PERRIGO Co plc
Form 10-Q
November 10, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended: October 1, 2016
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 number 001-36353

Perrigo Company plc
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ireland	Not Applicable
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Treasury Building, Lower Grand Canal Street, Dublin 2, Ireland	-
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

+353 1 7094000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such report), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES [X] NO [ ]
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). YES [X] NO [ ]
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer [X]	Accelerated filer [ ]
Non-accelerated filer [ ]	Smaller reporting company [ ]

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). [ ] YES [X] NO
As of November 4, 2016, there were 143,374,427 ordinary shares outstanding.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are subject to the safe harbor created thereby. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our, or our industry's, actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. In particular, statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, future events or future performance contained in this report, including certain statements contained in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” are forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “believe,” “estimate,” “potential” or the negative of those terms or other comparable terminology.

Please see Item 1A of our Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q for a discussion of certain important risk factors that relate to forward-looking statements contained in this report. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections. While we believe these expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections are reasonable, such forward-looking statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, including the timing, amount and cost of share repurchases, future impairment charges, our ability to achieve our guidance, and the ability to execute and achieve the desired benefits of announced initiatives. These and other important factors, including those discussed in our Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, in this Form 10-Q under "Risk Factors" and in any subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this report are made only as of the date hereof, and unless otherwise required by applicable securities laws, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

TRADEMARKS, TRADENAMES AND SERVICE MARKS

This report contains trademarks, trade names and service marks that are the property of Perrigo Company plc, as well as, for informational purposes, trademarks, trade names, and service marks that are the property of other organizations. Solely for convenience, certain trademarks, trade names, and service marks referred to in this report appear without the ®, ™ and SM symbols, but those references are not intended to indicate that we or the applicable owner, as the case may be, will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our or their rights to such trademarks, trade names, and service marks.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in millions, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Net sales	$1,354.9	$ 1,344.7	$4,219.1	$ 3,925.4
Cost of sales	848.6	795.9	2,622.7	2,369.7
Gross profit	506.3	548.8	1,596.4	1,555.7
Operating expenses				
Distribution	21.6	24.9	65.9	63.3
Research and development	50.2	41.6	142.5	139.7
Selling	154.6	167.9	506.9	391.6
Administration	108.6	123.6	316.8	343.3
Impairment charges	1,679.9	—	2,127.1	—
Restructuring	6.6	2.2	17.9	3.1
Total operating expenses	2,021.5	360.2	3,177.1	941.0
Operating income (loss)	(1,515.2)	188.6	(1,580.7)	614.7
Interest expense, net	54.6	43.4	163.2	132.7
Other expense, net	1.0	13.0	34.1	294.2
Loss on extinguishment of debt	0.7	—	1.1	0.9
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,571.5)	132.2	(1,779.1)	186.9
Income tax expense (benefit)	(316.3)	19.6	(383.7)	112.7
Net income (loss)	$(1,255.2)	$ 112.6	$(1,395.4)	$ 74.2
Income (loss) per share				
Basic	$(8.76)	$ 0.77	$(9.74)	$ 0.51
Diluted	$(8.76)	$ 0.77	$(9.74)	$ 0.51
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	143.3	146.3	143.2	144.4
Diluted	143.3	146.9	143.2	145.0
Dividends declared per share	$0.145	$ 0.125	$0.435	$ 0.375

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Net income (loss)	$(1,255.2)	$ 112.6	$(1,395.4)	$ 74.2
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	27.0	(39.8)	71.8	50.9
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments, net of tax	3.6	0.1	(3.5)	5.6
Change in fair value of investment securities, net of tax	9.8	2.5	18.4	(2.4)
Change in post-retirement and pension liability adjustments, net of tax	(0.2)	—	0.3	3.7
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	40.2	(37.2)	87.0	57.8
Comprehensive income (loss)	$(1,215.0)	$ 75.4	$(1,308.4)	$ 132.0

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions)

	(Unaudited) October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$362.7	$417.8
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $4.4 million and $3.0 million, respectively	1,129.2	1,193.1
Inventories	884.6	844.4
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	250.6	289.1
Total current assets	2,627.1	2,744.4
Property and equipment, net	881.3	886.2
Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets	5,282.7	7,281.2
Other intangible assets, net	8,340.9	8,190.5
Non-current deferred income taxes	129.3	54.6
Other non-current assets	206.3	237.0
Total non-current assets	14,840.5	16,649.5
Total assets	$17,467.6	$19,393.9
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$507.9	$554.9
Payroll and related taxes	106.8	125.3
Accrued customer programs	325.5	398.0
Accrued liabilities	258.7	308.4
Accrued income taxes	76.2	85.2
Current indebtedness	265.0	1,018.3
Total current liabilities	1,540.1	2,490.1
Long-term debt, less current portion	5,638.0	4,971.6
Non-current deferred income taxes	1,169.3	1,563.7
Other non-current liabilities	448.9	332.4
Total non-current liabilities	7,256.2	6,867.7
Total liabilities	8,796.3	9,357.8
Commitments and contingencies - Note 14		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred shares, $0.0001 par value, 10 million shares authorized	—	—
Ordinary shares, €0.001 par value, 10 billion shares authorized	8,151.4	8,144.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income	71.5	(15.5)
Retained earnings	449.0	1,907.6
Total controlling interest	8,671.9	10,036.7
Noncontrolling interest	(0.6)	(0.6)
Total shareholders' equity	8,671.3	10,036.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$17,467.6	$19,393.9
Supplemental Disclosures of Balance Sheet Information		
Preferred shares, issued and outstanding	—	—
Ordinary shares, issued and outstanding	143.4	143.1

