Bloomberg Transcript

Company Name: Intuitive Surgical Company Ticker: ISRG US

Date: 2017-01-24

Event Description: Q4 2016 Earnings Call

Market Cap: 25,807.45 Current PX: 666.05 YTD Change(\$): +31.88

YTD Change(%): +5.027

Bloomberg Estimates - EPS
Current Quarter: 5.031
Current Year: 23.839
Bloomberg Estimates - Sales
Current Quarter: 665.333
Current Year: 2956.375

Q4 2016 Earnings Call

Company Participants

- Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.
- · Marshall L. Mohr
- · Calvin Darling

Other Participants

- · Margaret M. Kaczor
- · Tycho W. Peterson
- Bob Hopkins
- · David Ryan Lewis
- Amit Hazan
- Tao L. Levy
- · Lawrence Keusch
- · Craig William Bijou
- · Rich S. Newitter

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION SECTION

Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.

Q4 Highlights

Growth in Da Vinci Procedures and Installed Base

- Intuitive was founded on the mission to expand the availability of minimally invasive surgery, increase its
 efficacy, and decrease its invasiveness, and Q4 capped a strong year in pursuit of this mission, led by continued
 growth in da Vinci procedures and expansion of our installed base
- Annualized global procedure growth was approximately 15% in Q4 and 15% for the full year

Trends and Procedures

- Trends and procedures were consistent through the year with increased use of da Vinci in general surgery in the United States, continued growth in urology in Japan and Europe, and multi-specialty growth in Korea and China
- Mature procedures in the United States, including prostatectomy and hysterectomy, outperformed our initial
 expectations, largely due to macro trends in diagnosis of prostate cancer and treatment patterns for
 hysterectomy

Europe, Korea, and China

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- Procedure growth in Europe, Korea, and China were healthy through the year, procedure adoption in Japan was solid for those procedures that have been reimbursed
- Calvin will review procedure trends in greater detail later in the call
- Our capital placement performance in 2016 is strengthened over 2015, resulting in a growth of total placements from 492 in 2015 to 537 this year
 - Net of trade-ins and retirements our clinical installed base grew from 3,597 to 3,919 in the year

Da Vinci Xi

- Our range of capabilities and price points and our ability to be flexible with acquisition methods has allowed us to meet varying customer needs in a competitive capital environment
- Customers have chosen our most capable system, da Vinci Xi in roughly three quarters of new capital placements for the full year

Thoracic and General Surgical Procedures

- Da Vinci Xi is well matched with procedure opportunities in thoracic and general surgical procedures such as colon and rectal surgeries
- U.S. capital placements stood out in the year while capital placements in Asia were consistent with prior trends
 - As we've said in prior calls, system quotas in China and reimbursements in Japan temper placement growth
 and make it hard to predict

Europe

Procedure and System Opportunity

- Turning to Europe, while procedure growth was solid in 2016, system placements declined vs. 2015 for reasons that vary by country
- In our largest European markets, we believe the long-term procedure and system opportunity is significant, with further adoption benefiting from additional economic validation
 - And mature procedures like prostatectomy, and from country specific clinical and economic data for emerging procedures like colorectal surgery
- Overall, despite the slowdown in capital in 2016, we're positive about our long-term prospects in Europe
 - And continue to develop our organization and invest in European clinical and economic data to support our customers

Procedures Growth & Revenues and Pro Forma Operating Profits

- Turning to highlights of our fourth quarter operating results, procedures grew approximately 15% over Q4 last year, we shipped 163 da Vinci Surgical Systems, up from 158 in Q4 2015
- Revenue for the quarter was \$757mm, up 12% from prior year
- Pro forma gross profit was 71.1%, compared to 69.6% in Q4 last year



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• Instrument and accessory revenue increased to \$386mm, up 19%

Total recurring revenue in the quarter was \$521mm, representing 69% of total revenue

Full Year

- We generated a pro forma operating profit of \$320mm in the quarter, up 9% from Q4 last year, and pro forma net income was \$242mm, up 8% from Q4 of 2015
- Highlights of the full year 2016 are as follows: procedures grew approximately 15% over full year 2015; we shipped 537 systems in 2016, up from 492 in the prior year; revenue for the year was \$2.7B, up 13%; pro forma gross margin was 71.6% for the full year, compared to 68.2% in 2015
- Total recurring revenue for the year was \$1.9B and represented 71% of total revenue
- Pro forma operating profit for the year was \$1.2B, up 22% from 2015, and pro forma net income was \$879mm, up 20%

Stock Buyback Authorization

- As we mentioned in mid-December, our Board of Directors increased our stock buyback authorization to \$3B, and we announced today an accelerated repurchase program in the amount of \$2B.
- We retained the flexibility to act on the remaining \$1B in authorization in parallel with the ASR.
 - Overall, we're committed to the thoughtful return of excess capital to shareholders, and believe our buyback program will serve shareholders well

Investments

- Marshall will take you through our finances in greater detail shortly
- As our businesses strengthened, we have increased our mid and long-term investments in creating our next generation of products and services
 - These investments are based on our belief that substantial opportunity exists to enable more minimally invasive surgery, better outcomes, and to expand access to our technologies globally

Da Vinci SP System

- Our current da Vinci SP System met its development goals in Q4, and we initiated its first clinical feasibility study
 - As we've discussed on prior calls, we planned first markets to include head and neck surgery, urology, and colorectal surgery

