

SHAREGIFT

AstraZeneca welcomes and values all of its shareholders, no matter how many or how few shares they own. However, shareholders who have only a small number of shares whose value makes it uneconomic to sell them, either now or at some stage in the future, may wish to consider donating them to charity through ShareGift, an independent charity share donation scheme. One feature of the scheme is that there is no gain or loss for UK capital gains tax purposes on gifts of shares through ShareGift, and it may now also be possible to obtain UK income tax relief on the donation. Further information about ShareGift can be found on its website, sharegift.org, or by contacting ShareGift on 020 7930 3737 or at 17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH. More information about the UK tax position on gifts of shares to ShareGift can be obtained from HM Revenue & Customs, whose website address is hmrc.gov.uk. The share transfer form needed to make a donation may be obtained from the Company's registrars, Equiniti Limited, whose address can be found on the back cover of this document. ShareGift is administered by The Orr Mackintosh Foundation, registered charity number 1052686.

THE UNCLAIMED ASSETS REGISTER

AstraZeneca supplies unclaimed dividend data to the Unclaimed Assets Register (UAR), which provides investors who have lost track of shareholdings with an opportunity to search the UAR's database of unclaimed financial assets on payment of a small, fixed fee. The UAR donates part of the search fee to charity. The UAR can be contacted on 0870 241 1713 or at 6th Floor, Cardinal Place, 80 Victoria Street, Victoria, London SW1E 5JL.

RESULTS

Unaudited trading results of AstraZeneca in respect of the first three months of 2008 will be published on 24 April 2008 and results in respect of the first six months of 2008 will be published on 31 July 2008.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and other documents concerning the Company which are referred to in this document may be inspected at the Company's registered office at 15 Stanhope Gate, London W1K 1LN.

TAXATION FOR US RESIDENTS

The following summary of the material UK and US federal income tax consequences of ownership of Ordinary Shares or ADRs held as capital assets by US resident shareholders is based on current UK and US federal income tax law, including the US/UK double taxation convention relating to income and capital gains, which entered into force on 31 March 2003 (the Convention) and practice. This discussion is also based in part on representations of JPMorgan Chase Bank as depositary for ADRs and assumes that each obligation in the deposit agreement among the Company, the depositary and the holders from time to time of ADRs and any related agreements will be performed in accordance with its terms. The US Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADRs are pre-released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming, by US holders of ADRs, of foreign tax credits for US federal income tax purposes. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced tax rate, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate US resident shareholders. Accordingly, the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate US resident shareholders could be affected by actions that may be taken by parties to whom ADRs are pre-released.

This discussion assumes that we are not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company (PFIC), as discussed below.

UK AND US INCOME TAXATION OF DIVIDENDS

The UK does not currently impose a withholding tax on dividends paid by a UK company, such as the Company.

For US federal income tax purposes, distributions paid by the Company to a US resident shareholder are includible in gross income as foreign source ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits, calculated in accordance with US federal income tax principles. The amount of the dividend will be the US dollar amount received by the depositary for US resident holders of ADRs, (or in the case of Ordinary Shares, the US dollar value of the pounds sterling on the date the dividend is received by the US resident shareholders, regardless of whether the dividend is converted into US dollars). If the dividend is converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, US resident shareholders of Ordinary Shares generally should not be required to recognise foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. They may have foreign currency gain or loss if the amount of such dividend is not converted into US dollars on the date of its receipt.

Subject to applicable limitations and the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the US Treasury, dividends received by certain non-corporate US resident holders of Ordinary Shares or ADRs in taxable years beginning before 1 January 2011 may be subject to US federal income tax at a maximum rate of 15%. US resident shareholders should consult their own tax advisers to determine whether they are subject to any special rules which may limit their ability to be taxed at this favourable rate.