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Cash Flows From (For) Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	$(1,395.4)	$ 74.2
Adjustments to derive cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization	556.3	470.4
Loss on acquisition-related foreign currency derivatives	—	300.0
Share-based compensation	16.1	29.7
Impairment charges	2,127.1	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1.1	0.9
Non-cash restructuring charges	17.9	3.1
Deferred income taxes	(507.2)	7.7
Other non-cash adjustments	34.5	15.3
Subtotal	850.4	901.3
Increase (decrease) in cash due to:		
Accounts receivable	113.6	(30.9)
Inventories	(29.9)	(28.6)
Accounts payable	(51.8)	(6.5)
Payroll and related taxes	(40.0)	(26.6)
Accrued customer programs	(74.7)	17.7
Accrued liabilities	(42.8)	46.7
Accrued income taxes	9.7	0.3
Other	(31.0)	(6.7)
Subtotal	(146.9)	(34.6)
Net cash from (for) operating activities	703.5	866.7
Cash Flows From (For) Investing Activities		
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(432.1)	(2,499.9)
Asset acquisitions	(65.1)	(4.0)
Additions to property and equipment	(84.6)	(127.6)
Proceeds from sale of business	58.5	—
Settlement of acquisition-related foreign currency derivatives	—	(304.8)
Other investing	(1.0)	(2.7)
Net cash from (for) investing activities	(524.3)	(2,939.0)
Cash Flows From (For) Financing Activities		
Issuances of long-term debt	1,190.3	—
Payments on long-term debt	(545.8)	(903.3)
Borrowings (repayments) of revolving credit agreements and other financing, net	(803.6)	28.6
Deferred financing fees	(2.8)	(3.3)
Premium on early debt retirement	(0.6)	—
Issuance of ordinary shares	8.2	6.2
Cash dividends	(62.4)	(54.2)
Other financing	(17.4)	(15.5)
Net cash from (for) financing activities	(234.1)	(941.5)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(0.2)	(75.8)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(55.1)	(3,089.6)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	417.8	3,596.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$362.7	$ 506.5
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid/received during the year for:		
Interest paid	$124.1	$ 92.5
Interest received	$1.1	$ 1.0
Income taxes paid	$116.6	$ 130.0
Income taxes refunded	$6.0	$ 3.1

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Note 1

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. General Information

The Company

Perrigo Company plc was incorporated under the laws of Ireland on June 28, 2013 and became the successor registrant of Perrigo Company, a Michigan corporation, on December 18, 2013 in connection with the acquisition of Elan Corporation, plc ("Elan"). Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms "Perrigo," the "Company," "we," "our," "us," and similar pronouns used herein refer to Perrigo Company plc, its subsidiaries, and all predecessors of Perrigo Company plc and its subsidiaries. We are a leading global over-the-counter ("OTC") consumer goods and specialty pharmaceutical company, offering patients and customers high quality products at affordable prices. From our beginning in 1887 as a packager of home remedies, we have grown to become the world's largest manufacturer of OTC healthcare products and supplier of infant formulas for the store brand market. We are also a leading provider of generic extended topical prescription products, and we receive royalties from sales of the multiple sclerosis drug Tysabri®. We provide “Quality Affordable Healthcare Products®” across a wide variety of product categories and geographies, primarily in North America, Europe, and Australia, as well as in other markets, including Israel, China, and Latin America.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in our Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals and other adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include our accounts and the accounts of all majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Our fiscal year previously consisted of a 52- or 53-week year ending on or around June 30 of each year with each quarter ending on the Saturday closest to each calendar quarter-end. Beginning on January 1, 2016, we changed our fiscal year to begin on January 1 and end on December 31 of each year. We will continue to cut off our quarterly accounting periods on the Saturday closest to the end of the calendar quarter, with the fourth quarter ending on December 31 of each year.

During the three months ended April 2, 2016, we identified certain errors in our consolidated financial statements for the transition period of June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, related primarily to the accrual estimates associated with product returns and tax-related items in our Branded Consumer Healthcare ("BCH") segment. These errors were corrected during the three months ended April 2, 2016 by increasing the consolidated operating loss by $14.5 million, which when combined with tax-related items, increased the consolidated net loss by $13.7 million within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. We concluded that these errors were not material to the consolidated financial statements for the transition period of June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and are not expected to be material to the consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2016.