Platform Technology and Flexible Robotics Platform

- SP is a platform technology that allows high dexterity access with great 3D vision to confined surgical spaces
- Early surgeon response to SP in the trials has been very positive
 - We anticipate initiating an SP IDE trial in the United States for TransOral Robotic Surgery, as well as submitting a 510(k) for urologic applications, both in H1 2017



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- We're also making good progress on our flexible robotics platform, first targeted to address the acute need and diagnosis of lung cancer, one of the most commonly diagnosed forms of cancer in the world, and for which early detection is important
- The technology underpinning the system is based on computer-controlled catheters, advanced image processing, and sophisticated sensing
 - · As we mentioned previously, this system is in its early stages of our human clinical experience

Production Design and Supply Chain Optimization

- This experience has been compelling, and our design and operations teams are working hard to incorporate feedback and complete its production design and supply chain optimization
- Given the long-term opportunity for this system in lung cancer detection and other potential applications, we've been growing our team in this space
 - We do not anticipate revenue from this product in 2017

Imaging & Intelligent Algorithms and Phase 1 Trials

- · Imaging and intelligent algorithms offer significant opportunities to enhance surgeon capabilities
 - Our investments include hardware and image processing updates to our Xi platform to enhance imaging performance and reduce costs
- We're also investing in contrast agents for specific anatomical structures, recently announcing our plan to commence Phase 1 trials of a ureter imaging agent, compatible with our Firefly Imaging hardware and software

Reality Technology

- Imaging and intelligent algorithms work also includes processing and presentation of preoperative imaging and other offline data for use during surgery, sometimes called augmented reality or mixed reality technology
 - We've been working on these technologies for several years, and more recently with our partner, InTouch Health

New Platforms

- Our next step in mixed reality technology is working in prototype form in laboratory settings today, and we'll
 move towards first human use in 2018
- Bringing new platforms to the market represents a significant investment, and we expect to invest up to \$80mm more in 2017 than our typical operating expense run rate growth
 - These investments are focused on clinical and economic data, particularly in Europe and Asia, expansion of
 our operations capability to include da Vinci SP, investments in our diagnostics platform, and continued
 investments in imaging

Closing Remarks

Calvin will take you through the spending implications later in the call



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In closing, entering 2017, we are focused on the following:

- First, continued adoption of da Vinci in general surgery
- · Second, continued development of European markets and access to customers in Asia
- Third, advancing our new platforms, imaging, advanced instruments, da Vinci SP, and diagnostic platform progress
- And finally, support for additional clinical and economic validation by global region

Marshall L. Mohr

Financial Highlights

GAAP and Non-GAAP Financial Measurers

- I'll describe our results on a non-GAAP or pro forma basis, which excludes specified legal settlements and claim accruals, stock based compensation, and amortization of purchased IP.
- We provide pro forma information because we believe that business trends and operating results are easier to understand on a pro forma basis
- I will also summarize our GAAP results later in my script
- We have posted reconciliations of our pro forma results to our GAAP results in our website so that there is no confusion

Revenues and Procedure Growth

- Consistent with our preliminary press release on January 11, fourth quarter 2016 revenue was \$757mm, an increase of 12%, compared with \$677mm for Q4 2015, and an increase of 11% compared with Q3 revenue of \$683mm
- Fourth quarter 2016 procedures increased 15% compared with Q4 2015, and increased 9% compared with last quarter
- Procedure growth relative to last year and Q3 has been driven by general surgery in the U.S. and urology worldwide
 - The increase relative to the prior quarter also reflects procedure seasonality

Instrument and Accessory Revenues

- Revenue highlights are as follows: instrument and accessory revenue of \$386mm increased 19% compared with last year, and increased 11% compared with Q3 2016
 - Instrument and accessory revenue realized per procedure, including initial stocking orders, was approximately \$1,900 per procedure, compared with \$1,840 last year and \$1,870 last quarter
- The increase relative to Q4 2015 primarily reflects increased sales of our stapling and vessel sealing products
 - The increase compared with Q3 2016 primarily reflects the impact of customer buying patterns



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System Revenues and Operating Lease Transactions

- System revenue of \$236mm increased 2% compared with Q4 2015, and increased 15% compared with last quarter
- The y-over-y increase reflects higher system placements and higher revenue associated with lease buyouts and operating leases, partially offset by lower average selling prices
 - The q-over-q increase reflects higher system placements, partially offset by lower lease buyout revenue and lower average selling prices
- 163 systems were placed in Q4 2016, compared with 158 systems in Q4 2015 and 134 systems last quarter. 13 systems were placed under operating lease transactions in the quarter, including our first two into Germany, compared with 16 in Q4 2015 and 15 last quarter
 - · As a reminder, revenue on operating lease transactions is recognized ratably over the life of the lease
- As of the end of Q4, there were 79 systems out in the field under operating leases
- We generated approximately \$5mm of revenue associated with operating leases in the quarter, compared with \$3mm in Q4 2015 and approximately \$4mm last quarter
- We generated approximately \$7mm of revenue during the quarter from lease buyouts, compared with \$3mm in Q4 2015 and \$13mm last quarter
 - · We exclude the impact of operating leases and lease buyouts from our system ASP calculations

ASP and Service Revenues

- Globally, our ASP was \$1.48mm, compared with \$1.55mm last year and \$1.53mm last quarter
- We sold a higher proportion of Xi refurbished systems in India and Europe in the quarter, as we seized cost sensitivities in certain segments of these markets
- Service revenue of \$135mm increased 12% y-over-y and increased approximately 4% compared with Q3 2016
 - The y-over-y and q-over-q increases reflect growth in our installed base of da Vinci systems

