	$ 44	$ 57

Approximately $58 million of pre-tax net losses related to the hedged forecasted transactions reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2025 are expected to be reclassified to Product sales within 12 months. There were no discontinuances of cash flow hedges for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The cash flow effects of our derivative contracts for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were included within Net cash provided by operating activities on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

6. ACQUISITIONS

Interius

In October 2025, we closed an agreement to acquire all outstanding shares of Interius BioTherapeutics, Inc. ("Interius"), a privately held biotechnology company developing in vivo chimeric antigen receptor ("CAR") therapeutics, for approximately $350 million in cash consideration. As a result, Interius became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

We accounted for the transaction as an asset acquisition and recorded a $311 million charge to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2025. The remaining purchase price related to various other assets acquired and liabilities assumed, consisting primarily of deferred tax assets.

CymaBay

In March 2024, we completed the acquisition of CymaBay Therapeutics, Inc. ("CymaBay") for total consideration of $3.9 billion, net of cash acquired. Upon closing, CymaBay became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

We accounted for this transaction as an asset acquisition since the lead asset, seladelpar, an investigational, oral, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta agonist shown to regulate critical metabolic and liver disease pathways, represented substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired. In 2024, we recorded a $3.8 billion charge, representing an acquired IPR&D asset with no alternative future use, to Acquired in-process research and development expenses, as well as stock-based compensation expense of $133 million related to the cash settlement of unvested CymaBay employee stock awards attributable to post-acquisition services, with $67 million being recorded in Research and development expenses and $67 million in Selling, general and administrative expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. In connection with this acquisition, we recorded $333 million of assets acquired, primarily consisting of net deferred tax assets, and $228 million of liabilities assumed, primarily related to an assumed financing arrangement which we subsequently settled in 2024 through various payments totaling $209 million.

In July 2024, we paid $320 million to Janssen Pharmaceutica NV to extinguish a future royalty obligation related to seladelpar, which was recorded to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In August 2024, FDA granted accelerated approval for Livdelzi (seladelpar) for the treatment of primary biliary cholangitis in combination with ursodeoxycholic acid ("UDCA") in adults who have had an inadequate response to UDCA, or as monotherapy in patients unable to tolerate UDCA.

XinThera

In May 2023, we closed an agreement to acquire XinThera, Inc. ("XinThera"), a privately held biotechnology company focused on small molecule drugs to treat cancer and immunologic diseases, for approximately $200 million in cash consideration, net of cash acquired. As a result, XinThera became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

We accounted for the transaction as an asset acquisition and recorded a $170 million charge to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2023. The remaining purchase price related to various other assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Under the agreement, the former shareholders of XinThera are eligible to receive performance-based development and regulatory milestone payments of up to approximately $760 million, with the first $50 million of such milestones paid and charged primarily to Acquired in-process research and development expenses in October 2023.

Tmunity

In February 2023, we closed an agreement to acquire Tmunity Therapeutics, Inc. ("Tmunity"), a clinical-stage, private biotechnology company focused on next-generation CAR T-cell therapies and technologies. Under the terms of the agreement, we acquired all outstanding shares of Tmunity other than those already owned by Gilead for approximately $300 million in cash consideration. As a result, Tmunity became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

We accounted for the transaction as an asset acquisition and recorded a $244 million charge to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2023. The remaining purchase price related to various other assets acquired and liabilities assumed, consisting primarily of deferred tax assets. Under the agreement, the former shareholders of Tmunity and the University of Pennsylvania are eligible to receive a mix of up to approximately $1.0 billion in potential future payments upon achievement of certain development, regulatory and sales-based milestones, as well as royalty payments on sales, with the first $25 million of milestones charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses in 2023 and paid in January 2024. In 2024, we paid an additional $47 million for development milestones met, which was charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

7. COLLABORATIONS AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

We enter into licensing and strategic collaborations and other similar arrangements with third parties for the research, development and commercialization of certain products and product candidates. The collaborations involve two or more parties who are active participants in the operating activities of the collaboration and are exposed to significant risks and rewards depending on the commercial success of the activities. The financial terms of these arrangements may include non-refundable upfront payments, expense reimbursements, payments by us for options to acquire certain rights, contingent obligations by us for potential development and regulatory milestone payments and/or sales-based milestone payments, royalty payments, revenue or profit-sharing arrangements and cost-sharing arrangements. Certain payments are contingent upon the occurrence of various future events that have a high degree of uncertainty. Development milestone payments are recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Operations as incurred. Regulatory milestone payments are capitalized as intangible assets and amortized to Cost of goods sold over the term of the respective collaboration arrangement. In conjunction with these arrangements, we occasionally purchase shares of the collaboration partner and record such equity investments in either Prepaid and other current assets or Other long-term assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, generally depending on marketability and whether the securities are subject to lock-up provisions.

Pregene

In September 2025, we entered into a strategic license and collaboration agreement with Shenzhen Pregene Biopharma Co., Ltd. (“Pregene”) to develop next-generation in vivo therapies. Upon closing of the agreement, we made a $120 million upfront payment, and in the fourth quarter of 2025, we made an $80 million milestone payment to Pregene, both of which were charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. In addition, Pregene is eligible to receive additional payments up to approximately $1.5 billion upon the achievement of certain development, regulatory, and sales-based milestones as well as up to tiered mid-single digit royalties on annual net sales.

LEO Pharma

In January 2025, we entered into a strategic partnership with LEO Pharma A/S (“LEO Pharma”) to accelerate the development and commercialization of LEO Pharma’s small molecule oral signal transducer and activator of transcription 6 (“STAT6”) programs for the potential treatment of patients with inflammatory diseases. Gilead will have global rights to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the small molecule oral STAT6 program. LEO Pharma will have the option to potentially co-commercialize oral programs for dermatology outside the U.S. LEO Pharma will hold exclusive global rights to STAT6 topical formulations in dermatology. Upon closing of the agreement, we made a $250 million upfront payment to LEO Pharma, which was charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2025. In addition, LEO Pharma is eligible to receive up to approximately $1.5 billion in additional milestone payments and may also receive tiered royalties on sales of oral STAT6 products.

Abingworth

In December 2023, we entered into an arrangement with funds managed by Abingworth LLP (“Abingworth”) under which we will receive up to $210 million to co-fund our development costs for Trodelvy for non-small cell lung cancer in 2023 through 2026. As there is substantive transfer of risk to the financial partner, the development funding is recognized by us as an obligation to perform contractual services. We are recognizing the funding as a reduction of Research and development expenses using an attribution model over the period of the related expenses, with $62 million and $78 million of such reductions recorded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. If successful, upon regulatory approval in the U.S. for the specified indication, Abingworth will be eligible to receive an approval-based fixed milestone payment of up to $84 million and royalties based on the applicable net sales.

Arcellx

In January 2023, we closed an agreement to enter into a global strategic collaboration with Arcellx, Inc. ("Arcellx"), a public biotechnology company focused on delivering a new class of innovative immunotherapies for patients with cancer and other incurable diseases, to co-develop and co-commercialize Arcellx's lead late-stage product candidate, CART-ddBCMA, for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma, and potential future next-generation autologous and non-autologous products. In December 2023, we amended the agreement and expanded the scope of the collaboration to include lymphomas and exercised our option to negotiate a license for Arcellx's ARC-SparX program, ACLX-001, in multiple myeloma. In conjunction with the collaboration, we recorded a combined $313 million charge to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2023, primarily related to upfront payments. We also made various purchases of Arcellx shares for which we recorded an equity investment of $299 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheets in 2023. As of December 31, 2025, the investment is included in Prepaid and other current assets. The companies share development, clinical trial and commercialization costs for CART-ddBCMA and will jointly commercialize the product and split U.S. profits 50/50. Outside the U.S., we will commercialize the product and Arcellx will receive royalties on sales. Under the agreement, Arcellx is eligible to receive performance-based development and regulatory milestone payments of up to $1.5 billion related to CART-ddBCMA, a potential future next-generation autologous product and a potential future non-autologous product, with further commercial milestone payments, profit split payments on co-promoted products and royalties on at least a portion of worldwide net sales, depending on whether Arcellx opts in to co-promote the future products. In 2024, we paid $68 million for development milestones met, which was charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. If additional future products are developed, Arcellx would be eligible to receive additional milestone payments, profit split payments on co-promoted products and royalties on at least a portion of worldwide net sales, depending on whether Arcellx opts in to co-promote these additional future products as well.

In February 2026, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Arcellx for an estimated $7.0 billion excluding our pre-existing common stock holdings, providing us with full control of its leading pipeline candidate, anitocabtagene autoleucel ("anito-cel"), an investigational BCMA-directed CAR-T cell therapy for patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma. Under the terms of the merger agreement, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gilead will commence a tender offer to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Arcellx's common stock that Gilead does not already own for an offer price of $115 per share in cash and one non-transferable contingent value right of $5 per share upon the achievement of cumulative global net sales of anito-cel of at least $6.0 billion from launch through year-end 2029. Following successful completion of the tender offer, Gilead will acquire all remaining shares of Arcellx not tendered in the offer through a second step merger at the same price as in the tender offer. Consummation of the tender offer is subject to a minimum tender of at least a majority of then-outstanding Arcellx shares, the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act and other customary conditions. Gilead plans to pay all cash consideration for the transaction. The tender offer is not subject to a financing condition. Upon closing, which is anticipated in the second quarter of 2026, Arcellx will become a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Merck

In March 2021, we entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp., a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc. ("Merck") to jointly develop and commercialize long-acting investigational treatments in HIV that combine Gilead's investigational capsid inhibitor, lenacapavir, and Merck's investigational nucleoside reverse transcriptase translocation inhibitor, islatravir, with other formulations potentially added to the collaboration as mutually agreed. The collaboration is initially focused on long-acting oral and injectable formulations.