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b. Recent Accounting Standard Pronouncements

Below are recent accounting standard updates that we are still assessing to determine the effect on our consolidated financial statements. We do not believe that any other recently issued accounting standards could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. As new accounting pronouncements are issued, we will adopt those that are applicable under the circumstances.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Standard	Description	Effective Date	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting	This guidance is intended to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions. It will require all income tax effects of awards to be recorded through the income statement when they vest or settle as opposed to certain amounts being recorded in additional paid-in capital. An entity will also have to elect whether to account for forfeitures as they occur or by estimating the number of awards expected to be forfeited and adjusting the estimate when it is likely to change (as currently required). The guidance will also increase the amount an employer can withhold to cover income taxes on awards. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2017	We are currently evaluating the implications of adoption on our consolidated financial statements.
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: identify the contract(s) with a customer; identify the performance obligations in the contract; determine the transaction price; allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. This guidance allows for two adoption methods, full retrospective approach or modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is not permitted.	January 1, 2018	We are currently evaluating the possible adoption methodologies and the implications of adoption on our consolidated financial statements.
Leases	This guidance was issued to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, lessees are permitted to make an election to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Upon adoption, lessees will apply the new standard as of the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, however lessees will be able to exclude leases that expire as of the implementation date. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2019	We are currently evaluating the implications of adoption on our consolidated financial statements and considering whether to early adopt the standard.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted (continued)

Standard	Description	Effective Date	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	This guidance changes the impairment model for most financial assets and certain other instruments, replacing the current "incurred loss" approach with an "expected loss" credit impairment model, which will apply to most financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain other instruments, including trade and other receivables, loans, held-to-maturity debt securities, and off-balance sheet credit exposures such as letters of credit. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2020	We are currently evaluating the new standard for potential impacts on our receivables, debt, and other financial instruments and considering whether to early adopt the standard.

NOTE 2 – ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

All of the below acquisitions, with the exception of the generic Benzaclin™ product purchase, have been accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting based on our analysis of the acquired inputs and processes, and the related assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date.

Fair value estimates are based on a complex series of judgments about future events and rely heavily on estimates and assumptions. The judgments used to determine the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as asset lives, can materially impact our results of operations.

The effects of all of the acquisitions described below are included in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements prospectively from the date of each acquisition. Unless otherwise indicated, acquisition costs incurred were immaterial and were recorded in Administration expense.

Current Year Acquisitions

Generic Benzaclin™ Product

On August 2, 2016, we purchased the remaining 60.9% product rights to a generic Benzaclin™ product ("Generic Benzaclin™"), which we had developed and marketed in collaboration with Barr Laboratories, Inc. ("Barr"), a subsidiary of Teva Pharmaceuticals, for $62.0 million in cash. In September 2007, we entered into an initial development, marketing and commercialization agreement with Barr, in which Barr contributed to the product's development costs and we developed and marketed the product in the U.S. and Israel. Under this agreement, we paid Barr a percentage of net income from the product's sales in these territories, adjusted for Barr's contributions to the product's development costs. By purchasing the remaining product right from Barr, we are now entitled to 100% of income from sales of the product. Operating results attributable to Generic Benzaclin™ are included within our Prescription Pharmaceuticals ("Rx") segment. The intangible asset acquired is a distribution and license agreement with a nine-year useful life.

Tretinoin Product Portfolio

On January 22, 2016, we acquired a portfolio of generic dosage forms and strengths of Retin-A® (tretinoin), a topical prescription acne treatment, from Matawan Pharmaceuticals, LLC, for $416.4 million in cash ("Tretinoin Products"), which further expanded our extended topicals portfolio. We were the authorized generic distributor of these products from 2005 to 2013. Operating results attributable to the acquisition are included within our Rx segment. The intangible assets acquired included generic product rights valued using the multi-period excess earnings method and assigned a 20-year useful life, and non-compete agreements valued using the lost income method and assigned a five-year useful life. The goodwill acquired is deductible for tax purposes.

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Note 2

Development-Stage Rx Products

In May 2015, we entered into an agreement with a clinical stage biotechnology company for two specialty pharmaceutical products in development ("Development-Stage Rx Products"). We paid $18.0 million for an option to acquire the two products, which was recorded in Research and Development expense. On March 1, 2016, to further invest in our specialty Rx portfolio, we exercised the option for both products, which requires us to make contingent payments if we obtain regulatory approval and achieve certain sales milestones. We will also be obligated to make certain royalty payments over periods ranging from seven to ten years from the launch of each product.

We accounted for the option exercise as a business acquisition within our Rx segment, recording IPR&D and contingent consideration on the balance sheet. The IPR&D was valued using the multi-period excess earnings method and has an indefinite useful life until such time as the research is completed (at which time it will become a definite-lived intangible asset), or is determined to have no future use (at which time it would be impaired). The contingent consideration is an estimate of the future milestone payments and royalties based on probability-weighted outcomes, sensitivity analysis, and discount rates reflective of the risk involved. The amount of contingent consideration recognized was $24.9 million and was recorded in Other non-current liabilities.