Outside the U.S

Revenues and Sales

- Outside of the U.S., results were as follows; fourth quarter revenue outside of the U.S. of \$212mm decreased 4%, compared with \$219mm for Q4 2015, and increased 12% compared with \$189mm for Q3
- Recurring revenue increased 24% compared with the previous year and 10% compared with Q3, reflecting procedure growth and distributor buying patterns
- Systems revenue decreased 27% compared with Q4 2015, and increased 14% compared with the previous quarter
- Outside of the U.S., we placed 63 systems in Q4, compared with 75 systems in Q4 2015, and 49 systems last quarter
 - The increase in system placements relative to the prior quarter reflects seasonality



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- The decrease in system placements relative to the prior year reflected 10 fewer systems into China, where we await a new quota and 4 fewer systems into Brazil, where we are in the early stages of market adoption
- Current quarter system sales included 26 into Europe, 3 into China, 15 into Japan, and 19 in the rest of world markets
- System placements outside of the U.S. will continue to be lumpy as some of the O-U.S. markets are in early stages of adoption, some markets are highly seasonal, reflecting budget cycles or vacation patterns
 - · And sales into some markets are constrained by government regulations

Gross Margins

- Moving on to the remainder of the P&L, total pro forma gross margin for Q4 was 71.1%, compared with 69.6% for Q4 2015, and 73.1% for Q3 2016
 - The pro forma gross margin for Q3 2016 included \$7.1mm of medical device tax refunds, which benefited Q3 gross margin by approximately 100BPS.
- Excluding this impact, the decrease in gross margin relative to Q3 reflects a higher mix of systems revenue and higher scope repair costs
 - Compared with Q4 2015, the higher gross margin reflects reduced product costs and manufacturing efficiencies

Outlook

Future margins will fluctuate based on the mix of our newer products, the mix of systems and instrument and
accessory revenue, costs associated with our scope exchange program, our ability to further reduce product
costs and improve manufacturing efficiency, and in the long term, the potential reinstatement of the medical
device tax

Operating Expenses and Tax Rate

- Pro forma operating expenses increased 23%, compared with Q4 2015, and increased 14% compared with last quarter
- The increases primarily reflect increased head count, increased product development activities, and investments in our O-U.S. commercial organization
- We accelerated some operating expenses into Q4 in anticipation of spending growth in 2017
- Our pro forma effective tax rate for Q4 was 26.9%, compared with an effective tax rate of 24.9% for Q4 2015 and 22.7% last quarter
 - The pro forma third quarter 2016 tax rate reflected \$16mm of tax benefits or \$0.40 per share realized as a result of the statute of limitation expirations in various jurisdictions
- Q4 2015 tax rate reflected a full year benefit associated with the reinstatement of the R&D tax credit, whereas the R&D credit has been recognized ratably during 2016
- Our tax rate will fluctuate with changes in the mix of U.S. and O-U.S. income and with the impact of one-time items



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Net Income

- Our fourth quarter 2016 pro forma net income was \$242mm or \$6.09 per share, compared with \$224mm or \$5.89 per share for Q4 2015, and \$246mm or \$6.19 per share for Q3 2016
- Excluding the one-time income tax and medical device tax benefits, pro forma net income for Q3 2016 would have been \$225mm or \$5.65 per share
 - As I indicated earlier, pro forma income provides an easier comparison of our financial results and business trends
- · I will now summarize our GAAP results
- GAAP net income was \$204mm or \$5.13 per share for Q4 2016, compared with \$190mm or \$4.99 per share for Q4 2015, and \$211mm or \$5.31 per share for Q3 2016

Cash & Investments and Share Repurchasing

- We ended the quarter with cash and investments of \$4.8B, up from \$4.6B as of September 30, 2016
- The increase was primarily driven by cash generated from operations and proceeds from stock option exercises
- During the quarter, we repurchased 55,000 shares for \$34mm
- In mid-December, the board of directors increased the amount authorized for stock buybacks to \$3B.
- Today, we entered into \$2B accelerated stock buyback program with Goldman Sachs
 - The total number of shares repurchased will be based on a negotiated discount to the volume weighted average price of the stock over the contract period, which is expected to end in Q4, unless terminated earlier by Goldman Sachs

Agreement with Goldman Sachs

- Goldman is expected to deliver approximately 2.4mm shares, representing the initial delivery within the next week
- · We will retire these shares as soon as practical thereafter
- A final delivery of shares under the program, if any, will be delivered at the end of the contract period
 - Under our agreement with Goldman Sachs, we reserve the ability to repurchase additional shares in the open market up to the Board's authorization during the accelerated stock buyback period

Calvin Darling

Procedure and Clinical Highlights

Procedure Growth

- Our overall fourth quarter procedure growth was approximately 15%, as U.S. procedures grew approximately 13%, and outside the U.S. procedures grew approximately 23%
- For the full year 2016, global procedure growth was also 15% overall, 13% U.S. and 24% OUS



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- In the United States, fourth quarter procedure trends were similar to Q3, characterized by strong general surgery growth, continued relative strength in gynecology, and modest dVP growth
- Full year 2016 U.S. procedures totaled approximately 563,000, growing approximately 13%, compared to 11% in

General Surgery Procedure

- Fourth quarter U.S. general surgery procedure adoption remained strong, led by solid growth in hernia repair and continued adoption of colorectal procedures
- Hernia repair continues to contribute the largest volume of new procedures in general surgery, as surgeon retention and expansion remains encouraging
- Full year 2016 U.S. general surgery procedures totaled approximately 186,000, reflecting growth of approximately 33%, compared to 31% in 2015