Under the terms of the agreement, as amended, Gilead and Merck will mostly share global development and commercialization costs at 60% and 40%, respectively, across the oral and injectable formulation programs. For long-acting oral products, if approved, Gilead would lead commercialization in the U.S., and Merck would lead commercialization in the European Union ("EU") and rest of the world. For long-acting injectable products, if approved, Merck would lead commercialization in the U.S. and Gilead would lead commercialization in the EU and rest of the world. Under the terms of the agreement, Gilead and Merck would jointly promote the combination products in the U.S. and certain other major markets. If successful, we would share global product revenues with Merck equally until product revenues surpass certain pre-determined per formulation revenue tiers. Upon passing $2.0 billion in net product sales for the oral combination in a given calendar year, our share of revenue would increase to 65% for any revenues above the threshold for such calendar year. Upon passing $3.5 billion in net product sales for the injectable combination in a given calendar year, our share of revenue will increase to 65% for any revenues above the threshold for such calendar year. Reimbursements of R&D costs to or from Merck are recorded within Research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Expenses recognized under the agreement were not material for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. No revenues have been recognized under the agreement for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

We will also have the option to license certain of Merck's investigational oral integrase inhibitors to develop in combination with lenacapavir. Reciprocally, Merck will have the option to license certain of Gilead's investigational oral integrase inhibitors to develop in combination with islatravir. Each company may exercise its option for such investigational oral integrase inhibitor of the other company within the first five years after execution of the agreement, following completion of the first Phase 1 clinical trial of that integrase inhibitor. Upon exercise of an option, the companies will split development costs and revenues, unless the non-exercising company decides to opt out, in which case the non-exercising company will be paid a royalty.

Arcus

In May 2020, we entered into a transaction, and have since entered into various amending transactions, with Arcus, a publicly traded oncology-focused biopharmaceutical company, which included entry into an option, license and collaboration agreement (as amended, the "Collaboration Agreement"), with Gilead having the right to opt in to all current and future clinical-stage product candidates for up to ten years following the closing of the initial transaction, and a common stock purchase agreement and an investor rights agreement (together, as amended, the "Stock Purchase Agreements").

As part of the May 2023 amendment, we paid a $35 million upfront fee to initiate research programs against targets jointly selected by the parties that are applicable to inflammatory diseases, which was charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As part of the January 2024 amendment, we committed to a $100 million continuation fee, which was charged to Acquired in-process research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and paid later in 2024. Our number of designees on Arcus' board of directors was also increased to three.

Under the Collaboration Agreement, the companies co-develop and share the global costs related to these clinical programs. We recorded $218 million, $243 million and $189 million of such costs primarily in Research and development expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. If the optioned molecules achieve regulatory approval, the companies will co-commercialize and equally share profits in the U.S. Gilead will hold exclusive commercialization rights outside the U.S., subject to any rights of Arcus's existing collaboration partners, and will pay to Arcus tiered royalties as a percentage of net sales ranging from the mid teens to low twenties. For the research programs applicable to inflammatory diseases, Gilead may exercise an option to license each program at two separate, prespecified time points. If Gilead exercises its option at the earlier time point, Arcus would be eligible to receive up to $420 million in future option and milestone payments and tiered royalties for each optioned program. If Gilead exercises its option at the later time point, the parties would have rights to co-develop and share global development costs and to co-commercialize and share profits in the U.S. for optioned programs. We may also pay as much as an additional $100 million at our option in 2026 and again in 2028, unless terminated early, to maintain the rights to opt in to future Arcus programs for the duration of the contact term.

We have made various purchases of shares since the original closing of the Stock Purchase Agreements, including a purchase of shares at a premium for $320 million in 2024 whereby we recorded $233 million for the fair value of the equity investment in Prepaid and other current assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and $87 million for the premium in Other (income) expense, net on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2025, we held 31.4 million shares, or approximately 30% of the issued and outstanding voting stock of Arcus at the time of our latest purchase of shares.

Galapagos

In August 2019, we closed a 10-year option, license and collaboration agreement (the "OLCA") and a subscription agreement (the "Subscription Agreement"), each with Galapagos, a clinical-stage biotechnology company based in Belgium, pursuant to which the parties entered into a global collaboration that covers certain programs in Galapagos' current and future product portfolio.

Under the OLCA, if we exercise our option to a program, we will pay a $150 million option exercise fee per program. In addition, Galapagos will receive tiered royalties ranging from 20% to 24% on net sales in our territories of each Galapagos product optioned by us. If we exercise our option for a program, the parties will share equally in development costs and mutually agreed commercialization costs incurred subsequent to our exercise of the option. We may terminate the collaboration in its entirety or on a program-by-program and country-by-country basis with advance notice as well as following other customary termination events.

Pursuant to the Subscription Agreement, we purchased new ordinary shares of Galapagos and were issued warrants that confer the right to subscribe, from time to time, for a number of new shares to be issued by Galapagos sufficient to bring the number of shares owned by us to 29.9% of the issued and outstanding shares at the time of our exercises. We currently own 16.7 million shares or approximately 25.8% of the shares issued and outstanding at the time of last purchase in 2019. We are subject to a 10-year standstill restricting our ability to acquire voting securities of Galapagos exceeding more than 29.9% of the then-issued and outstanding voting securities of Galapagos. We have two designees appointed to Galapagos' board of directors as of December 31, 2025.

Janssen

Complera/Eviplera and Odefsey

In 2009, we entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Janssen to develop and commercialize a fixed-dose combination of our Truvada and Janssen's non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, rilpivirine. This combination was approved in the U.S. and EU in 2011 and is sold under the brand name Complera in the U.S. and Eviplera in the EU. The agreement was amended in 2014 to expand the collaboration to include another product containing Janssen's rilpivirine and our emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide ("Odefsey").

Under the amended agreement, Janssen granted us an exclusive license to Complera/Eviplera and Odefsey worldwide, but retained rights to distribute both combination products in certain countries outside of the U.S. Neither party is restricted from combining its drugs with any other drug products except those which are similar to the components of Complera/Eviplera and Odefsey.

We are responsible for manufacturing Complera/Eviplera and Odefsey and have the lead role in registration, distribution and commercialization of both products except in the countries where Janssen distributes. Janssen has exercised a right to co-detail the combination product in some of the countries where we are the selling party.

Under the financial provisions of the 2014 amendment, the selling party sets the price of the combined products and the parties share revenues based on the ratio of the net selling prices of the party's component(s), subject to certain restrictions and adjustments. We retain a specified percentage of Janssen's share of revenues, including up to 30% in major markets. Sales of these products amounted to approximately $1.3 billion, $1.4 billion and $1.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and are included in Product sales on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Janssen's share of these revenues was $369 million, $403 million and $430 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and are included in Cost of goods sold on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Termination of the agreement may be on a product or country basis and will depend on the circumstances, including withdrawal of a product from the market, material breach by either party or expiry of the revenue share payment term. We may terminate the agreement without cause with respect to the countries where we sell the products.

Symtuza

In 2014, we amended a license and collaboration agreement with Janssen to develop and commercialize a fixed-dose combination of Janssen's darunavir and our cobicistat, emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide ("Gilead Compounds"). This combination was approved in the U.S. and EU in July 2018 and September 2017, respectively, and is sold under the brand name Symtuza.

Under the terms of the 2014 amendment, we granted Janssen an exclusive license to Symtuza worldwide. Janssen is responsible for manufacturing, registration, distribution and commercialization of Symtuza worldwide. We are responsible for the intellectual property related to the Gilead Compounds and are the exclusive supplier of the Gilead Compounds. Neither party is restricted from combining its drugs with any other drug products except those which are similar to the components of Symtuza.

Janssen sets the price of Symtuza and the parties share revenue based on the ratio of the net selling prices of the party's component(s), subject to certain restrictions and adjustments. The intellectual property license and supply obligations related to the Gilead Compounds are accounted for as a single performance obligation. As the license was deemed to be the predominant item to which the revenue share relates, we recognize our share of the Symtuza revenue in the period when the corresponding sales of Symtuza by Janssen occur. We record our share of the Symtuza revenue as Product sales on our Consolidated Statements of Operations primarily because we supply the Gilead Compounds to Janssen for Symtuza.

Termination of the agreement may be on a product or country basis and will depend on the circumstances, including withdrawal of a product from the market, material breach by either party or expiry of the revenue share payment term. Janssen may terminate the agreement without cause on a country-by-country basis, in which case Gilead has the right to become the selling party for such country(ies) if the product has launched but has been on the market for fewer than 10 years. Janssen may also terminate the entire agreement without cause.

Japan Tobacco / Shionogi

In 2005, Japan Tobacco, Inc. ("Japan Tobacco") granted us exclusive rights to develop and commercialize elvitegravir, a novel HIV integrase inhibitor, in all countries of the world, excluding Japan, where Japan Tobacco retained such rights. In 2018, we entered into an agreement with Japan Tobacco to acquire the rights to market and distribute certain products in our HIV portfolio in Japan and to expand our rights to develop and commercialize elvitegravir to include Japan. Under the terms of the agreement, we paid Japan Tobacco $559 million in cash and recognized an intangible asset of $550 million reflecting the estimated fair value of the marketing-related rights acquired from Japan Tobacco. The intangible asset is being amortized over nine years, representing the period over which the majority of the benefits are expected to be derived from the applicable products in our HIV portfolio. The amortization expense is classified as selling expense and recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In 2025, Japan Tobacco was acquired by Shionogi & Co., Ltd. ("Shionogi"), and Shionogi assumed all rights and obligations of Japan Tobacco under our agreements. We are responsible for seeking regulatory approval in our territories and are required to use diligent efforts to commercialize elvitegravir for the treatment of HIV infection. We bear all costs and expenses associated with such commercialization efforts and pay a royalty to Shionogi, as successor to Japan Tobacco, based on our product sales. Our sales of these products, namely Genvoya and Stribild, amounted to approximately $1.6 billion, $1.8 billion and $2.2 billion for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and are included in Product sales on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We expensed royalties due to Japan Tobacco (and beginning in 2025, Shionogi as its successor) of $112 million, $139 million and $167 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, in Cost of goods sold on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Termination of the agreement may be on a product or country basis and will depend on the circumstances, including material breach by either party or expiry of royalty payment term. We may also terminate the entire agreement without cause.

8. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

There were no changes in the carrying value of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. In addition, as of December 31, 2025, there were no accumulated goodwill impairment losses.

Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes our Intangible assets, net:

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
(in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Net Carrying Amount
Finite-lived assets:								
Intangible asset – sofosbuvir	$ 10,720	$ (8,448)	$ —	$ 2,272	$ 10,720	$ (7,749)	$ —	$ 2,971
Intangible asset – axicabtagene ciloleucel	7,110	(3,127)	—	3,983	7,110	(2,721)	—	4,389
Intangible asset – Trodelvy	11,730	(4,164)	—	7,566	11,730	(3,083)	—	8,647
Intangible asset – Hepcludex	845	(415)	—	430	845	(329)	—	516
Other	1,483	(1,056)	—	428	1,474	(940)	1	535
Total finite-lived assets	31,888	(17,211)	—	14,678	31,879	(14,822)	1	17,058
Indefinite-lived assets – IPR&D[1]	2,300	—	—	2,300	2,890	—	—	2,890
Total intangible assets	$ 34,188	$ (17,211)	$ —	$ 16,978	$ 34,769	$ (14,822)	$ 1	$ 19,948

[1] The Indefinite-lived assets – IPR&D balance as of December 31, 2025 was comprised of $1.75 billion related to sacituzumab govitecan-hziy ("SG") for non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC") and $550 million related to bulevirtide. The balance as of December 31, 2024 was comprised of $1.75 billion related to SG for NSCLC and $1.1 billion related to bulevirtide. See "2025 Impairment" below for 2025 activity.

Amortization Expense

Aggregate amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets was $2.4 billion for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and $2.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily included in Cost of goods sold on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table summarizes the estimated future amortization expense associated with our finite-lived intangible assets as of December 31, 2025:

(in millions)	Amount
2026	$ 2,383
2027	2,380
2028	2,319
2029	1,791
2030	1,605
Thereafter	4,199
Total	$ 14,678

Impairment Assessments

No indicators of impairment resulting in an adjustment to the carrying value of intangible assets were identified for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, except as described below.

There were no quantitative assessments for IPR&D intangible assets during the year ended December 31, 2025, other than the assessments described below. The weighted-average discount rates used in our quantitative assessments for IPR&D intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, other than for the assessments described below, were 7.25% and 7.5%, respectively.

2025 Impairments

In the second quarter of 2025 and again in the fourth quarter of 2025, additional data became available indicating a more competitive market for bulevirtide where it is not yet approved. Based on our evaluation of the data, and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the second quarter of 2025 and again for the year ended December 31, 2025, we performed impairment tests and determined that the revised estimated fair value of the bulevirtide IPR&D intangible asset was below its carrying value in both periods. As a result, we recognized partial impairment charges of $190 million and $400 million in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the second and fourth quarters of 2025, respectively, for a total of $590 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.

To arrive at the revised estimated fair values as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025, we used a probability-weighted income approach that discounts expected future cash flows to present value, which requires the use of Level 3 fair value measurements and inputs, including critical estimated inputs, such as: revenues and operating profits related to the planned utilization of bulevirtide outside of the EU, which includes inputs such as addressable patient population, projected market share, treatment duration, and the life of the potential commercialized product; the probability of technical and regulatory success; the time and resources needed to complete the development and approval of bulevirtide outside of the EU; an appropriate discount rate based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to our profile; and risks related to the viability of and potential alternative treatments in any future target markets. We used discount rates of 8.25% and 7.75% for the second and fourth quarters of 2025, respectively, which are based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to ours.

2024 Impairments

In January 2024, we received data from our Phase 3 EVOKE-01 study of Trodelvy evaluating SG indicating that the study did not meet its primary endpoint of overall survival in previously treated metastatic NSCLC, thus triggering a review for potential impairment of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset. Based on our evaluation of the study results and all other data available at the time, and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the first quarter of 2024, we performed an interim impairment test and determined that the revised estimated fair value of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset was below its carrying value. As a result, we recognized a partial impairment charge of $2.4 billion in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the first quarter of 2024.

In September 2024, based on discussions with regulators and external opinion leaders and the completed evaluation of the Phase 3 EVOKE-01 study data, we made a strategic decision to discontinue our clinical development program in metastatic NSCLC for Trodelvy in the second-line indication. This decision triggered a review for potential impairment of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset. Based on our evaluation, and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the third quarter of 2024, we performed an interim impairment test and determined that the revised estimated fair value of the NSCLC IPR&D intangible asset was below its carrying value. As a result, we recognized a partial impairment charge of $1.8 billion in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the third quarter of 2024.

To arrive at the revised estimated fair values as of March 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, we used a probability-weighted income approach that discounts expected future cash flows to present value, which requires the use of Level 3 fair value measurements and inputs, including critical estimated inputs, such as: revenues and operating profits related to the planned utilization of SG in NSCLC, which includes inputs such as addressable patient population, projected market share, treatment duration, and the life of the potential commercialized product; the probability of technical and regulatory success; the time and resources needed to complete the development and approval of SG in NSCLC; an appropriate discount rate based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to our profile; and risks related to the viability of and potential alternative treatments in any future target markets. We used a discount rate of 7.00% which is based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles similar to ours.

2023 Impairments

In 2023, we wrote off the remaining $51 million balance of a finite-lived intangible asset, charged to Cost of goods sold on our Consolidated Statements of Operations, due to the termination of a global development cost-sharing arrangement with Galapagos related to filgotinib and their obligation to pay tiered royalties to us on net sales in Europe.

Due to a change in anticipated timing of FDA approval, we also recognized a $50 million partial impairment of our bulevirtide IPR&D intangible asset in In-process research and development impairments on our Consolidated Statements of Operations in 2023.

9. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Accounts Receivable, Net

The following table summarizes our Accounts receivable, net:

	December 31,	
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Accounts receivable[1]	$ 5,895	$ 5,319
Less: allowances for chargebacks	843	759
Less: allowances for cash discounts and other	97	89
Less: allowances for credit losses	41	52
Accounts receivable, net	$ 4,913	$ 4,420

(1) As of December 31, 2025, the majority of our Accounts receivable balance arises from product sales in the U.S. and Europe and approximately 60% relates to three wholesalers—Cardinal Health, Cencora and McKesson—and their specialty distributor affiliates.

Inventories

The following table summarizes our Inventories:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Raw materials	$ 1,414	$ 1,295
Work in process	1,306	847
Finished goods	1,647	1,447
Total	$ 4,368	$ 3,589
Reported as:		
Inventories	$ 1,774	$ 1,710
Other long-term assets[1]	2,594	1,879
Total	$ 4,368	$ 3,589

(1) As of December 31, 2025, this amount primarily consists of raw materials and work in process.

As of December 31, 2025, we held approximately $613 million of pre-commercial Trodelvy inventory for which the manufacturing process has not yet been approved by FDA.

Prepaid and Other Current Assets

The following table summarizes the components of Prepaid and other current assets:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Prepaid taxes	$ 899	$ 480
Equity securities	1,981	1,577
Other	1,144	995
Prepaid and other current assets	$ 4,024	$ 3,052

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

The following table summarizes our Property, plant and equipment, net by asset type:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Land and land improvements	$ 561	$ 561
Buildings and improvements (including leasehold improvements)	4,622	4,539
Laboratory and manufacturing equipment	1,241	1,192
Internal-use software	666	692
Other	466	397
Construction in progress	745	501
Subtotal	8,302	7,884
Less: accumulated depreciation	2,696	2,470
Total	$ 5,606	$ 5,414

The following table summarizes our Property, plant and equipment, net by geography:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
U.S.	$ 4,975	4,787
International[1]	631	627
Total	$ 5,606	$ 5,414

(1) All individual international locations accounted for less than 10% of the total balances.

The following table summarizes Depreciation expense:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Depreciation expense	$ 370	$ 381	$ 354

Other Current Liabilities

The following table summarizes the components of Other current liabilities:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Compensation and employee benefits	$ 1,298	$ 1,228
Income taxes payable	92	1,646
Allowance for sales returns	321	321
Other	2,243	2,269
Other current liabilities	$ 3,953	$ 5,464

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income by component, net of tax:

(in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation	Available-for-Sale Debt Securities	Cash Flow Hedges	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 2	$ (33)	$ 33	$ 2
Net unrealized gain (loss), net of income tax benefit of $0, $0, and $(2), respectively	$ 60	$ 26	$ (12)	$ 75
Loss (gain) reclassified to net income, net of income tax expense of $0, $0, and $7, respectively	—	2	(51)	(49)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	60	28	(62)	26
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 62	$ (5)	$ (29)	$ 28
Net unrealized (loss) gain, net of income tax expense of $0, $0, and $21, respectively	$ (26)	$ —	$ 149	$ 124
Loss (gain) reclassified to net income, net of income tax expense of $0, $0, and $3, respectively	—	5	(24)	(19)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net	(26)	5	125	104
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 36	$ —	$ 96	$ 132
Net unrealized gain (loss), net of income tax expense (benefit) of $0, $3, and $(20), respectively	$ 38	$ 9	$ (143)	$ (97)
(Gain) loss reclassified to net income, net of income tax expense (benefit) of $0, $0, and $(1), respectively	—	—	5	4
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	38	8	(139)	(93)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 74	$ 8	$ (43)	$ 39

The following table summarizes the reclassifications out of Accumulated other comprehensive income and into Net income, including the affected line items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023	Line Item Affected
Net (loss) gain related to cash flow hedges	$ (5)	$ 27	$ 58	Product sales
Net (gain) loss related to available-for-sale debt securities	$ (1)	$ 5	$ 2	Other (income) expense, net
Income tax (benefit) expense	$ (1)	$ 3	$ 7	Income tax (benefit) expense

Restructuring

In 2025 and 2024, we incurred restructuring charges primarily related to reductions in our workforce. In 2023, we incurred restructuring charges primarily related to changes in our manufacturing strategy which included a decision to no longer utilize certain facilities. As a result of this decision, we determined that the related assets were fully impaired based on the difference between fair value and the carrying amount. The total charges in 2023 consisted of write-offs of manufacturing assets of $381 million, write-offs of inventory of $89 million and other costs of $57 million.

