

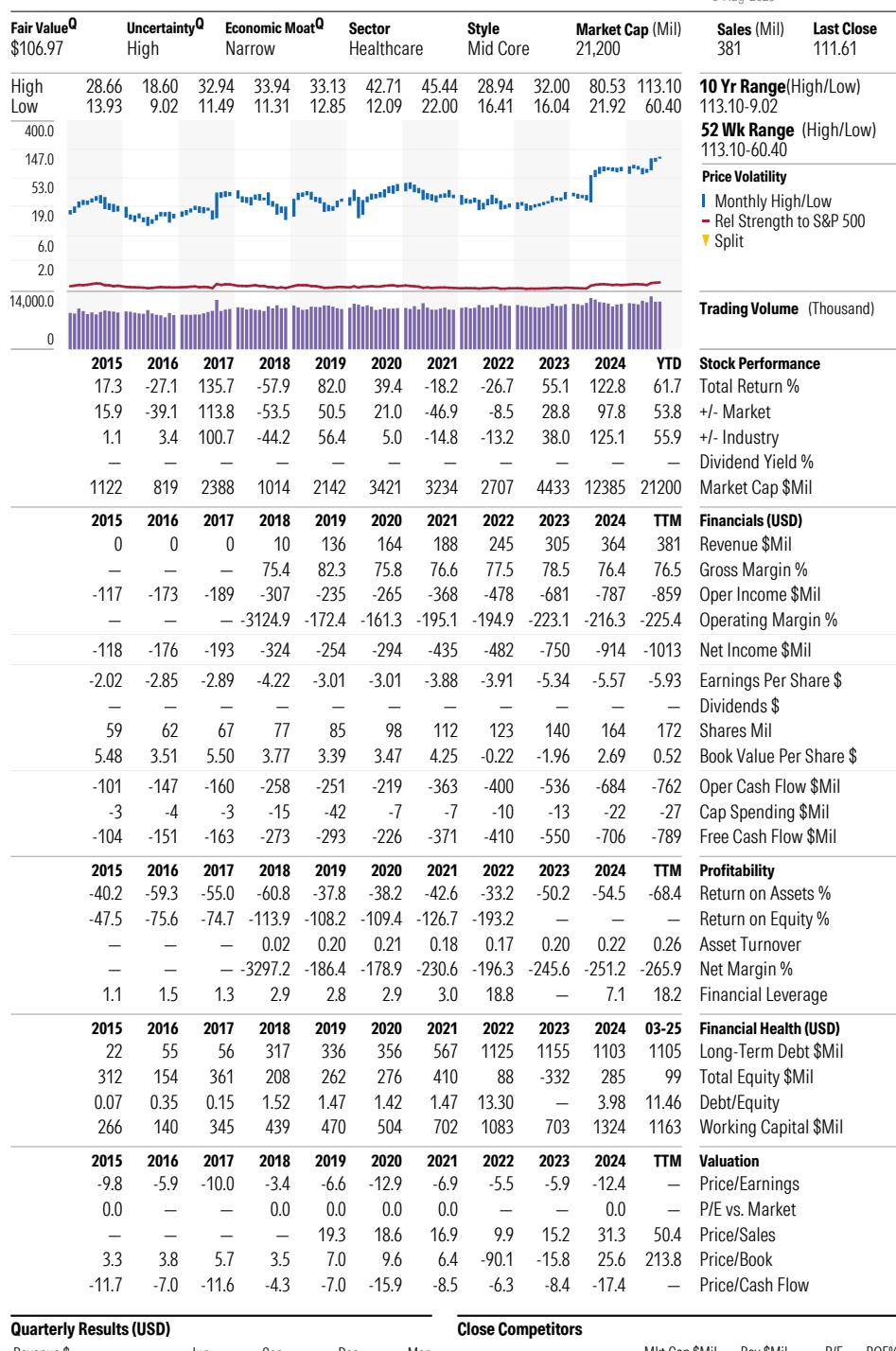
Insmed Inc INSM ★★★^Q

ESG Risk Rating Assessment



6-Aug-2025

Insmed Inc is a biopharmaceutical company transforming the lives of patients with serious and rare diseases. The company's first commercial product is ARIKAYCE (amikacin liposome inhalation suspension), approved in the United States for the treatment of Mycobacterium Avium Complex (MAC) lung disease as part of a combination antibacterial drug regimen for adult patients with limited or no alternative treatment options. It is also developing Brensocatib, an oral reversible dipeptidyl peptidase 1 inhibitor for bronchiectasis and other neutrophil-mediated diseases, and Treprostinil Palmitol Inhalation Powder, an inhaled treprostinil prodrug for pulmonary hypertension linked to interstitial lung disease and pulmonary arterial hypertension.



Valuation Analysis

| | Current | 5 Yr Avg | Ind | Mkt |
|----------------------|---------|----------|-----|------|
| Price/Earnings | — | — | — | 26.8 |
| Forward P/E | -21.7 | — | — | — |
| Price/Cash Flow | — | — | — | 19.1 |
| Price/Free Cash Flow | — | — | — | — |
| Dividend Yield % | — | — | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Price/Book | 213.8 | 38.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| Price/Sales | 50.4 | 16.6 | 8.6 | — |
| PEG Ratio | — | — | — | — |

*3Yr Avg data is displayed in place of 5 Yr Avg

The ESG Risk Rating Assessment is a representation of Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Rating.

Stock Detail Report

Disclosure Statement

General Disclosures

All data presented in this report is based on the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date of the report and may or may not be an accurate reflection of current data for the portfolio and its underlying holdings. There is no assurance that the data will remain the same.

These disclosures provide you (the investor) and your financial professional with important information regarding the key terms, criteria, methodology, assumptions, risks and limitations presented in this report.

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You should consult with legal, tax, or other advisors, including your financial professional, prior to making any investment decisions.

A stock (equity) is an ownership interest in a company. When an investor purchases a stock, they become a business owner, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else – employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares. Income distributions and capital gains of the stock are subject to income tax upon their sale, if held in a taxable account.