Gynecology

- · In U.S. gynecology, fourth quarter procedures again grew modestly y-over-y, with growth led by malignant and complex-benign hysterectomy
- Procedures for other benign gynecologic conditions also grew modestly
- Full year 2016 U.S. gynecology procedures totaled about 246,000, up approximately 3%, compared to growth of approximately 1% in 2015

Urology

- In U.S. urology, fourth quarter da Vinci prostatectomy procedures grew at low single-digit rate, consistent with O3
- We believe that our U.S. prostatectomy volumes have been tracking to the broader prostate surgery market
 - Approximately 70,000 dVPs were performed in the U.S. in 2016, up approximately 5%, compared to 11% growth in 2015

Procedure Volume

- Full year 2016 U.S. urology procedure volume of approximately 109,000 grew approximately 7%, compared to approximately 12% in 2015
- In other U.S. procedures, early stage adoption of lobectomies and other thoracic procedures was strong during the quarter and year
 - These set of procedures are particularly well served by our da Vinci Xi product and 30-millimeter Stapler products

Procedure Growth Outside of United States

Growth



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- Turning abroad, procedure growth outside of the United States was approximately 23% in Q4, and approximately 24% for the full year 2016
- Growth was driven by the continued adoption of da Vinci Prostatectomy with solid contributions from kidney procedures
- Total procedure growth in Asia overall was strong, notably so in key strategic markets of China, Japan, and Korea
- In Europe, procedure performance varied by country, approximately 190,000 procedures were performed outside of the U.S. in 2016
- As Marshall mentioned earlier, our average instrument and accessory revenue realized per procedure increased on a y-over-y basis, largely attributable to the adoption of our stapling and vessel sealing technologies

EndoWrist Stapler

- During Q4, one of the first studies on our EndoWrist Stapler was published in the Journal of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques by Dr
- Holzmacher and colleagues from the George Washington University School of Medicine
- In their small case series, comparing an EndoWrist to a laparoscopic 45-millimeter Stapler for colorectal procedures, the authors found that the EndoWrist Stapler was safe and effective, while using fewer stapler fires, reducing the cost per procedure by approximately \$150
- The authors stated, advantages of the robotic stapler include large range of motion and 90-degree articulation
 - The robotic stapler has a comparable level of safety as a 45-millimeter laparoscopic stapler, and is more cost effective

Da Vinci Surgery and ACS NSQIP

- Beyond the Stapler study, Q4 was another quarter with a large number of clinical publications evaluating da Vinci Surgery
- Dr. Cigdem Benlice and colleagues from the Cleveland Clinic of Colorectal Surgery, Digestive Disease Institute recently published a study titled: Robotic, Laparoscopic, and Open Colectomy: A Case-Matched Comparison from the ACS-NSQIP.
- The study aimed to compare perioperative outcomes of patients undergoing robotic, laparoscopic, and open colectomy, using the procedure targeted database of the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program, ACS NSQIP
- Robotic, laparoscopic, and open groups were matched 1 to 1 to 1 based on age, gender, body mass index, surgical
 procedure, diagnosis, and ASA classification
 - Out of the 12,790 patients, 387 fulfilled criteria per group after matching
- · Univariate comparisons showed operating time was longer and hospital stay was shorter in the robotic group
- Important complication rates, including morbidity, superficial SSI, bleeding requiring transfusion, ventilator dependency, and ileus rates were demonstrably lower in the robotic group
 - The authors concluded that the ACS NSQIP data demonstrated several short-term advantages of robotic surgery, compared with laparoscopic and open surgery



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Outlook

Procedure Growth

- I will now be providing you with our financial outlook for 2017
- Starting with procedures, as described in our announcement last week, 2016 total da Vinci procedures grew approximately 15% to roughly 753,000 procedures performed worldwide
- During 2017, we anticipate full-year procedure growth within a range of 9% to 12%
 - We expect 2017 procedure growth to continue to be driven by U.S. general surgery and procedures outside the United States, while we are still in early stages of adoption
- Our 2017 procedure growth expectations are directionally lower than the 2016 results, based upon the following assumptions for 2017: moderating growth in our mature U.S. dVP and gynecology procedures that benefited from favorable macro trends in 2016; moderating international procedure growth as we await additional da Vinci procedure reimbursement in Japan and additional systems sales quota in China; and lower percentage growth in U.S. general surgery off a larger base of procedures
 - We expect similar seasonal timing of procedures in 2016, as we have experienced in previous years, with Q1 being the seasonally weakest quarter as patient deductibles are reset

Revenues and Capital Sales

- With respect to revenue, as we have mentioned previously, capital sales by their nature can vary from period to
 period based upon many factors, including hospital response to the evolving healthcare environment under the
 new U.S. administration, hospital capital spending cycles, reimbursement and government quotas, and
 competitive factors
- Within this construct, we'd expect 2017 capital sales to follow historical seasonal patterns

Gross Profits

- Turning to gross profits, as Marshall described, our full year 2016 pro forma gross profit margin was 71.6%, as we ended the year at 71.1% in Q4
- In 2017, we expect our pro forma gross profit margin to be within a range of between 69% and 71% of net revenue
- We are projecting a modestly lower gross profit margin in 2017, reflecting the unfavorable impact of the stronger
 U.S. dollar on OUS revenue and margin, non-recurrence of the medical device tax refund recognized in 2016,
 higher costs associated with new products, and directionally lower system ASPs, as we see incremental market
 interest in our lower priced offerings in certain geographic markets
 - Our actual gross profit margin will vary quarter-to-quarter, depending largely upon product and regional mix