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Note 2

Purchase Price Allocation of Current Year Acquisitions

The purchase accounting allocation for four small product acquisitions in our Consumer Healthcare ("CHC") and Rx segments (included in "All Other" in the table below) are preliminary and are based on the valuation information, estimates, and assumptions available at October 1, 2016. As we finalize the fair value estimate, additional purchase price adjustments may be recorded during the measurement period to contingent consideration and intangible assets.

The below table indicates the purchase price allocation for acquisitions completed in the current year (in millions):

	Tretinoin Products	Development-Stage Rx Products	All Other[1]*
Purchase price paid	$ 416.4	$ —	$ 21.9
Contingent consideration	—	24.9	30.6
Total purchase consideration	$ 416.4	$ 24.9	$ 52.5
Assets acquired:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ —	$ 3.8
Accounts receivable	—	—	4.9
Inventories	1.4	—	7.1
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	—	—	0.1
Property and equipment	—	—	1.2
Goodwill	1.7	—	0.2
Definite-lived intangibles:			
Distribution and license agreements, supply agreements	—	—	3.4
Developed product technology, formulations, and product rights	411.0	—	23.3
Customer relationships and distribution networks	—	—	8.2
Non-compete agreements	2.3	—	—
Indefinite-lived intangibles:			
In-process research and development	—	24.9	7.0
Total intangible assets	$ 413.3	$ 24.9	$ 41.9
Total assets	$ 416.4	$ 24.9	$ 59.2
Liabilities assumed:			
Accounts payable	$ —	$ —	$ 2.8
Accrued liabilities	—	—	0.1
Long-term debt	—	—	3.3
Net deferred income tax liabilities	—	—	0.5
Total liabilities	$ —	$ —	$ 6.7
Net assets acquired	$ 416.4	$ 24.9	$ 52.5

* Opening balance sheet is preliminary
(1) Consists of four product acquisitions in the CHC and Rx segments

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Note 2

Prior Year Acquisitions

Entocort®

On December 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of Entocort® (budesonide) capsules, as well as the authorized generic capsules, for sale within the U.S., from AstraZeneca plc for $380.2 million in cash. Entocort® is a gastroenterology medicine for patients with mild to moderate Crohn's disease. The acquisition complemented our Rx portfolio. Operating results attributable to the acquisition are included within our Rx segment. The intangible assets acquired included branded and authorized generic product rights with useful lives of 10 and 15 years, respectively, which were valued using the multi-period excess earnings method.

Naturwohl Pharma GmbH

On September 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of 100% of Naturwohl Pharma GmbH ("Naturwohl"), a Munich, Germany-based nutritional business known for its leading German dietary supplement brand, Yokebe®. The acquisition built on our BCH segment's OTC product portfolio and European commercial infrastructure. The assets were purchased through an all-cash transaction valued at €133.5 million ($150.4 million). Operating results attributable to Naturwohl are included in the BCH segment. The intangible assets acquired included a trademark with a 20-year useful life, customer relationships with a 15-year useful life, non-compete agreements with a three-year useful life, and a licensing agreement with a three-year useful life. We utilized the relief from royalty method for valuing the trademark, the multi-period excess earnings method for valuing the customer relationships, and the lost income method for valuing the non-compete agreements and the licensing agreement. The goodwill acquired is not deductible for tax purposes.

ScarAway®

On August 28, 2015, we completed our acquisition of ScarAway®, a leading U.S. OTC scar management brand portfolio comprised of five products, from Enaltus, LLC, for $26.7 million in cash. This acquisition served as our entry into the niche branded OTC business in the U.S. Operating results attributable to ScarAway® are included in the CHC segment. The intangible assets acquired included a trademark with a 25-year useful life, non-compete agreements with a four-year useful life, developed product technology with an eight-year useful life, and customer relationships with a 15-year useful life. We utilized the relief from royalty method for valuing the trademark and developed product technology, the multi-period excess earnings method for valuing the customer relationships, and the lost income method for valuing the non-compete agreements. The goodwill acquired is deductible for tax purposes.

GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Product Portfolio

On August 28, 2015, we completed our acquisition of a portfolio of well-established OTC brands from GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (“GSK Products”). This acquisition further leveraged our European market share and expanded our product offerings. The assets were purchased through an all-cash transaction valued at €200.0 million ($223.6 million). Operating results attributable to the acquired GSK Products are included primarily in the BCH segment. The intangible assets acquired included trademarks with a 20-year useful life and customer relationships with a 15-year useful life. We utilized the relief from royalty method for valuing the trademarks and the multi-period excess earnings method for valuing the customer relationships. The goodwill acquired is deductible for tax purposes and recorded primarily in the BCH segment.

Gelcaps Exportadora de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.