Investment Performance Disclosures

It is important that you understand the risks and limitations of using investment performance returns in making investment decisions. Furthermore, fees, expenses, and other costs, including any applicable trading commissions, short-term fees, or taxes, negatively impact investment performance return. Returns shown herein may or may not include such fees and expenses. For additional information, please refer to the related Calculation Methodologies disclosures contained in this report.

You should speak with your financial professional to understand the impact that fees and expenses have on performance returns before making investment decisions.

Performance Return Time Periods

Performance for periods longer than one year is annualized based on the number of years. Performance for periods less than one year is cumulative, based on the number of days between the start and end dates.

Performance returns are presented for, at least, the one-, five, and ten-year periods, unless the life (or inception) of the investment is shorter, then the life (or inception) period is substituted for the relevant time period or the investment-level performance returns are hypothetical. For additional information on hypothetical performance returns, see disclosures below.

Types of Performance Returns

The following further describes the criteria, methodology, assumptions, risk and limitations used in calculating various types of investment performance returns that may be presented in this report. It may be inappropriate to compare the different types of investment performance returns and you should consult with your financial professional to discuss these differences.

Calculation Methodologies

Investment returns are time-weighted total returns, which measures the performance of the security during an interval (for example, daily or monthly) and then geometrically links the interval performance together to produce a return for a stated period. The returns include both capital gains and losses and dividend payments. It is calculated by taking the change in the stock's price as of the close of trading of the respective period, assuming dividends are not reinvested, then dividing by the initial stock price, and expressing the result as a percentage. Returns are adjusted to reflect advisory fees but are not adjusted for brokerage commissions or the effects of taxation. If such charges, fees, and the

effects of taxation were included, they would reduce the performance quoted.