Operating Expenses

- Turning to operating expenses, as Gary and Marshall described, we are accelerating up to \$80mm in investment in several strategic areas that will benefit the company over the long term
 - Consistent with that direction, we expect to grow pro forma 2017 operating expenses between 15% and 18% above 2016 levels



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Stock Compensation Expenses, Other Income and Tax Rate

- We expect our non-cash stock compensation expense to range between \$190mm and \$200mm in 2017, compared to \$178mm in 2016
- We expect other income, which is comprised mostly of interest income, to total between \$25mm and \$30mm in 2017
- With regard to income tax, consistent with our 2016 guidance, we expect our 2017 pro forma income tax rate to be between 26.5% and 28.5% of pre-tax income, depending primarily on the mix of U.S. and international profits

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION

<**Q - Margaret M. Kaczor>**: The first question for me is you guys have been pretty busy announcing, obviously, the R&D spend, you've got the ASR, so clearly, you guys are seeing a ton of opportunity.

And so, to that end, how should we think about the composition of the business three years from now, five years from now? Whether it's based on disease state or sales channels, ASCs vs. hospitals, or even product categories, so diagnostic surgery or even post-op.

<A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: In the next few years, I would expect the business categories to be more or less as we describe them now. I think over time, as SP comes into the market, it will feel like a surgical device in the kind of settings that you're used to. We do see increasing use of our products in ASCs, it's not a dominant part of the business at this time. I do think it will grow over time.

And then on the diagnostic segment, too early to tell what those segments will break out into. I think it's a platform. I think over time, it will broaden. In the early stages, we'll be talking to you about a lung cancer diagnosis as it comes out.

<Q - Margaret M. Kaczor>: And then on the imaging side, there's a few angles to come at it, and so, I think, Gary, you've talked about delivering therapy through energy potentially. So I guess, what would that mean to you?

And then has anything changed on your view of your willingness to bring in-house either radio or chemiluminescent agents or do you prefer partnerships? And that would include the ureter agent that you talked about earlier.

< A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: There were kind of two different concepts in the question, so I'll just tease them apart a little bit. On the imaging side of showing surgeons more of what's going on during surgery, we really view that in kind of three different buckets.

There's better hardware, better imaging sensors and endoscopes. We've been working on that diligently and releasing updates to that product line on a pretty regular cadence. There's analytics and image processing that is more software based. We've also been working hard on that and have been increasing our investments.

And then last one are kind of better sensors, better contrast agents like the ureter agent. In some of them, we do the primary part of the design in-house. In other places, for example in agents, we have an active licensing and co-development effort going on. So we really partner that activity with others, and a little bit of everything in between.

So that was the imaging side. On the therapeutic side, pretty early to tell. I do think the flexible robotics platform, the computer-controlled catheters have the ability to ultimately deliver therapy. What exactly that looks like will be disease state dependent and is likely to involve different kinds of technology over time. Too early for us yet to call where that ends up.

<Q - Margaret M. Kaczor>: And then one more maybe for Marshall. How should we think about the cadence of the \$80mm in spending? And why shouldn't we continue to expect it to go up in 2018 and beyond, given the opportunities and kind of this long-term horizon that we've been talking about? Thank you.



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- < A Marshall L. Mohr>: To be clear, what we said was we would accelerate spending of \$80mm. We would expect to more normalize our margins in future years. As far as the cadence within the year, spending, particularly as it relates to engineering and prototypes and so forth, can be pretty lumpy, so we haven't given you specific guidance, but I think you should expect it will go up as we go through the year.
- <**Q Tycho W. Peterson>**: A question on expectations around Xi for the year. For starters, you mentioned historical seasonal patterns, it sounds like you're not factoring any ACA associated slowdown in H1. And then in the back half of the year, how should we think about maybe incremental placements ahead of the SP rollout?
- < A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: For starters, first, the question on ACA. Our sense here is that utilization probably won't change very much. We don't have a crystal ball, but so far, the early indications are that will be stable. On the capital placement side, highly uncertain for us. We don't know. Early indications are that it's pretty stable, but depending on how policy ultimately is implemented, that uncertainty may roll through some capital planning processes for some of our customers. I wouldn't call it out yet, not clear that that's happening, but it's a potential.
- < A Marshall L. Mohr>: From an SP perspective, what we've been communicating is consistent with what I'll say now, which is that SP will contribute very little in terms of revenue in 2017, and will be more of a factor in 2018.
- < Q Tycho W. Peterson>: But in terms of driving incremental upgrades to Xi ahead of the rollout, should we think about any dynamic there?
- <A Marshall L. Mohr>: Not really, no.
- <Q Tycho W. Peterson>: And will we get SP data at SAGES? When can we start to think about some early user feedback?
- < A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: We should have the opportunity to close this clinical feasibility trial and then initiate the IDE head and neck trial in H1, and as the one closes and the other opens, we'll be in a better position to share with you that feedback.
- <**Q Tycho W. Peterson>**: And then last one on hernia, can you just give us an update of where we are from a penetration standpoint, in terms of both inguinal and ventral and how you think about the relative growth rates this year?
- < A Calvin Darling>: Generally speaking, we think we're still in fairly early stages on both the ventral and the inguinal opportunity. You saw we talked about the results in general surgery, again, up over 30% this year. Obviously, we had a lot of new procedures, and we gained confidence as the year went on, I think, regarding our opportunity on the inguinal side with demonstrated stickiness on surgeons and growth in that category.