On May 12, 2015, we completed our acquisition of 100% of Gelcaps Exportadora de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Gelcaps"), the Mexican operations of Durham, North Carolina-based Patheon Inc., for $37.9 million in cash. The acquisition added softgel manufacturing technology to our supply chain capabilities and broadened our presence, product portfolio, and customer network in Mexico. Operating results attributable to Gelcaps are included in the CHC segment. The intangible assets acquired included a trademark with a 25-year useful life and customer relationships with a 20-year useful life. We utilized the relief from royalty method for valuing the trademark and the multi-period excess earnings method for valuing the customer relationships.

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Note 2

Based on valuation estimates utilizing the comparative sales method, a step-up in the value of inventory of $0.6 million was recorded in the opening balance sheet, which was charged to cost of goods sold during the three months ended June 27, 2015. In addition, property, plant and equipment was written up by $0.9 million to its estimated fair market value based on a valuation method that included both the cost and market approaches. This additional step-up in value is being depreciated over the estimated remaining useful lives of the assets. The goodwill recorded is not deductible for tax purposes.

Omega Pharma Invest N.V.

On March 30, 2015, we completed our acquisition of Omega Pharma Invest N.V. ("Omega"), a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Belgium. Omega was a leading European OTC company and is providing us several key benefits, including advancing our growth strategy outside the U.S. by providing access across a larger global platform with critical mass in key European countries, establishing commercial infrastructure in the high barrier-to-entry European OTC marketplace, strengthening our product portfolio while enhancing scale and distribution, and expanding our international management capabilities.

We purchased 95.77% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Omega (685,348,257 shares) from Alychlo N.V. (“Alychlo”) and Holdco I BE N.V. (together with Alychlo, the “Sellers”), limited liability companies incorporated under the laws of Belgium, under the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement dated November 6, 2014 (the "Share Purchase Agreement"). Omega holds the remaining 30,243,983 shares as treasury shares.

The acquisition was a cash and stock transaction made up of the following consideration (in millions except per share data):

Perrigo ordinary shares issued	5.4
Perrigo per share price at transaction close on March 30, 2015	$167.64
Total value of Perrigo ordinary shares issued	$904.9
Cash consideration	2,078.3
Total consideration	$2,983.2

The cash consideration shown in the above table was financed by a combination of debt and equity. We issued $1.6 billion of debt as described in Note 10, and issued 6.8 million ordinary shares, which raised $999.3 million, net of issuance costs.

The Sellers agreed to indemnify us for certain potential future losses. The Sellers’ indemnification and other obligations to us under the Share Purchase Agreement are secured by up to €120.9 million ($135.9 million as of October 1, 2016) in cash that has been escrowed or is committed to be escrowed and 1.08 million of our ordinary shares, which are both being held in escrow to secure such obligations. Under the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, Alychlo and its affiliates are subject to a three-year non-compete in Europe, and the Sellers are subject to a two-year non-solicit, in each case subject to certain exceptions. The Share Purchase Agreement contains other customary representations, warranties, and covenants of the parties thereto. Our Board of Directors has authorized us to issue an arbitral claim against the sellers, which we plan to do.

The operating results attributable to Omega are included in the BCH segment. We incurred general transaction costs (legal, banking and other professional fees), financing fees, and debt extinguishment charges in connection with the Omega acquisition. The amounts recorded were not allocated to a reporting segment. The table below details the acquisition costs, as well as losses on hedging activities associated with the acquisition purchase price, and where they were recorded for the nine months ended September 26, 2015 (in millions):

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Line item	Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015
Administration	$ 18.1
Interest expense, net	18.7
Other expense, net	258.2
Total acquisition-related costs	$ 295.0

See Note 8 for further details on losses on the Omega-related hedging activities shown above in Other expense, net, and Note 10 for details on the loss on extinguishment of debt.

We acquired the following intangible assets: indefinite-lived brands, a definite-lived trade name with an eight-year useful life, definite-lived brands with a 22-year useful life, a distribution network with a 21-year useful life, and developed product technology with useful lives ranging from four to 13 years. We also recorded goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes and represents the value we assigned to the expected synergies described above, in our BCH segment. We utilized the multi-period excess earnings method to value the indefinite-lived brands, the definite-lived brands, and distribution network. We utilized the relief from royalty method to value the developed product technology and definite-lived trade name.

Based on valuation estimates utilizing the comparative sales method, a step-up in the value of inventory of $15.1 million was recorded in the opening balance sheet and was charged to cost of goods sold during the three months ended June 27, 2015. In addition, property, plant and equipment were written up $41.5 million to their estimated fair market value based on a valuation method that included both the cost and market approaches. This additional step-up in value is being depreciated over the estimated remaining useful lives of the assets. Additionally, the fair value of the debt assumed on the date of acquisition exceeded par value by $101.9 million, which was recorded as part of the carrying value of the underlying debt and will be amortized as a reduction of interest expense over the remaining terms of the respective debt instruments. For more information on the debt we assumed from Omega and our subsequent payments on the debt, see Note 10.