The following table summarizes the affected line items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	$ 4	$ —	$ 479
Research and development expenses	68	98	20
Selling, general and administrative expenses	66	91	28
Restructuring charges	$ 138	$ 188	$ 527

As of December 31, 2025, we had a remaining liability of $61 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheets associated with restructuring charges, a majority of which we anticipate will be paid in the next 12 months.

Other (Income) Expense, Net

The following table summarizes the components of Other (income) expense, net:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
(Gain) loss from equity securities, net	$ (451)	$ 274	$ 167
Interest income	(349)	(281)	(376)
Other, net	1	2	11
Other (income) expense, net	$ (798)	$ (6)	$ (198)

10. DEBT AND CREDIT FACILITIES

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of our borrowings under various financing arrangements:

(in millions)				Carrying Amount	
Type of Borrowing	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Senior Unsecured	November 2014	February 2025	3.50%	$ —	$ 1,750
Senior Unsecured	September 2015	March 2026	3.65%	2,750	2,747
Senior Unsecured	September 2016	March 2027	2.95%	1,249	1,249
Senior Unsecured	September 2020	October 2027	1.20%	749	748
Senior Unsecured	November 2024	November 2029	4.80%	747	746
Senior Unsecured	September 2020	October 2030	1.65%	996	995
Senior Unsecured	September 2023	October 2033	5.25%	994	993
Senior Unsecured	November 2024	June 2035	5.10%	992	991
Senior Unsecured	September 2015	September 2035	4.60%	994	994
Senior Unsecured	September 2016	September 2036	4.00%	744	744
Senior Unsecured	September 2020	October 2040	2.60%	990	989
Senior Unsecured	December 2011	December 2041	5.65%	997	997
Senior Unsecured	March 2014	April 2044	4.80%	1,738	1,738
Senior Unsecured	November 2014	February 2045	4.50%	1,736	1,735
Senior Unsecured	September 2015	March 2046	4.75%	2,225	2,224
Senior Unsecured	September 2016	March 2047	4.15%	1,731	1,730
Senior Unsecured	September 2020	October 2050	2.80%	1,480	1,479
Senior Unsecured	September 2023	October 2053	5.55%	989	988
Senior Unsecured	November 2024	November 2054	5.50%	989	989
Senior Unsecured	November 2024	November 2064	5.60%	739	738
Total senior unsecured notes				23,827	25,562
Liability related to future royalties				1,110	1,148
Total debt, net				24,937	26,710
Less: Current portion of long-term debt, net				2,807	1,815
Total Long-term debt, net				$ 22,129	$ 24,896

Senior Unsecured Notes

In February 2025, we repaid $1.75 billion of principal balance related to our senior unsecured notes due February 2025.

Our senior unsecured notes may be redeemed at our option at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed and (ii) the sum, as determined by an independent investment banker, of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes to be redeemed (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semiannual basis at the Treasury Rate, plus a make-whole premium, which are defined in the terms of the notes. The senior unsecured notes also have a par call feature, exercisable at our option, to redeem the notes at par in whole, or in part, on dates ranging from one to six months prior to maturity. In each case, accrued and unpaid interest is also required to be redeemed to the date of redemption.

In the event of a change in control and a downgrade in the rating of our senior unsecured notes below investment grade by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and S&P Global Ratings, the holders may require us to purchase all or a portion of their notes at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. We are required to comply with certain covenants under our note indentures governing our senior unsecured notes. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we were not in violation of any covenants.

Liability Related to Future Royalties

In connection with our acquisition of Immunomedics, we assumed a liability related to a funding arrangement, which was originally entered into by Immunomedics and RPI Finance Trust ("RPI"), prior to our acquisition of Immunomedics. Under the funding agreement, RPI has the right to receive certain royalty amounts, subject to certain reductions, based on the net sales of Trodelvy for each calendar quarter during the term of the agreement through approximately 2036. The liability is amortized using the effective interest rate method, resulting in recognition of interest expense over 16 years. The estimated timing and amount of future expected royalty payments over the estimated term are re-assessed each reporting period. The impact from changes in estimates is recognized in the liability and the related interest expense prospectively.

Revolving Credit Facility

In June 2024, we terminated our $2.5 billion revolving credit facility maturing in June 2025 (the "2020 Revolving Credit Facility") and entered into a new $2.5 billion revolving credit facility maturing in June 2029 (the "2024 Revolving Credit Facility"), which has terms substantially similar to the 2020 Revolving Credit Facility. The 2024 Revolving Credit Facility can be used for working capital requirements and for general corporate purposes, including, without limitation, acquisitions. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

The 2024 Revolving Credit Facility contains customary representations, warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default. As of December 31, 2025, we were in compliance with all covenants. Loans under the 2024 Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at either (i) Term SOFR plus the Applicable Percentage, (ii) the Alternative Currency Term Rate plus the Applicable Percentage, or (iii) the Base Rate plus the Applicable Percentage, each as defined in the 2024 Revolving Credit Facility agreement. We may terminate or reduce the commitments and may prepay any loans under the 2024 Revolving Credit Facility in whole or in part at any time without premium or penalty.

Interest Paid

The following table summarizes interest paid, net of amounts capitalized:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	$ 1,036	$ 951	$ 891

Contractual Maturities of Financing Obligations

The following table summarizes the aggregate future principal maturities of our senior unsecured notes as of December 31, 2025:

(in millions)	Amount
2026	$ 2,750
2027	2,000
2028	—
2029	750
2030	1,000
Thereafter	17,500
Total	$ 24,000

11. LEASES

Our operating leases consist primarily of properties and equipment for our administrative, manufacturing and R&D activities. Some of our leases contain options to extend the lease term, allowing for extensions of up to 15 additional years for certain leases, and some contain options to terminate the lease early with a sufficient number of months' notice and/or if a given number of years have passed after the lease commencement date. We determine the lease term by assuming the exercise of any renewal and/or early-termination options that are reasonably certain. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we did not have material finance leases.

The following table summarizes balance sheet and other information related to our operating leases:

(in millions, except weighted average amounts)	Classification	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Right-of-use assets, net	Other long-term assets	$ 532	$ 515
Lease liabilities – current	Other current liabilities	$ 102	$ 113
Lease liabilities – noncurrent	Other long-term obligations	$ 503	$ 498
Weighted average remaining lease term		8.1 years	8.0 years
Weighted average discount rate		3.53 %	3.37 %

The following table summarizes cost and other activity related to our operating leases:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Operating lease cost, including variable lease and short-term lease cost	$ 169	$ 163	$ 165
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 127	$ 141	$ 88
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities[1]	$ 106	$ 86	$ 214

[1] These represent noncash activities and were therefore not included on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The following table is a maturity analysis of our operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025:

(in millions)	Amount
2026	$ 121
2027	99
2028	87
2029	75
2030	73
Thereafter	243
Total undiscounted lease payments	699
Less: imputed interest	94
Total discounted lease payments	$ 605

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

We are a party to various legal actions. Certain significant matters are described below. We recognize accruals for such actions to the extent that we conclude that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. We accrue for the best estimate of a loss within a range; however, if no estimate in the range is better than any other, then we accrue the minimum amount in the range. If we determine that a material loss is reasonably possible and the loss or range of loss can be estimated, we disclose the possible loss. Unless otherwise noted, the outcome of these matters either is not expected to be material or is not possible to determine such that we cannot reasonably estimate the maximum potential exposure or the range of possible loss. As of December 31, 2025, we did not have any material accruals for the matters described herein. As of December 31, 2024, we had approximately $242 million of accruals on our Consolidated Balance Sheets for such matters, with approximately $200 million accrued for a potential settlement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, which we eventually entered into in April 2025 and subsequently paid.

Litigation with Generic Manufacturers

As part of the approval process for some of our products, FDA granted us a New Chemical Entity ("NCE") exclusivity period during which other manufacturers' applications for approval of generic versions of our products will not be approved. Generic manufacturers may challenge the patents protecting products that have been granted NCE exclusivity one year prior to the end of the NCE exclusivity period. Generic manufacturers have sought and may continue to seek FDA approval for a similar or identical drug through an abbreviated new drug application ("ANDA"), the application form typically used by manufacturers seeking approval of a generic drug. The sale of generic versions of our products prior to their patent expiration would have a significant negative effect on our revenues and results of operations. To seek approval for a generic version of a product having NCE status, a generic company may submit its ANDA to FDA four years after the branded product's approval.