But it's still difficult for us to assess how many of, let's call it, the close to 300,000 ventral hernias and 700,000 inguinals will ultimately be robotic candidates, but we feel pretty confident that it's going to be driving growth for us into 2017 and beyond.

<Q - Bob Hopkins>: I have a question for you. From a signaling perspective, this quarter is very interesting because you're accelerating \$80mm expend, and you're announcing \$2B ASR.

So those are two very kind of positive signaling events, in my view, so I was just wondering, can you just help us understand why now is the time to be doing these things? What are the things you're seeing that give you confidence in the business? Or am I not phrasing it correctly that the \$2B ASR is really just to offset the spending?

< A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: Our process to get to both of these, I'll just describe how did we get to accelerating investment and how did we get to the ASR. With regard to accelerated investment, I think we are feeling good and increasing confidence in the use of our products in general surgery. I think that while we're still in early innings, I think the early results have been really strong, so that has been positive for us.

As we look at where we sit on kind of the competitive landscape with regard to technologies and opportunities, both here at home and abroad, we also are feeling confident that we have a very good technology pipeline, and our

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positioning is quite good. And so, as we look at then the opportunity to invest, our first priority is to fund the existing business.

The second priority is look for organic growth opportunities that can drive profitable growth in the future. That's where that \$80mm is going, and we evaluate platforms, and we look at total available market for those platforms, estimate what the profitability might be, and stack rank them, and then invest.

We look for acquisitions as the third priority or things that can add to our company, and if we have excess capital, then opportunities to return it to shareholders. And so we walk through that process this year carefully and robustly, and that led to both the pull forward of investment because we think there's opportunity and momentum, and the opportunity to return some cash through the buybacks, and so, those time together more by process than by some algorithm.

- <Q Bob Hopkins>: And then just the one thing I wanted to follow up on is not asking you to commit here, but at least is there the potential for 2018 to be a year where you have three new product platforms? SP, potentially biopsy, and then on the new imaging agent side? Is that potential at least exist?
- < A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: SP is the furthest along of the new platforms, and I think that SP in 2018 has the opportunity to do some interesting things, should we execute well on our regulatory pathway.

Molecules, or the molecules side of imaging, is further out than 2018. There are some interesting things in imaging that are in 2018. They're more software and hardware related, as opposed to molecular component.

On the diagnostic platform, we're not yet ready yet to kind of anchor revenue expectations. I would not expect much in the 2018 timeframe, although, I think we're going to make great progress on the technology and the learning on it.

<Q - David Ryan Lewis>: I'm just trying to put the spending into perspective here. It seems hard to us that on individual trials, you could pull forward the magnitude of spending you're pulling forward. So, is it safe to assume that at least some significant component of this pull forward does relate to a new platform that you're working on? That's sort of number one.

And then not just the R&D spending, Gary, the other piece was there is commercial spending. Can you sort of help us understand the areas that you're spending on commercially that are different than the two R&D investment?

<A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: On the first one, absolutely, the incremental spend relates to building out second platforms. SP has a lot of shared components with Xi, but not entirely shared components, and so bringing that out has a new supply chain, a new set of testing, and manufacturing resources that have to get invested in.

Then in addition to some of the trial work, so that's a platform. The diagnostics side, we're really excited about, and we think there's great opportunity at home and abroad. And so, we're earlier in that platform, but we're doing what amounts to the design and early trial investments there.

And then there are clinical and economic data investments on our existing platforms, particularly in Europe and in Asia, where we think reimbursement or access, other kinds of access, payer access are important, and that's been data that we're happy to go invest and collect.

So, it really is a mix of those elements, as you called out in the question. Moving on to your second piece, remind me H2 your question.

- <**Q David Ryan Lewis>**: Just commercial and the non-developmental piece [ph] and commercial development. (42:57)
- <A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: Commercial investments. Good example of that is we think there's real opportunity for us in the major markets in Europe if we can increase our total business footprint. It's not just commercialized and sales folks, but some of it is sales staff. We have added a seasoned executive in Germany as a German General Manager. We're adding some clinical resources into Germany as well to kind of round out the team there.

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I think it makes a lot of sense, early returns on that are strong in terms of just their ability to get things done. And so, those kinds of investments have been going on. Likewise, in places like Japan, where we're – have been investing in reimbursements, anticipating additional reimbursement in 2018, there's some prep work to get done in terms of both the customer base and commercial, as well as the government side.

- <Q David Ryan Lewis>: Just a quick second question on SP just to be clear. There are three approvals you talked about in this call, head and neck, urological, as well as TORS. Is it safe to assume those are the three clinical opportunities here near term? I'm trying to get at ease, can you not launch SP in more of a full commercial way until you have one of those three approvals? Or that's not necessarily true?
- < A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: Those are the first ideas. Which one comes first will depend on how regulatory bodies view it. I suspect urology will actually be earlier than the other ones, just based on existing data and past history.

We think that those are good opportunities for the platform. They are not the only opportunities for the platform. So, we are pursuing those – the workup to those in parallel because we think it gives our customers the best financial flexibility to take advantage of the capital investment they'd make in the platform. Does that make sense?

<Q - Amit Hazan>: I want to just come back to the R&D spend, the increased investment spend for one second, just to clariFY2018, in particular. And this kind of goes off, Gary, what I think you talked about earlier this month at the investor conference and that kind of tailing off in 2018.