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Note 2

Purchase Price Allocation of Prior Year Acquisitions

The purchase accounting allocation for the Entocort® and GSK Products acquisitions were finalized during the three months ended April 2, 2016. Changes to the allocations were due to adjustments to the intangible asset valuation assumptions. The purchase accounting for all other prior year acquisitions was final as of December 31, 2015. The below table indicates the purchase price allocation for acquisitions completed during the year ended December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	Entocort®	Naturwohl	ScarAway®	GSK Products	Gelcaps	Omega	All Other[1]
Purchase price paid	$ 380.2	$ 150.4	$ 26.7	$ 223.6	$ 37.9	$2,983.2	$ 15.3
Contingent consideration	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9
Total purchase consideration	$ 380.2	$ 150.4	$ 26.7	$ 223.6	$ 37.9	$2,983.2	$ 29.2
Assets acquired:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 4.6	$ —	$ —	$ 4.6	$14.7	$ —
Accounts receivable	—	3.3	—	—	7.3	260.1	—
Inventories	0.2	1.5	1.0	—	7.2	202.5	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	—	—	—	—	2.1	39.2	—
Property and equipment	—	—	—	—	6.0	130.8	—
Goodwill	—	61.0	3.5	32.6	6.0	1,900.4	—
Definite-lived intangibles:							
Distribution and license agreements, supply agreements	—	21.4	—	—	—	—	—
Developed product technology, formulations, and product rights	380.0	—	0.5	—	—	27.2	—
Customer relationships and distribution networks	—	25.9	9.8	61.5	6.6	1,056.3	—
Trademarks, trade names, and brands	—	64.2	11.4	129.5	—	287.5	—
Non-compete agreements	—	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—
Indefinite-lived intangibles:							
Trademarks, trade names, and brands	—	—	—	—	4.4	2,003.8	—
In-process research and development	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.2
Total intangible assets	$ 380.0	$ 111.8	$ 22.2	$ 191.0	$ 11.0	$3,374.8	$ 29.2
Other non-current assets	—	—	—	—	0.4	2.4	—
Total assets	$ 380.2	$ 182.2	$ 26.7	$ 223.6	$ 44.6	$5,924.9	$ 29.2
Liabilities assumed:							
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 2.8	$ —	$ —	$ 3.3	$243.1	$ —
Short-term debt	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	—
Accrued liabilities	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	43.9	—
Payroll and related taxes	—	—	—	—	—	51.3	—
Accrued customer programs	—	—	—	—	—	39.8	—
Long-term debt	—	—	—	—	—	1,471.0	—
Net deferred income tax liabilities	—	27.4	—	—	1.4	1,014.5	—
Other non-current liabilities	—	—	—	—	0.4	53.5	—
Total liabilities	—	31.8	—	—	6.7	2,941.7	—
Net assets acquired	$ 380.2	$ 150.4	$ 26.7	$ 223.6	$ 37.9	$2,983.2	$ 29.2

(1) Consists of eight product acquisitions in the CHC, BCH, and Rx segments

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Note 2

Actual and Unaudited Pro Forma Impact of Acquisitions

Our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include operating results from the Tretinoin Products, Entocort®, Naturwohl, GSK Products, ScarAway®, Omega, and Gelcaps acquisitions, as well as from four small product acquisitions, from the date of each acquisition through October 1, 2016. Net sales and operating income attributable to acquisitions completed in the current year and included in our financial statements totaled $25.3 million and $13.0 million, respectively, for the three months ended October 1, 2016 and totaled $47.7 million and $31.3 million, respectively, for the nine months ended October 1, 2016.

The following unaudited pro forma information gives effect to the Tretinoin Products, Entocort®, Naturwohl, GSK Products, ScarAway®, Omega, and Gelcaps acquisitions, as well as four small product acquisitions, as if the acquisitions had occurred on the first day of the nine months ended September 26, 2015 and had been included in our Results of Operations for all periods presented thereafter (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(Unaudited)	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Net sales	$1,359.6	$ 1,429.9	$4,243.3	$ 4,451.4
Net income (loss)	$(1,254.9)	$ 142.0	$(1,392.8)	$ 154.7

The historical consolidated financial information of Perrigo, and the Tretinoin Products, Entocort®, Naturwohl, GSK Products, ScarAway®, Omega and Gelcaps acquisitions and the four small product acquisitions, has been adjusted in the pro forma information to give effect to pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the transactions, (2) factually supportable and (3) expected to have a continuing impact on combined results. In order to reflect the occurrence of the acquisitions on the first day of the nine months ended September 26, 2015 as required, the unaudited pro forma results include adjustments to reflect the incremental amortization expense to be incurred based on the current values of each acquisition's identifiable intangible and tangible assets, along with the reclassification of acquisition-related costs from the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to the nine months ended September 26, 2015. The unaudited pro forma results do not reflect future events that have occurred or may occur after the acquisitions.

Current Year Divestitures

On August 5, 2016, we completed the sale of our U.S. Vitamins, Minerals, and Supplements ("VMS") business within our CHC segment to International Vitamins Corporation ("IVC") for $61.8 million inclusive of an estimated working capital adjustment. The assets and liabilities related to this sale were classified as held-for-sale at December 31, 2015. Prior to closing the sale, we determined that the carrying value of the VMS business exceeded its fair value less the cost to sell, resulting in an impairment charge of $6.2 million, which was recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations during the nine months ended October 1, 2016.