Starting in March 2022, we received letters from Lupin Ltd. ("Lupin"), Laurus Labs ("Laurus") and Cipla Ltd. ("Cipla"), indicating that they have submitted ANDAs to FDA requesting permission to market and manufacture generic versions of the adult dosage strength of Biktarvy. Lupin, Laurus and Cipla have challenged the validity of four of the six patents listed in the Orange Book as associated with Biktarvy. We filed a lawsuit against Lupin, Laurus and Cipla in May 2022 in the U.S. District Court of Delaware to enforce and defend our intellectual property. Additionally, in November 2023, we received a letter from Cipla indicating that it has submitted an ANDA to FDA requesting permission to market and manufacture a generic version of the pediatric dosage strength of Biktarvy. Cipla challenged the validity of two of the patents listed in the Orange Book as associated with Biktarvy. We filed a separate lawsuit against Cipla in December 2023 in the U.S. District Court of Delaware. This lawsuit was consolidated with the first lawsuit. In October 2025, the consolidated lawsuit was dismissed based on negotiated settlement agreements with Lupin, Laurus and Cipla. Under the agreements, which are subject to standard acceleration provisions, no generic entry by the parties for Biktarvy tablets containing bictegravir (50 mg), tenofovir alafenamide (25 mg) and emtricitabine (200 mg) is expected prior to April 1, 2036 in the United States. Additionally, no generic entry by the parties for Biktarvy tablets containing bictegravir (30 mg), tenofovir alafenamide (15 mg) and emtricitabine (120 mg) is expected in the United States prior to November 19, 2035, if pediatric exclusivity has been granted, or by May 19, 2035, if pediatric exclusivity has not been granted.

In June 2025, we received a letter from Aspiro Pharma Ltd. ("Aspiro"), indicating that it had submitted an ANDA to FDA to request permission to market and manufacture a generic version of Veklury. Aspiro challenges six of the sixteen patents listed in the Orange Book for Veklury as not valid or not infringed by Aspiro's proposed ANDA product. In July 2025, we filed a lawsuit against Aspiro in the U.S. District Court of New Jersey. We intend to enforce and defend our intellectual property.

In January 2026, we received a letter from Cipla indicating that it has submitted a new drug application under §505(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("505(b)(2) application") for emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide tablets. The 505(b)(2) application references Descovy as the listed drug product. The 505(b)(2) application also includes a paragraph IV certification challenging two Orange Book patents for Descovy. In February 2026, we filed a lawsuit against Cipla in the U.S. District of Court of Delaware. We intend to enforce and defend our intellectual property.

Antitrust and Consumer Protection

We, along with Bristol-Myers Squibb Company ("BMS"), Johnson & Johnson, Inc. ("Johnson & Johnson") and Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. ("Teva") have been named as defendants in class action lawsuits filed in 2019 and 2020 related to various drugs used to treat HIV, including drugs used in combination antiretroviral therapy. Plaintiffs allege that we (and the other defendants) engaged in various conduct to restrain competition in violation of federal and state antitrust laws and state consumer protection laws. The lawsuits, which have been consolidated, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The lawsuits seek to bring claims on behalf of direct purchasers consisting largely of wholesalers and indirect or end-payor purchasers, including health insurers and individual patients. Plaintiffs seek damages, permanent injunctive relief and other relief. In the second half of 2021 and first half of 2022, several plaintiffs consisting of retail pharmacies, individual health plans and United Healthcare, filed separate lawsuits effectively opting out of the class action cases, asserting claims that are substantively the same as the classes. These cases have been coordinated with the class actions. In March 2023, the District Court granted our motion to hold separate trials as to (i) the allegations against us and Teva seeking monetary damages relating to Truvada and Atripla ("Phase I") and (ii) the allegations against us and, in part, Johnson & Johnson, seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief relating to Complera ("Phase II"). In May 2023, we settled claims with the direct purchaser class and the retailer opt-out plaintiffs for $525 million, which we paid in the second half of 2023. The settlement agreements are not an admission of liability or fault by us. In June 2023, the jury returned a complete verdict in Gilead's favor on the remaining plaintiffs' Phase I allegations. In November 2023, the court denied plaintiffs' motion to set aside the verdict, and in February 2024, the court entered final judgment on the Phase I verdict and certain summary judgment rulings. In September 2024, plaintiffs filed their opening appellate briefs challenging the Phase I verdict and those summary judgment rulings. We filed our responsive briefs in January 2025. Plaintiffs filed their reply briefs in March 2025. Oral argument took place in October 2025. The court has stayed Phase II pending the appeal of Phase I. While we intend to vigorously oppose the appeal and defend against the Phase II claims, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome. If plaintiffs are successful in their appeal or Phase II claims, we could be required to pay monetary damages or could be subject to permanent injunctive relief in favor of plaintiffs.

In January 2022, we, along with BMS and Janssen Products, L.P., were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo, by Aetna, Inc. on behalf of itself and its affiliates and subsidiaries that effectively opts the Aetna plaintiffs out of the above class actions. The allegations are substantively the same as those in the class actions. The Aetna plaintiffs seek damages, permanent injunctive relief and other relief. In March 2024, the court denied our motion for judgment on the pleadings to preclude Aetna from re-litigating claims that were dismissed at summary judgment in the above class action cases. We filed a writ petition appealing the denial of our motion for judgment on the pleadings, which the appellate court denied in May 2024. In April 2024, the court granted our motion to bifurcate the case to adjudicate the issue of preclusion before litigating the merits of the case. In July 2024, Aetna filed a request to voluntarily dismiss two of its claims with prejudice, which the court subsequently granted, leaving only the claims related to Truvada and Atripla. In September 2024, Aetna filed an amended complaint with respect to these claims. In October 2024, we filed a demurrer and motion to strike plaintiff's claims. In April 2025, the court overruled the demurrer and stated in its order that an immediate appeal is warranted. In June 2025, we filed a writ petition to the Court of Appeal, which was denied in August 2025. Trial has been scheduled for March 2027.

We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in these actions, however, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome. If plaintiffs are successful in their claims, we could be required to pay significant monetary damages or could be subject to permanent injunctive relief awarded in favor of plaintiffs, which may result in a material, adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, including in a particular reporting period in which any such outcome becomes probable and estimable.

Product Liability

We have been named as a defendant in one putative class action lawsuit and various product liability lawsuits related to Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera and Stribild. Plaintiffs allege that Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera and/or Stribild caused them to experience kidney, bone and/or tooth injuries. The lawsuits, which are pending in state or federal court in California and Missouri, involve approximately 23,000 active plaintiffs. Plaintiffs in these cases seek damages and other relief on various grounds for alleged personal injury and economic loss. The first bellwether trial in California state court was scheduled to begin in October 2022 but is currently stayed pending the conclusion of appellate proceedings in the California Supreme Court. In the California federal case, Gilead agreed to make a one-time payment of approximately $39 million to a group of plaintiffs (approximately 2,470 plaintiffs). The federal court set a trial date of March 2027 for the first bellwether trial of the remaining cases. In the putative class action pending in Missouri, the district court issued an order in January 2026 denying, among other things, plaintiffs' motion for class certification. Plaintiffs have filed a petition for appellate review that is pending in the Eighth Circuit court of appeals. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in these actions, however, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome. If plaintiffs are successful in their claims, we could be required to pay significant monetary damages, which may result in a material, adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, including in a particular reporting period in which any such outcome becomes probable and estimable.

Qui Tam Litigation

A former sales employee filed a qui tam lawsuit against Gilead in March 2017 in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Following the government's decision not to intervene in the suit, the case was unsealed in December 2020. The lawsuit alleges that certain of Gilead's hepatitis C virus ("HCV") sales and marketing activities and donations to an independent charitable foundation violated the federal False Claims Act and various state false claims acts. The lawsuit seeks all available relief under these statutes. In September 2025, the court granted Gilead's motion for summary judgment and dismissed the case. Relator has appealed the court's ruling.

Health Choice Advocates, LLC ("Health Choice") filed a qui tam lawsuit against Gilead in May 2020 in Texas state court. The lawsuit alleged that Gilead violated the Texas Medicare Fraud Prevention Act ("TMFPA") through our clinical educator programs for Sovaldi and Harvoni and our HCV and HIV patient support programs. The lawsuit sought all available relief under the TMFPA. Health Choice voluntarily dismissed the case without prejudice in August 2023, and commenced a new action in October 2023, asserting largely identical allegations and claims. In the newly filed action, the Texas Attorney General has intervened as a plaintiff. Trial is currently scheduled for August 2026.

We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in these actions, however, we cannot predict the ultimate outcomes. If any of these plaintiffs are successful in their claims, we could be required to pay significant monetary damages, which may result in a material, adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, including in a particular reporting period in which any such outcome becomes probable and estimable.

Other Matters

We are a party to various legal actions that arose in the ordinary course of our business. We do not believe that it is probable or reasonably possible that these other legal actions will have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Stock-Based Compensation

Equity Incentive Plan and ESPP Summary

In May 2022, our stockholders approved and we adopted the Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2022 Plan"), a broad-based incentive plan that authorized the issuance of a total of 132 million shares of common stock and provides for the grant of equity-based awards, including RSUs, PSUs, stock options and other restricted stock and performance awards, to employees, directors and consultants. No awards may be granted under previous plans since the approval of the 2022 Plan. As of December 31, 2025, a total of 62 million shares remain available for future grant under the 2022 Plan.

A total of 104 million shares of common stock have been authorized for issuance under our ESPP, with 22 million shares still available for issuance as of December 31, 2025.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following tables summarize total stock-based compensation expense included on our Consolidated Statements of Operations, classified by award type and expense type:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
RSUs	$ 790	$ 732	$ 666
PSUs	33	37	32
Stock options	30	30	30
ESPP	41	36	37
Acquisition-related expense[(1)]	—	133	29
Stock-based compensation expense included in total costs and expenses	$ 894	$ 969	$ 796

[(1)] Represents accelerated post-acquisition stock-based compensation expenses, primarily related to CymaBay in 2024.