And I think about that as I think about SP, maybe that launch coming out so you get some savings there, but diagnostics, certainly imaging, seems like new and ongoing spend, and so I wanted to maybe try to get you to clarify why that increased spending is just one year and not more than that. And so in terms of just the R&D as a percent of sales, why wouldn't that just continue into next year? It seems like a lot of your spending is actually going to be ongoing.

< A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: What we're describing is that we're growing R&D spend, and it's really operations, not just R&D, so operating expense is unusually in 2017 as a run rate, and we think it will return to more normal growth rates in 2018.

There's a couple of reasons that we think that's so. One of them is the biggest spend on a platform launch is actually the year before launch. That's where both you're building a lot of product, you're doing a lot of validations, you're getting ready, you're doing a lot of the staging, so that bolus will go through.

We have been investing sequentially over time a fair amount more in imaging. So, imaging in 2017 isn't a huge bolus. It's kind of a ratable growth. And you're right, we expect revenue growth 2017 to 2018, so we expect growth in total OpEx expense in 2018, it's just that the growth rate will modulate relative to 2017.

So what we're trying to communicate to everybody here is that the growth rate in 2017 is unusual. We'd expect revenue growth in 2018, we'd expect op expense growth rate in 2018 as well, but more aligned with historical norms. In other words, the growth rate in 2017 is not the new normal.

Q - Amit Hazan>: And then gynecology would be my second question. The 3.5% growth for the year, that's better than we expected, too. I think that's another year of improving growth for your second year in a row.

And you kind of seem to be cautioning a little bit that some of this is not sustainable, that it's something like migration of procedures to GYN oncologists might run [ph] its course. (47:31) And it strikes me just a little bit too earlier, little bit early to be concerned about that trend, and so it kind of seems like a newer trend to me. I'm just kind of wanting to get you a little bit to comment on whether that's a real concern for 2017, or whether you're just kind of putting out potential risk factors for the year.

< A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: The gynecology is one of those mature procedure categories in the United States. If you look at benign hysterectomy, the largest procedure in the category, over 80% of those procedures are performed in some minimally invasive fashion, whether it be with laparoscopy, vaginal techniques or robotic, and it's kind of been that way the last two or three years.



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So in that sense, we would expect – our starting thought will be we're likely to move with the market in that scenario. So if you look back a couple years ago, at 2014, that's what happened. We declined low single-digits. We think the total number of benign hysterectomies being performed is probably gradually declining in response to payer pushbacks on that procedure encouraging other treatment modalities.

So, 2015, that kind of moved to the other side as 1% growth like I said in the comments. This year, it ramped up to about 3% growth. And you're right, I think it's largely reflecting a trend towards a higher proportion of the cases being performed by the gynecologic oncologists, a set of surgeons that are more aligned with robotics.

So that's been a benefit. So our guidance would suggest we'd expect this to moderate a little bit in 2017. We don't have a perfect crystal ball in this area, but at some point, we think the more complex cases are the ones being referred, and you hit a certain level where – that you're getting very adequate clinical outcomes with the other minimally invasive approaches. So, you know, we'll see how it plays out.

- <Q Tao L. Levy>: Just maybe you could update on the status of China and the quota sort of next steps there, as well as what's needed to get the Xi approved in China.
- < A Marshall L. Mohr>: Two parts to the question. On the quota side, the quota is dependent upon the approval of their budget and the Chinese government budget, and then allocations are then done down through MOH and then to the hospitals and so on and so forth, until they get to which hospitals can buy specifically da Vinci product.

They've taken the first step. They have approved – they did approve the budget at the end of 2016, or so in December. However, they did not take it further to the allocations to specifics as to who gets to buy a da Vinci or how many will be bought. That process is still in motion. It's not something we can control, and frankly, we don't have great visibility as to what's going on behind the curtains to get there.

And so, at this point, we'll sit and wait for the next quota to be approved. I think what we've also told people is if you look at the last time quota was approved, it still takes some time for the hospitals to actually complete the tender process and buy product, so if you're putting together a model, looking at the last time quota was approved in 2013, most of the systems were bought near the end of 2015. So, the likelihood that there's going to be a lot of revenue coming out of a quota in 2017 is not very high.

- <Q Tao L. Levy>: And on the Xi?
- <A Marshall L. Mohr>: Xi is in process. It is a long approval process. We'll tell you when we get it, which is our typical pattern of disclosure. We don't know where it is in the process.
- < A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: We're encouraged. I don't see a major impediment to Xi clearance in China. And in general, we're encouraged by the response of the market to robotics surgery and to Intuitive in China. So, I think, in general, with the caveat that Marshall has outlined, as a whole, we look positively on the opportunity there.
- **<Q Lawrence Keusch>**: I've heard this correctly, but you were referencing sort of long-term investments and you were talking about investments for products and services. And I just want to make sure I've heard that correctly, and if that is correct, what were you sort of thinking about when you're talking about services?
- < A Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: We provide a series of things now to the customer that are kind of an ecosystem around the product itself. So, the simple things you think about are things like maintenance services.

But we increasingly have access to interesting data on the use of devices, our devices, benchmarking that are international, and things like efficiency metrics for the use of robotics systems in the last couple of years, we have partnered with hospitals to provide that set of data to them and to help them improve their systems, and that's been a real positive for them and for us. And so that's what I meant when I said services. I think those data opportunities and benchmarking opportunities increase in the future.

<Q - Lawrence Keusch>: And then I just want to pick up on some comments that you made earlier in the month, and specifically get your thoughts on as you talk about, again, some of this imaging technology and the ability to perhaps be



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involved in pre-procedure planning, is that – is the way to think about that, that that would really be done with the surgeon interfacing with the imaging capabilities and the machine itself? Or is there an element there where Intuitive can insert itself more from a service perspective in perhaps procedure planning?