Investment adviser representatives typically include an annual advisory fee, but such fees are generally not applicable to broker/dealer representatives who charge fees based on specific trades. The advisory fees are referred to as "Asset-Based Fees" and/or "Annual Fee" in this report. The Annual Fee percentage is input by your financial professional, and it is quoted annually and calculated monthly, assuming sale of shares payment at the month end. Inception month assumes full month advisory fees.

The Market and Industry benchmarks does not reflect expenses, advisory fees or sales charges. The category average does not reflect advisory fees or sales charges. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

Analyst-Driven and Quantitatively-Driven Content

This report may contain a Fair Value, Economic Moat, Uncertainty Rating, or Morningstar Rating that were derived quantitatively, generated by a series of statistical models intended to replicate Morningstar's analyst output ("Analyst-Driven Content"). Given the nature of the quantitatively-driven content, there is no one analyst in which a given report is fully attributable to; however, Jeffrey Ptak, Chief Ratings Officer for Morningstar Research Services LLC oversees the methodology that supports Quantitative Fair Value Estimates and Quantitative Star Ratings. Mr. Ptak is guided by the Morningstar Research Services' Code of Ethics and the Morningstar, Inc. Code of Ethics in carrying out his responsibilities. Morningstar's Research, Investment, and Analytics Group includes research employees of various Morningstar, Inc. subsidiaries who prepare analysis on investment products and quantitative research employees of Morningstar, Inc. or its subsidiaries who aim to help investors by providing innovative research, models, and software. In the United States, research employees are employed by Morningstar Research Services LLC, which is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Fair Value, Economic Moat, and Ratings are not statements of fact. Morningstar does not guarantee the completeness or accuracy of the assumptions or models used in determining the content in this report. A change in the fundamental factors underlying the report's content can mean that the information shown herein is subsequently no longer accurate. For more information about Morningstar's methodologies, please visit global.morningstar.com/equitydisclosures.

Economic Moat

Economic Moat measures the strength and sustainability of a firm's competitive advantage. Many factors are considered when assigning this rating, including the firm's historical and forecast performance, the source of the company's excess economic profits, ability to produce products at lower costs than competitors, governmental protection via patents/copyrights, high customer switching costs, network effects, efficient scale, and other various considerations as determined by our analyst staff. The rating value assigned will be either none, narrow, or wide.

Fair Value

Each stock's fair value is estimated by utilizing a proprietary discounted cash flow model (DCF). This model assumes that the stock's value is equal to the total of the free cash flows of the company is expected to generate in the future, discounted back to the present at the rate commensurate with the riskiness of the cash flows. As with any DCF model, the ending value is highly sensitive to Morningstar's projections of future growth.

Fair Value Uncertainty

The Uncertainty Rating represents the analysts' ability to bound the estimated

value of the shares in a company around the Fair Value Estimate, based on the characteristics of the business underlying the stock, including operating and financial leverage, sales sensitivity to the overall economy, product concentration, pricing power, exposure to material ESG risks, and other company-specific factors. Based on these factors, analysts classify the stock into one of several uncertainty levels: Low, Medium, High, Very High, or Extreme. Our recommended margin of safety—the discount to fair value demanded before we'd recommend buying or selling the stock—widens as our uncertainty of the estimated value of the equity increases.

Financials

Earnings per share \$ (EPS), diluted EPS, is calculated by dividing net income net of preferred dividends by a weighted average of total shares outstanding plus additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive common share would have been issued for the trailing 12 months (TTM).

Dividend per share \$ is the dollar amount of dividends paid out by the company in a particular period to its common shareholders, as reported by the company.

Growth Rates

All the figures in the Growth section represent the compounded or annualized growth rate. These figures are collected for revenue, net income, EPS, equity per share, and dividends.

Last Close \$

The stock price shown represents the market price of the stock as of the close of trading on the release date noted at the top of the investment detail page.