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Cost of goods sold	$ 60	$ 61	$ 57
Research and development expenses	433	458	377
Selling, general and administrative expenses	401	450	361
Stock-based compensation expense included in total costs and expenses	894	969	796
Income tax effect	(254)	(192)	(165)
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	$ 640	$ 777	$ 630

RSUs

We grant time-based RSUs to certain employees as part of our annual employee equity compensation review program as well as to new hire employees and to non-employee members of our Board. RSUs are share-based awards that entitle the holder to receive freely tradable shares of our common stock upon vesting. RSUs generally vest over three or four years from the date of grant. RSUs have dividend equivalent rights entitling holders to dividend equivalents to be paid upon vesting for each share of the underlying unit.

The following tables summarize our RSU activity:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	RSUs Shares	RSUs Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	21.8	$ 73.52
Granted	8.9	$ 116.62
Vested	(10.5)	$ 71.80
Forfeited	(2.4)	$ 85.42
Outstanding as of December 31, 2025	17.8	$ 94.39

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Weighted-average grant date fair value of RSUs granted	$ 116.62	$ 74.82	$ 79.66
Total fair value of RSUs vested	$ 1,216	$ 847	$ 849

As of December 31, 2025, there was $1.1 billion of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years.

PSUs

We grant PSUs that generally vest over a three-year performance period upon the achievement of specified market or performance goals, which include achieving a total shareholder return compared to a pre-determined peer group or achieving revenue or adjusted earnings per share growth targets. The actual number of common shares ultimately issued is calculated by multiplying the number of PSUs by a payout percentage ranging from 0% to 200%, and these awards generally vest only when a committee (or subcommittee) of our Board has determined that the specified market and performance goals have been achieved. PSUs have dividend equivalent rights entitling holders to dividend equivalents to be paid upon vesting for each share of the underlying unit.

The following tables summarize our PSU activity:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	PSUs Shares	PSUs Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	1.1	$ 72.24
Granted	0.5	$ 91.33
Vested	(0.7)	$ 63.86
Forfeited	(0.2)	$ 93.86
Outstanding as of December 31, 2025	0.7	$ 100.00

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Weighted-average grant date fair value of PSUs granted	$ 91.33	$ 72.24	$ 81.39
Total fair value of PSUs vested	$ 73	$ 43	$ 35

As of December 31, 2025, there was $31 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested PSUs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.0 years.

Stock Options

Option grants are designated as either non-statutory or incentive stock options. The exercise price of stock options may not be less than the fair market value of our common stock on the grant date and no stock option may have a term in excess of 10 years. Employee stock options generally vest over three or four years. Stock options may be settled in cash or in shares of our common stock, including a net issuance using shares otherwise purchasable under the option to pay the exercise price.

The following tables summarize activity and other information related to our stock options:

	Shares (in millions)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price (in dollars)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)[1]
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	11.8	$ 69.85		
Granted	1.5	$ 116.55		
Exercised	(3.8)	$ 70.38		
Forfeited	(0.7)	$ 83.85		
Expired	(0.1)	$ 102.24		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2025	8.7	$ 76.08	6.21	$ 407
Exercisable as of December 31, 2025	5.8	$ 67.54	5.23	$ 321
Expected to vest, net of estimated forfeitures as of December 31, 2025	2.8	$ 92.88	8.14	$ 82

[1] Aggregate intrinsic value represents the value of our closing stock price on the last trading day of the year in excess of the weighted-average exercise price multiplied by the number of options outstanding or exercisable.

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except per share amounts)	2025	2024	2023
Weighted-average grant date fair value of stock options granted	$ 22.96	$ 13.70	$ 16.11
Total intrinsic value of options exercised	$ 142	$ 77	$ 25

We used the following weighted-average assumptions in the Black-Scholes model to calculate the estimated fair value of the stock option awards:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Expected volatility	24 %	25 %	26 %
Expected terms in years	5	5	5
Risk-free interest rate	3.9 %	4.1 %	4.1 %
Expected dividend yield	3.2 %	3.9 %	3.5 %

As of December 31, 2025, there was $40 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options, which is expected to be recognized over an estimated weighted-average period of 1.9 years.

ESPP

Under our ESPP, employees can purchase shares of our common stock based on a percentage of their compensation subject to certain limits. The purchase price per share is equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market value of our common stock on the offering date or the purchase date. The ESPP offers a six-month look-back feature. ESPP purchases are settled with common stock from the ESPP's previously authorized and available pool of shares.

The following table summarizes our ESPP activity:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except per share amounts)	2025	2024	2023
Shares issued	2	2	2
Amount paid by employees for shares	$ 143	$ 139	$ 129
Weighted-average grant date fair value of ESPP shares granted	$ 25.32	$ 15.76	$ 17.31
Total fair value of ESPP shares vested	$ 75	$ 27	$ 45

We used the following weighted-average assumptions in the Black-Scholes model to calculate the estimated fair value of the ESPP awards:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Expected volatility	28 %	25 %	24 %
Expected terms in years	0.5	0.5	0.5
Risk-free interest rate	4.2 %	5.2 %	5.1 %
Expected dividend yield	3.2 %	4.3 %	3.7 %

Deferred Compensation

We maintain a retirement saving plan under which eligible U.S. employees may defer compensation for income tax purposes under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Gilead Sciences 401k Plan"). In certain foreign subsidiaries, we maintain defined benefit plans as required by local regulatory requirements. Our total matching contribution expense under the Gilead Sciences 401k Plan and other defined benefit plans was $200 million, $204 million and $208 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

We maintain a deferred compensation plan under which our directors and key employees may defer compensation. Amounts deferred by participants are deposited into a rabbi trust. The total assets and liabilities associated with the deferred compensation plan were both approximately $406 million and $343 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table shows the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions, except per share amounts)	2025	2024	2023
Net income attributable to Gilead	$ 8,510	$ 480	$ 5,665
Shares used in basic earnings per share attributable to Gilead calculation	1,244	1,247	1,248
Dilutive effect of equity-based awards	11	8	10
Shares used in diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead calculation	1,255	1,255	1,258
Basic earnings per share attributable to Gilead	$ 6.84	$ 0.38	$ 4.54
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead	$ 6.78	$ 0.38	$ 4.50

Potential shares of common stock excluded from the computation of Diluted earnings per share attributable to Gilead because their effect would have been antidilutive were 2 million, 5 million and 4 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

15. INCOME TAXES

Income before income taxes consists of the following:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Domestic	$ 8,310	$ (876)	$ 5,467
Foreign	1,486	1,566	1,392
Income before income taxes	$ 9,796	$ 690	$ 6,859

Income tax expense consists of the following:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Federal:			
Current	$ 820	$ 1,495	$ 1,781
Deferred	424	(1,562)	(1,126)
	1,244	(67)	655
State:			
Current	51	39	80
Deferred	(190)	(386)	170
	(139)	(347)	250
Foreign:			
Current	256	519	381
Deferred	(75)	106	(39)
	181	625	342
Income tax expense	$ 1,286	$ 211	$ 1,247

In July 2025, the U.S. enacted tax reform legislation through the One Big Beautiful Bill ("OBBB") Act. Included in this legislation are provisions that restored immediate expensing of domestic R&D expenditures and certain capital expenditures and modified the U.S. taxation of profits derived from foreign operations. The OBBB Act had no material impact to our income tax expense for 2025.

The reconciliation between the federal statutory tax rate applied to Income before income taxes and our effective tax rate is summarized as follows[1]:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
(in millions, except percentages)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Income tax expense at U.S. federal statutory tax rate	$ 2,057	21.0 %	$ 145	21.0 %	$ 1,440	21.0 %
State taxes, net of federal benefit[2]	(138)	(1.4)%	(159)	(23.0)%	174	2.5 %
Foreign taxes:						
Ireland:						
Tax rate differential	(118)	(1.2)%	(67)	(9.7)%	(58)	(0.8)%
Other	—	— %	46	6.7 %	69	1.0 %
United Kingdom:						
Tax rate differential	*	*	*	*	5	0.1 %
Intercompany asset transfer	*	*	*	*	92	1.3 %
Other	*	*	*	*	16	0.2 %
Australia:						
Tax rate differential	*	*	7	1.0 %	*	*
Intercompany asset transfer	*	*	388	56.2 %	*	*
Valuation allowance	*	*	(101)	(14.6)%	*	*
Other	*	*	(44)	(6.4)%	*	*
Other foreign jurisdictions	(9)	(0.1)%	41	5.9 %	(30)	(0.4)%
Effect of cross-border tax laws:						
Global intangible low-taxed income	85	0.9 %	66	9.6 %	23	0.3 %
Foreign-derived intangible income	(85)	(0.9)%	(133)	(19.3)%	(143)	(2.1)%
U.S. taxation of foreign branches	9	0.1 %	(245)	(35.5)%	—	— %
Other	2	— %	14	2.0 %	13	0.2 %
Tax credits:						
R&D tax credits	(143)	(1.5)%	(144)	(20.9)%	(164)	(2.4)%
Other	(9)	(0.1)%	(13)	(1.9)%	(56)	(0.8)%
Changes in valuation allowance[3]	(538)	(5.5)%	588	85.2 %	38	0.6 %
Nontaxable or nondeductible items:						
Acquired IPR&D and related charges	65	0.7 %	810	117.4 %	88	1.3 %
Other	20	0.2 %	98	14.2 %	(2)	— %
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	61	0.6 %	(427)	(61.9)%	(197)	(2.9)%
Other adjustments:						
Settlement of tax examinations	—	— %	251	36.4 %	(67)	(1.0)%
Legal entity restructuring	—	— %	(884)	(128.1)%	—	— %
Other	27	0.3 %	(26)	(3.8)%	6	0.1 %
Income tax expense / Effective tax rate	$ 1,286	13.1 %	$ 211	30.5 %	$ 1,247	18.2 %

* Amounts did not meet the disaggregation threshold and therefore are included in Other foreign jurisdictions for this year instead of being broken out separately.