And then the other question around that was just getting your thoughts on where you think the machine learning goes, as it relates to robotic surgery.

<A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: To the first question of what does it change or where we interact at the hospital, I think in the near term, the answer is yes, but only a little bit. I think that there's an opportunity to look at things like preoperative images that patients are required to do as part of their diagnostic workup, and to be able to use and do some post processing and machine learning on those preoperative images to improve surgeons' navigation or other capabilities during the case. That looks pretty interesting. That's some of the technology I showed you a few weeks ago at JPMorgan.

I think, in the near term, that's how I think about it. In the long term, I do think that there are interesting opportunities for analytics, as it relates to the workings of a robotic surgery program or a minimally invasive surgery program that are a little bit outside of what's happening in a single case, and that may change and provide an opportunity for Intuitive to engage conversations with the hospital in a little more broad manner, but I think we're at early days of those conversations.

- <**Q Lawrence Keusch>**: And last quick one, just Calvin, I know you made a mention on lobectomy, but again, any color that you could provide as to sort of the uptake, and perhaps the opportunity around that?
- < A Calvin Darling>: Q4 and really throughout the year in 2016, was a positive period of time for us. It's still fairly early in that category. We're focused, the field team more on the general surgery opportunity, but there's increasing sets of people engaging, some of the key thoracic surgeons getting some of the newer technology.

I mentioned the Xi system and 30-millimeter Staplers in those hands, and gaining that experience and building volumes from there is something we're focused on, but I think the value is high in that procedure, and the opportunity is significant in the U.S., but when you look outside the U.S. to Europe and particularly Asia with higher lung cancer rates, it's pretty interesting.

<Q - Craig William Bijou>: I wanted to start, Calvin, with your comments on, as part of your procedure guidance, the moderating international growth, and I want to ask what's the risk to procedure growth given some of the slowdown in European system sales, and kind of balancing that with the strong procedure growth that you guys have said that you're seeing in Asia?

So, I guess, in the case where your European procedure does – or system sales don't pick up again, and maybe the China tender or the China quota doesn't come on board as quickly as you expect, what's the risk to that international procedure growth of 20%-plus?

<A - Calvin Darling>: I mentioned it as one of the bullet points in there for the outlook for – a moderating outlook on overall procedure growth. Internationally, I think the year, as I pointed out, specifically, were for China. Marshall talked a little bit about the quota there. The fact is, that the systems we do have in China are some of the most productive systems we have, and our ability to continue to grow procedures now, somewhat paced by our ability to get more capacity in the field. So that can be a factor in 2017.

And then in Japan, we very successfully ramped up the procedures where we have reimbursement, the prostatectomy procedure, and earlier stage of a smaller category in the partial nephrectomy, so I think as those procedures have ramped, you've got less room and we're awaiting additional procedures in 2018, which will be required to sustain growth. Both those markets, I'd say, we've got very positive long-term views on, but some specific factors impacting 2017.

<Q - Rich S. Newitter>: I had two, just – Marshall, just on the gross margin factors in the guidance for 2017. I heard FX, I heard the med-tech tax refund benefit not repeating. Could you just elaborate on the last two? And then I have one follow-up on thoracic.

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< A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: I don't think we have a follow-up, so Marshall, take that one and we'll go from there.

< A - Marshall L. Mohr>: The things that can affect the gross margin are – we, like we said, we had some experience in the quarter with selling the lower cost systems in cost sensitive markets, where we saw some success, so we'll see if that continues [indiscernible] (59:07) but we'll see what happens.

Certainly, new product introductions and new products have lower margins than our older products, and so, that also has an impact as we increase the sales of vessel sealing and stapling, and even though we've cost reduced them somewhat, they're still lower margin than our historical products.

And so as we increase the sale of newer products, that will have a negative impact. Then the other item that we mentioned was repair costs associated with scopes, and we continue to work, as Gary said, iterate the imaging capability and the hardware. And as we do, we'll reduce the cost as well as improve the repairability, but that's a little ways off and so we're – it will happen incrementally over time.

<Q - Rich S. Newitter>: Just on thoracic, is there any – can you just maybe talk about the type of surgeon that you need to target to kind of – and the phasing of it? Because I know there's some general surgeons that perform the procedures, and then you obviously have cardiothoracic surgeons and specialists.

Can you just describe kind of who you're targeting and when? And can that potentially give us a sense as to when we might begin to see more of an inflection point in the thoracic lobectomy segment? Thanks.

< A - Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.>: I'll answer that one. I think we're still in pretty early part of the market option for thoracic surgery. In general, it's been engaging thought leaders in thoracic surgery, some of whom are minimally invasive surgeons today, and some of whom are predominantly open surgeons. There's a mix. It tends less to be the generalist here and more to be the thought leadership in thoracic as a whole.

Part of, I think, what's been pacing growth here is just completing the product set for efficiency and speed of case. I think we're very close now to having complete product sets, things like 30-millimeter Staplers, and so on, and that's helped. So, I think as that product set completes, as we proliferate Xis in the world, that has made adoption more likely and easier.

Gary S. Guthart, Ph.D.

Closing Remarks

As we've said previously, while we focus on financial metrics such as revenues, profits, and cash flow during these conference calls, our organizational focus remains on increasing value by enabling surgeons to improve surgical outcomes and reduce surgical trauma

We've built our company to take surgery beyond the limits of the human hand, and I assure you, we remain committed to driving the vital few things that truly make a difference

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