Market

S&P 500 TR USD

A market capitalization-weighted index composed of the 500 most widely held stocks whose assets and/or revenues are based in the US; it's often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. TR (Total Return) indexes include daily reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust.

Benchmarks or indexes are shown for illustrative purposes only. Such benchmarks and indexes are not available for direct investment and the performance does not reflect costs, fees or expenses associated with investing in the instruments that comprise the benchmark or index. Benchmarks and indexes provide historical market data that serves as point of reference to compare the performance of a particular investment and/or investment strategy. No representation is made by Morningstar that any benchmark or index selected by you or your financial professional and/or displayed in this report is an appropriate measure for comparison.

Market Capitalization \$ mil

The value of a company as determined by the market price of its outstanding common stock. It is calculated by multiplying the market price as of the close of trading as of the last day of the most recent month-end by the number of shares outstanding as of the most recently completed fiscal quarter. It may be used as an indicator of how investors value a company's future prospects.

Morningstar Rating

The Morningstar Rating for Stocks is a forward-looking, analyst-driven measure of a stock's current price relative to the analyst's estimate of what the shares are worth. Stock star ratings indicate whether a stock, in the equity analyst's educated opinion, is cheap, expensive, or fairly priced. To rate a stock, analysts estimate what they think it is worth (its "fair value"), using a detailed, long-term cash flow forecast for the company. A stock's star rating depends on whether its current market price is above or below the fair value estimate. Those stocks

trading at large discounts to their fair values receive the highest ratings (4 or 5 stars). Stocks trading at large premiums to their fair values receive lower ratings (1 or 2 stars). A 3-star rating means the current stock price is close to the analyst's fair value estimate.

Momentum Flag

In instances where a stock price has experienced extreme negative returns relative to other stocks, it might appear cheap from a valuation perspective. However, it might be a "value trap." To screen for such stocks, Morningstar ranks companies based on their 12-1 month momentum, which is calculated using the cumulative returns of the stock over the past 12 months, ignoring the most recent month. Any stock below the 30th percentile of values is restricted to a 3-star maximum rating.

Profitability

Return on Assets (ROA) is the percentage a company earns on its assets in a given year (year 1, 2, etc.). The calculation is net income divided by end-of-year total assets, then multiplied by 100.

Return on Equity (ROE) is the percentage a company earns on its total equity in a given year (Year 1, 2, etc.). The calculation is net income divided by end-of-year net worth, multiplied by 100.

Net Margin is a measure of profitability. It is equal to annual net income divided by revenues from the same period for the past five fiscal years, multiplied by 100.

Asset Turnover represents how many dollars in revenue a company has generated per each dollar of assets. It is calculated by dividing total revenues for the period by total assets for the same period.

Financial leverage is calculated by dividing total assets by total shareholders' equity.

Profitability Analysis

The below referenced items are reported as both a current value and a 5-year average figure.

Return on Equity % is the percentage a company earns on its total equity in a given year. The calculation is net income divided by end-of-year net worth.

Return on Assets % is the percentage a company earns on its assets in a given year. The calculation is net income divided by end-of-year total assets.

Revenue/Employee \$K looks at a company's sales in relation to the number of employees it has. This ratio is most useful when compared against other companies in the same industry. Ideally, a company wants the highest revenue per employee possible, as it denotes higher productivity.

Operating Margin % is used to measure pricing strategy and operating efficiency. It is calculated by dividing operating income by net sales. Also known as operating profit margin or net profit margin.

Net Margin % is equal to annual net income divided by revenues.

Free Cash Flow/Rev % is free cash flow divided by sales for the same time period. Free cash flow is calculated by subtracting capital spending from cash flow from operations for the same time period. It is the money left over after investment, and it can be used to pay dividends, buy back stock, or pay down debt.

Quantitative Economic Moat

The Quantitative Economic Moat measures the strength and stability of a firm's competitive advantage. It is derived from a gradient boosting algorithm which probabilistically determine whether a company has a wide, narrow, or no economic moat.