(1) Recurring items in this rate reconciliation table for 2024 are significantly impacted by the lower Income before income taxes for that year.

(2) Majority of 2025 state taxes related to Louisiana. Majority of 2024 and 2023 state taxes related to Tennessee.

(3) The amount in 2025 primarily relates to changes in realizability of a tax loss attribute related to a prior year legal entity restructuring.

Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 266	$ 288
Stock-based compensation	83	84
Reserves and accruals not currently deductible	688	685
Excess of tax basis over book basis of intangible assets	776	910
Deductible acquired IPR&D payments	1,293	1,312
Research and other credit carryforwards	353	428
Equity investments	111	237
Liability related to future royalties	270	287
Capitalized R&D expenditures	1,773	2,173
Capital losses	187	590
Other, net	252	213
Total deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	6,052	7,207
Valuation allowance[1]	(676)	(1,217)
Total deferred tax assets	5,376	5,990
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(288)	(276)
Excess of book basis over tax basis of intangible assets	(3,209)	(3,836)
Equity investments	(92)	(81)
Other	(225)	(143)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(3,814)	(4,336)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 1,562	$ 1,654

(1) The valuation allowance decreased $541 million in 2025 primarily due to changes in realizability of a tax loss attribute related to a prior year legal entity restructuring. The valuation allowance increased $554 million in 2024 primarily due to capital losses, state research credits, and unrealized losses on our equity investments, partially offset by utilization of foreign net operating losses.

As of December 31, 2025, we had U.S. federal net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of approximately $355 million and $45 million, respectively, which will start to expire in 2026 if not utilized. In addition, we had state net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of approximately $3.3 billion and $1.1 billion, respectively, which will start to expire in 2026 and 2027, respectively, if not utilized. Utilization of net operating losses and tax credits may be subject to an annual limitation due to ownership change limitations provided in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and similar state provisions. This annual limitation may result in the expiration of the net operating losses and credits before utilization.

The following is a rollforward of our total gross unrecognized tax benefits:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ 2,325	$ 1,962	$ 1,959
Tax positions related to current year:			
Additions	180	743	265
Tax positions related to prior years:			
Additions	243	190	109
Reductions	(669)	(298)	(315)
Settlements	—	(270)	(42)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(3)	(2)	(13)
Ending balance	$ 2,076	$ 2,325	$ 1,962

Of our total unrecognized tax benefits, $0.9 billion and $1.4 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, if recognized, would reduce our effective tax rate in the period of recognition. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits included income tax expenses of $43 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, and income tax benefits of $46 million and $35 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits were $176 million and $133 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

We file federal, state and foreign income tax returns in the U.S. and in many foreign jurisdictions. These returns are subject to audit by the respective tax authorities. There are differing interpretations of tax laws and regulations, and as a result, significant disputes may arise with these tax authorities involving issues of the timing and amount of deductions and allocations of income among various tax jurisdictions. We periodically evaluate our exposures associated with our tax filing positions. We are currently under or subject to potential examination for tax years 2019 and onwards for federal income tax purposes and 2016 and onwards for California state income tax purposes. We also have various other state and foreign tax examinations ongoing. For certain acquired entities, the statute of limitations is open for all years from inception due to our utilization of their net operating losses and credits carried over from prior years.

Income taxes paid (net of refunds received), disaggregated by jurisdiction, were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Federal[1]	$ 2,492	$ 2,434	$ 3,411
State	230	107	152
Foreign:			
Australia[2]	253	*	*
Other	240	238	427
Total income taxes paid	$ 3,215	$ 2,779	$ 3,990

* Amounts did not meet the disaggregation threshold and therefore are included in Other for this year instead of being broken out separately.

(1) Includes payments of $1.3 billion in 2025, $1.2 billion in 2024 and $0.9 billion in 2023 related to the transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings in connection with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, with the final payment being made in 2025.

(2) Australia tax payment in 2025 primarily relates to 2024 intercompany asset restructuring involving transfer of certain assets from a prior acquisition to the U.S.

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have one operating segment which primarily focuses on the discovery, development and commercialization of innovative medicines in areas of unmet medical need. See Note 2. Revenues for disaggregation of our revenues by major products and by geography. Our Chief Executive Officer, as the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"), uses Net income attributable to Gilead as the primary measure to evaluate performance, allocate resources to the operations of our company on an entity-wide basis and forecast future financial results. Managing and allocating resources on an entity-wide basis enables our CODM to assess the overall level of resources available and how to best deploy these resources across functions and R&D projects based on unmet medical need, scientific data, probability of technical and regulatory successful development, market potential and other considerations, and, as necessary, reallocate resources among our internal R&D portfolio and external opportunities to best support the long-term growth of our business. Our CODM is regularly provided with entity-wide expense categories similar to those found on our Consolidated Statements of Operations, as well as the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Selling and marketing expenses	$ 3,522	$ 3,453	$ 3,272
General and administrative expenses	2,252	2,638	2,818
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$ 5,774	$ 6,091	$ 6,090

Asset information is not regularly provided to the CODM for assessing performance and allocating resources other than consolidated cash, cash equivalents and marketable debt securities, which can be found on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Gilead Sciences, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Gilead Sciences, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and our report dated February 24, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Mateo, California
February 24, 2026

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation as of December 31, 2025 was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures," which are defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the internal control system are met.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, based on criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in its 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on our evaluation, we concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has audited our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and has issued a report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. Its report on the audit of internal control over financial reporting appears above.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated any changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, to identify any change that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. We have an ongoing deployment of a new enterprise resource planning system ("ERP") as well as other related systems. We have made changes to our internal control over financial reporting to address the related processes and systems. We will continue to evaluate any further changes in our internal control over financial reporting over the course of the implementation of the new ERP and other related systems, which is scheduled to occur in phases over the next few years.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None of our directors or officers adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, as such terms are defined under Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Except as provided below, the information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") under the headings "The Gilead Board of Directors - Nominees," "Committees of Our Board of Directors," "Executive Officers," and, if applicable, "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports."

Our written Code of Ethics applies to all of our directors and employees, including our executive officers, including without limitation our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions. The Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.gilead.com in the "Investors" section under "Governance - Governance Documents." We intend to disclose future amendments to certain provisions of the Code of Ethics, and waivers of the Code of Ethics granted to executive officers and directors, on the website within four business days following the date of the amendment or waiver.

We have adopted policies and procedures, including an Insider Trading Policy, which together govern the purchase, sale, and/or other dispositions of our securities by directors, officers, employees and other covered persons, as well as by the Company. These policies and procedures are designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and any applicable listing standards. Our Insider Trading Policy is included as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of the Proxy Statement under the headings "Executive Compensation," "Committees of Our Board of Directors," "Compensation and Talent Committee Report," and "Compensation of Non-Employee Board Members."

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Item 5 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading "Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans" and the section of the Proxy Statement under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management."

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the sections of the Proxy Statement under the headings "The Gilead Board of Directors" and "Board Processes."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement under the heading "Principal Accountant Fees and Services."

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

(1) Index list to Consolidated Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 42)	51
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	53
Consolidated Statements of Operations	54
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	55
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity	56
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	57
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	58

(2) All other schedules are omitted because they are not required or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference:

Exhibit Footnote	Exhibit Number	Description of Document
(1)	2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 11, 2024, among CymaBay Therapeutics, Inc., Registrant and Pacific Merger Sub, Inc.
(49)	2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 22, 2026, among Arcellx, Inc., Registrant and Ravens Sub, Inc.
(2)	3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant
(3)	3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Registrant
	4.1	Reference is made to Exhibit 3.1 and Exhibit 3.2
(4)	4.2	Indenture related to Senior Notes, dated as of March 30, 2011, between Registrant and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Trustee
(4)	4.3	First Supplemental Indenture related to Senior Notes, dated as of March 30, 2011, between Registrant and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Trustee (including form of Senior Notes)
(5)	4.4	Second Supplemental Indenture related to Senior Notes, dated as of December 13, 2011, between Registrant and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2041 Note)
(6)	4.5	Third Supplemental Indenture related to Senior Notes, dated as of March 7, 2014, between Registrant and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2044 Note)
(7)	4.6	Fourth Supplemental Indenture related to Senior Notes, dated as of November 17, 2014, between Registrant and Wells Fargo, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2045 Note)
(8)	4.7	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 14, 2015, between Registrant and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2026 Note, Form of 2035 Note and Form of 2046 Note)
(9)	4.8	Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 20, 2016, between Registrant and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2027 Note, Form of 2036 Note and Form of 2047 Note)
(10)	4.9	Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 30, 2020, between the Registrant and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2027 Note, Form of 2030 Note, Form of 2040 Note, and Form of 2050 Note)
(11)	4.10	Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 14, 2023, between the Registrant and Computershare Trust Company, National Association, as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2033 Note and Form of 2053 Note)
(44)	4.11	Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 20, 2024, between the Company and Computershare Trust Company, National Association, as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (including Form of 2029 Note, Form of 2035 Note, Form of 2054 Note and Form 2064 Note)
(12)	4.12	Description of Registrant's Securities
(13)	10.1*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, amended and restated May 10, 2017
(14)	10.2*	Amendment No. 1 to Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, amended and restated May 10, 2017
(15)	10.3*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2022 Equity Incentive Plan
(16)	10.4*	Form of employee stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2011 through 2018)
(17)	10.5*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2019)
(18)	10.6*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for grants made in 2019)
(19)	10.7*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for grants made in 2020)
(20)	10.8*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for grants made in 2021)
(21)	10.9*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants made in 2022)