NOTE 3 – GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by reportable segment, were as follows (in millions):

Reporting Segments:	December 31, 2015	Business acquisitions	Business divestitures	Impairments	Changes in assets held for sale	Currency translation adjustment	October 1, 2016

CHC	$ 1,890.0	$ 0.2	$ (8.5)	$ —	$ 13.0	$ (6.8)	$ 1,887.9
BCH	1,980.5	—	—	(967.5)	—	92.4	1,105.4
Rx	1,222.2	1.7	—	—	—	(13.7)	1,210.2
Specialty Sciences	200.7	—	—	—	—	—	200.7
Other	71.5	—	—	—	11.7	3.2	86.4
Total goodwill	$ 5,364.9	$ 1.9	$ (8.5)	$ (967.5)	$ 24.7	$ 75.1	$ 4,490.6

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In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we identified indicators of goodwill impairment in our BCH - rest of world ("BCH - ROW") reporting unit, which comprises primarily operations attributable to the Omega acquisition in all geographic regions except for Belgium. The primary impairment indicators included the decline in our 2016 performance expectations and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth forecast. Step one of the goodwill impairment test involved determining the fair value of the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow technique and comparing it to the reporting unit's carrying value. The main assumptions supporting the cash flow projections used to determine the reporting unit's fair value included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the reporting unit distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the reporting unit's growth plans. The BCH - ROW reporting unit did not pass step one of goodwill impairment testing. The change in fair value from previous estimates was due primarily to the changes in the market and performance of certain brands such that the evaluation of brand prioritization and product extensions or launches in new regions are being more focused to maximize the potential of all brands in the segment's portfolio.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test required that we determine the implied fair value of the BCH - ROW reporting unit's goodwill, which involved determining the value of the reporting unit's individual assets and liabilities. Due to the complex and time-consuming nature of step two, based on our evaluation and initial estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities and the deficit of the fair value when compared to the related book value, we recorded an estimated impairment charge of $193.6 million for the three months ended April 2, 2016. We finalized the step two fair value calculation during the three months ended July 2, 2016, which resulted in a $30.3 million reduction to the estimated impairment charge recorded during the three months ended April 2, 2016.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended October 1, 2016, we identified additional indicators of goodwill impairment in both our BCH - ROW and our BCH - Belgium reporting units. With respect to both reporting units, the primary impairment indicators included an additional decline in our 2016 performance expectations for the remainder of the year and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth and margin forecasts due to the factors outlined below. Step one of the goodwill impairment test involved determining the fair value of the reporting units using a discounted cash flow technique and comparing it to the respective reporting units' carrying value. The main assumptions supporting the cash flow projections used to determine each reporting unit's fair value included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the reporting unit distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends and including supply chain cost improvement plans, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the reporting unit's growth plans. Both the BCH - ROW and the BCH - Belgium reporting units did not pass step one of goodwill impairment testing. As it relates to the BCH - ROW reporting unit, the changes in fair value from previous estimates were due primarily to (1) changes in the market and performance of certain brands due to moderated new product launch assumptions, (2) execution of certain key product strategies falling short of expectations causing a reduction to baseline forecast models in France, Germany and Italy, (3) certain macro-economic factors having continued to impact the business more than expected in France, Russia and Turkey in addition to unfavorable foreign currency impacts experienced primarily in the UK related to Brexit. As it relates to BCH - Belgium reporting unit, the changes in fair value from previous estimates due to change in the forecast as a result of a reduction in volume with a major wholesaler due to factors consistent with those outlined for BCH - ROW.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test required that we determine the implied fair value of both the BCH - ROW and BCH - Belgium reporting units' goodwill, which involved determining the value of each reporting unit's individual assets and liabilities. Based on our evaluation and initial estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities and the deficit of the fair value when compared to the related book value, we recorded an estimated

impairment charge of $734.7 million related to the BCH - ROW reporting unit and $69.4 million related to the BCH - Belgium reporting unit for the three months ended October 1, 2016. Both charges were recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment. Due to the complex and time-consuming nature of step two, we expect to finalize the fair value calculation during the fourth quarter of 2016, which could result in an adjustment to the estimated impairment charge. As of October 1, 2016, the implied fair value of goodwill that remains in the BCH - ROW and BCH - Belgium reporting units is $1.0 billion and $70.2 million, respectively.