Quantitative Fair Value

The Quantitative Fair Value is the estimated value of a stock based on a gradient boosting algorithm trained on our analyst-covered coverage universe. This model attempts to mimic our analysts' views to divine a fair-price for securities not covered by analysts.

Quantitative Star Rating

The Quantitative Star Rating is a synthesis of the quantitative fair value and quantitative uncertainty rating. Higher star ratings indicate attractive prices, while few stars indicate unattractive prices. In addition, the breakpoints at which a stock becomes attractive widen as we become more uncertain.

Quantitative Uncertainty Rating

The Quantitative Uncertainty Rating is estimated based on the volatility exhibited during the fair value estimation process—the more volatile the assignment of fair values, the higher our uncertainty rating.

Stock Grades

The grading system is a letter-based system from A through F, with A being the highest. The Growth Grade shows how well the company's growth compares with the Morningstar universe. Growth is measured by revenue per share. The Profitability Grade shows how well a company's profitability, as measured by return on equity, compares with the Morningstar universe. The Financial Health Grade compares a company's enterprise value with the book value of its liabilities, rewarding those firms that have a low probability of enterprise value falling below the value of liabilities.

Stock Performance

Total Return represents shareholders' gains from a stock over a given period of time. Total return includes both capital gains and losses and dividend payments. It is calculated by taking the change in the stock's price as of the close of trading of the respective period, assuming dividends are not reinvested, then dividing by the initial stock price, and expressing the result as a percentage. Returns for periods longer than one year are annualized. Returns do not include brokerage commission or the effects of taxation. Stock returns include advisory fees. Unlike stock, Market benchmark or Industry benchmark are not impacted by advisory fees.

Style

The Morningstar Style consists of nine categories that provide an overview of the investment strategy. The style is comprised of a combination of market capitalization of the security and the investment style (value, blend, or growth).

Valuation

Price/Earnings (PE) is the current price divided by the company's trailing 12-month earnings per share.

Price/Book (PB) is the most recent stock price divided by the most recent book value per share.

Price/Sales (PS) is the current price divided by the company's sales per share over the trailing 12 months.

Price/Cash Flow (PC) is the most recent price divided by the cash flow per share of the latest fiscal year.

Valuation Analysis

The below referenced items are reported as both a current value and a 5-year average figure.

Price/Earnings is the stock's price divided by the company's earnings per share.

Forward P/E ratio is the most-recent stock price divided by the mean EPS estimate for the current fiscal year. This number gives some indication of how cheap or expensive a stock is compared with consensus earnings estimates. The lower the forward P/E, the cheaper the stock. Reuters Estimates data is used in the denominator of this calculation.

Price/Cash Flow is the stock's price divided by the cash-flow per share of the latest fiscal year.

Price/Free Cash Flow is the free cash flow divided by its "enterprise value", or market capitalization plus net debt. This number tells you what cash return you would get if you bought the entire company, including its debt.

Dividend Yield % is a percentage calculated by dividing total dividends by the current market price and multiplying by 100.

Price/Book is the stock price divided by the book value per share.

Price/Sales is the stock's price divided by the company's sales per share.

PEG Ratio is Forward P/E ratio divided by the company's EPS Growth % Five Year Mean Estimate. The Forward P/E ratio used in the numerator of this ratio is calculated by taking the current share price and dividing by the mean EPS estimate for the current fiscal year. The denominator is the average estimate of long-term EPS growth, derived from all polled analysts' estimates from Reuters Estimates.

Investment Risks

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios that invest a significant percentage of assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in companies with market capitalization below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

Short Positions: When a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker may demand more collateral and a manager might have to close out a short position at an inopportune time to limit further losses.

Market Risk: The market prices of investments can fluctuate as a result of several factors, such as security-specific factors or general investor sentiment. Therefore, investors should be aware of the prospect of market fluctuations and the impact it may have on the market price.