(22)	10.10*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants made in 2022)
(23)	10.11*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants made in 2023)
(42)	10.12*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants made in 2024)
(46)	10.13*	Form of global employee stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants commencing in 2025)
(24)	10.14*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2014 through 2018)
(17)	10.15*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2019)
(25)	10.16*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2020 and 2021)
(22)	10.17*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2022)
(26)	10.18*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2023)
(43)	10.19*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2024)
(47)	10.20*	Form of non-employee director stock option agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants commencing in 2025)
(23)	10.21*	Form of performance share award agreement - TSR Goals (U.S.) under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2023)
(42)	10.22*	Form of performance share award agreement - TSR Goals (U.S.) under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2024)
(46)	10.23*	Form of performance share award agreement - TSR Goals (U.S.) under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants commencing in 2025)
(23)	10.24*	Form of performance share award agreement - Revenue Goals (U.S.) under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2023)
(42)	10.25*	Form of performance share award agreement - Revenue Goals (U.S.) under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2024)
(46)	10.26*	Form of performance share award agreement – Adjusted EPS Growth Goals (U.S.) under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants commencing in 2025)
(21)	10.27*	Form of global employee restricted stock unit issuance agreement under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants made in 2022)
(22)	10.28*	Form of global employee restricted stock unit agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for certain grants made in 2022)
(23)	10.29*	Form of global employee restricted stock unit agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for grants made in 2023)
(42)	10.30*	Form of global employee restricted stock unit agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for grants made in 2024)
(46)	10.31*	Form of global employee restricted stock unit agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest) (for grants commencing in 2025)
(43)	10.32*	Form of non-employee director restricted stock unit agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants made in 2024)
(47)	10.33*	Form of non-employee director restricted stock unit agreement under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (for grants commencing in 2025)
(25)	10.34*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, amended and restated April 7, 2020
(27)	10.35*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan, amended and restated January 25, 2023
(17)	10.36*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan, amended and restated April 19, 2016
(48)	10.37*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. Severance Plan, amended and restated July 29, 2025
(28)	10.38*	Gilead Sciences, Inc. Corporate Annual Incentive Plan, amended and restated August 1, 2023
(29)	10.39*	Offer Letter between Registrant and Daniel O'Day, dated November 30, 2018
(17)	10.40*	Stock option agreement for Daniel O'Day under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
(17)	10.41*	Form of restricted stock unit issuance agreement for Daniel O'Day (in 2019) under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
(17)	10.42*	Offer Letter between Registrant and Johanna Mercier, dated May 21, 2019
(19)	10.43*	Global stock option agreement for Johanna Mercier (in 2019) under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
(19)	10.44*	Restricted stock unit issuance agreement for Johanna Mercier (for Performance Objectives in 2019-2020) under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
(19)	10.45*	Offer Letter between Registrant and Merdad Parsey, dated September 29, 2019
(19)	10.46*	Global stock option agreement for Merdad Parsey (in 2019) under 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
(45)	10.47*	Transition Services and General Release Agreement for Merdad Parsey, dated July 16, 2024
(23)	10.48*	Offer Letter between Registrant and Deborah Telman, dated June 2, 2022
(23)	10.49*	Global stock option agreement for Deborah Telman under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan
(23)	10.50*	Global restricted stock unit issuance agreement for Deborah Telman under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (3 year vest)

(23)	10.51*	Global restricted stock unit issuance agreement for Deborah Telman under 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (4 year vest)
	10.52*,**	Severance and General Release Agreement between Registrant and Deborah Telman, dated November 16, 2025
(30)	10.53*	Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into between Registrant and its directors and executive officers
(30)	10.54*	Form of Employee Proprietary Information and Invention Agreement entered into between Registrant and certain of its officers and key employees
(31)	10.55*	Form of Employee Proprietary Information and Invention Agreement entered into between Registrant and certain of its officers and key employees (revised September 2006)
+(32)	10.56*	Amendment Agreement, dated October 25, 1993, between Registrant, the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry (IOCB) and Rega Stichting v.z.w. (REGA), together with the following exhibits: the License Agreement, dated December 15, 1991, between Registrant, IOCB and REGA (the 1991 License Agreement); the License Agreement, dated October 15, 1992, between Registrant, IOCB and REGA (the October 1992 License Agreement); and the License Agreement, dated December 1, 1992, between Registrant, IOCB and REGA (the December 1992 License Agreement)
+(33)	10.57*	Amendment Agreement between Registrant and IOCB/REGA, dated December 27, 2000, amending the 1991 License Agreement and the December 1992 License Agreement
+(34)	10.58	Sixth Amendment Agreement to the License Agreement, between IOCB/REGA and Registrant, dated August 18, 2006, amending the October 1992 License Agreement and the December 1992 License Agreement
+(35)	10.59	Seventh Amendment Agreement to the License Agreement, between IOCB/REGA and Registrant, dated July 1, 2013, amending the October 1992 License Agreement and the December 1992 License Agreement
+(36)	10.60	Exclusive License Agreement by and between Registrant (as successor to Triangle Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Glaxo Group Limited, The Wellcome Foundation Limited, Glaxo Wellcome Inc. and Emory University, dated May 6, 1999
+(37)	10.61	Royalty Sale Agreement by and among Registrant, Emory University and Investors Trust & Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited, solely in its capacity as Trustee of Royalty Pharma, dated July 18, 2005
+(37)	10.62	Amended and Restated License Agreement by and between Registrant, Emory University and Investors Trust & Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited, solely in its capacity as Trustee of Royalty Pharma, dated July 21, 2005
++(38)	10.63	Amended and Restated EVG License Agreement by and between Japan Tobacco Inc. and Registrant, dated November 29, 2018
++(38)	10.64	Master Agreement by and between Registrant, Gilead Sciences K.K. and Japan Tobacco Inc., dated November 29, 2018
+(39)	10.65	Amended and Restated Collaboration Agreement by and among Registrant, Gilead Sciences Ireland UC (formerly Gilead Sciences Limited) and Janssen R&D Ireland, dated December 23, 2014
+(40)	10.66	License Agreement by and among Kite Pharma, Inc., Cabaret Biotech Ltd. and Dr. Zelig Eshhar, dated December 12, 2013
++(18)	10.67	Option, License and Collaboration Agreement by and between Galapagos NV and Registrant, dated July 14, 2019
	19.1**	Insider Trading Policy, amended and restated November 5, 2025
	21.1**	Subsidiaries of Registrant
	23.1**	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
	24.1**	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this report)
	31.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
	31.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
	32***	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §1350)
(41)	97.1	Gilead Sciences, Inc. Compensation Recovery Policy
	101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
	101.SCH**	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
	101.CAL**	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
	101.DEF**	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
	101.LAB**	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
	101.PRE**	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
	104	Cover Page Interactive Data File, formatted in Inline XBRL (included as Exhibit 101)

(1) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 12, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.
(2) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 9, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.
(3) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2025, and incorporated herein by reference.
(4) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.
(5) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.
(6) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
(7) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
(8) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 14, 2015, and incorporated herein by reference.

(9) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 20, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference.
(10) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.
(11) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 14, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
(12) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference.
(13) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 12, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference.
(14) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.
(15) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 5, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.
(16) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference.
(17) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference.
(18) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference.
(19) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.
(20) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference.
(21) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.
(22) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2022, and incorporated herein by reference.
(23) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
(24) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
(25) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference.
(26) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
(27) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 5, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
(28) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
(29) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 10, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference.
(30) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-55680), as amended, and incorporated herein by reference.
(31) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
(32) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1994, and incorporated herein by reference.
(33) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference.
(34) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference.
(35) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference.
(36) Filed as an exhibit to Triangle Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A filed on November 3, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference.
(37) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
(38) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed on April 18, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference.
(39) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
(40) Filed as an exhibit to Kite Pharma, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (No. 333-196081) filed on June 17, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference.
(41) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference.
(42) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.
(43) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.
(44) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.
(45) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference.
(46) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, and incorporated herein by reference.
(47) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, and incorporated herein by reference.
(48) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025, and incorporated herein by reference.
(49) Filed as an exhibit to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 23, 2026, and incorporated herein by reference.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
** Filed herewith.
*** Furnished herewith.
\+ Certain confidential portions of this Exhibit were omitted by means of marking such portions with an asterisk (the Mark). This Exhibit has been filed separately with the Secretary of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission without the Mark pursuant to Registrant's Application Requesting Confidential Treatment under Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
++ Certain portions of this Exhibit were omitted by means of marking such portions with the Mark because the identified portions are (i) private or confidential and (ii) not material.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

By: /s/ DANIEL P. O'DAY

Daniel P. O'Day
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 24, 2026

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Daniel P. O'Day and Keeley M. Cain Wettan, and each of them, as his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place, and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Report, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming that all said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them or their or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ DANIEL P. O'DAY Daniel P. O'Day	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer *(Principal Executive Officer)*	February 24, 2026
/s/ ANDREW D. DICKINSON Andrew D. Dickinson	Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Financial Officer)*	February 24, 2026
/s/ ERIN E. BURKHART Erin E. Burkhart	Senior Vice President, Controllership and Chief Accounting Officer *(Principal Accounting Officer)*	February 24, 2026
/s/ JACQUELINE K. BARTON Jacqueline K. Barton, Ph.D.	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ JEFFREY A. BLUESTONE Jeffrey A. Bluestone, Ph.D.	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ SANDRA J. HORNING Sandra J. Horning, M.D.	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ KELLY A. KRAMER Kelly A. Kramer	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ TED W. LOVE Ted W. Love, M.D.	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ HARISH MANWANI Harish Manwani	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ JAVIER J. RODRIGUEZ Javier J. Rodriguez	Director	February 24, 2026
/s/ ANTHONY WELTERS Anthony Welters	Director	February 24, 2026