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While no impairment charges were recorded as a result of the goodwill impairment testing for the transition period of June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, our Specialty Sciences reporting unit's fair value exceeded the carrying value by less than 10%. Management evaluated the primary source of cash flow in this segment, the Tysabri® royalty stream, based on a combination of factors including independent external research, information provided from our royalty partner, and internal estimates. Based on this information, management's assessment of future cash flow from this royalty stream has been reduced primarily due to anticipated new competitors entering the market and unfavorable currency exchange effects. Future performance different from the assumptions utilized in our quantitative analysis may further reduce the fair value of the reporting unit, which may result in the fair value no longer exceeding the carrying value. In February 2016, a competitor's pipeline product, Ocrevus®, received breakthrough therapy designation from the FDA and could potentially be approved in 2016. The product would compete with Tysabri® and could have a significant negative impact on the royalty we receive from Biogen Idec, Inc. ("Biogen") and the performance of the Specialty Sciences segment. We continue to monitor the progress of all potential competing products and assess the reporting unit for potential impairment should impairment indicators arise, as applicable, and at least annually during our fourth quarter impairment testing.

During the three months ended June 27, 2015, we performed our annual goodwill impairment testing, which indicated that our CHC Mexico reporting unit's goodwill fair value was below its net book value as of March 28, 2015. As a result, we initiated the second step of the goodwill impairment test to measure the amount of impairment. We concluded that the goodwill was fully impaired and recorded an impairment of $6.8 million in the CHC segment during the nine months ended September 26, 2015 in Other expense, net.

Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets and related accumulated amortization consisted of the following (in millions):

	October 1, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Gross	Accumulated Amortization
Definite-lived intangibles:				
Distribution and license agreements, supply agreements	$6,122.3	$ 914.0	$6,053.4	$ 667.2
Developed product technology, formulations, and product rights	1,805.9	529.0	1,383.5	426.0
Customer relationships and distribution networks	1,564.0	288.8	1,520.7	193.0
Trademarks, trade names, and brands	631.6	54.7	539.4	22.8
Non-compete agreements	14.6	11.0	15.2	12.7
Total definite-lived intangibles	$10,138.4	$ 1,797.5	$9,512.2	$ 1,321.7
Indefinite-lived intangibles:				
Trademarks, trade names, and brands	$724.2	$ —	$1,868.1	$ —
In-process research and development	67.9	—	48.2	—
Total indefinite-lived intangibles	792.1	—	1,916.3	—
Total other intangible assets	$10,930.5	$ 1,797.5	$11,428.5	$ 1,321.7

Certain intangible assets are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar; therefore, their gross and net carrying values are subject to foreign currency movements.

We recorded amortization expense of $162.1 million and $147.6 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015, respectively, and $481.8 million and $397.9 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015, respectively. The increase in amortization expense for the 2016 nine-month period was due primarily to the incremental amortization expense incurred on the definite-lived intangible assets acquired from

the Omega, Entocort®, and Tretinoin Products acquisitions.

During our impairment testing for the transition period of June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, we identified an impairment of certain indefinite-lived intangible assets purchased in conjunction with the Omega acquisition based on management's expectations of the prospects for future revenues, profits, and cash flows associated with

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these assets. The assessment resulted in an impairment charge of $185.1 million within our BCH segment, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value. See our Transition Report on Form 10-KT filed on February 25, 2016 for a further discussion of this impairment charge.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we identified indicators of impairment associated with certain indefinite-lived intangible assets acquired in conjunction with the Omega acquisition. The primary impairment indicators included the decline in our 2016 performance expectations and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth forecast. The assessment utilized the excess earnings method to determine fair value and resulted in an impairment charge of $273.4 million in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value. The change in fair value from previous estimates was due primarily to the changes in the market and performance of the brands such that the evaluation of brand prioritization and product extensions or launches in new regions are being more focused to maximize the potential of all brands in the segment's portfolio. The main assumptions supporting the fair value of these assets and cash flow projections included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the BCH segment distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the segment's growth plans.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended October 1, 2016, we identified additional indicators of impairment associated with certain indefinite-lived and definite-lived intangible brand category assets acquired in conjunction with the Omega acquisition. The primary impairment indicators are discussed above in goodwill. The assessment of the indefinite-lived assets utilized the excess earnings method to determine fair value and resulted in an impairment charge of $575.7 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016. With regards to the definite-lived asset, it was determined that the carrying value of the asset group was not recoverable based on an assessment of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. Given this, the excess earnings method was utilized to determine fair value of the definite-lived asset and resulted in an impairment charge of $290.2 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016. Both charges, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value, were recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment. The main assumptions supporting the fair value of these assets and cash flow projections are included in the goodwill discussions above.

The carrying value for certain intangible assets and goodwill equals estimated and implied fair values, respectively, and as a result, any further deterioration in those assets' fair value would lead to a further impairment charge. Future performance different from the assumptions utilized in our quantitative analyses may result in additional changes in the fair value. We will continue to monitor and assess these assets for potential impairment should further impairment indicators arise. We will complete our required annual impairment testing during the fourth quarter of 2016.

In addition, given the additional change in performance expectations for our remaining impaired cough/cold/allergy, anti-parasite, personal care and natural health brands previously recorded as indefinite-lived assets, we reclassified the remaining asset balance of $672.4 million related to these four assets to definite-lived assets with a 20-year useful life and began amortizing the assets as of October 2, 2016.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FACTORING

We have multiple accounts receivable factoring arrangements with non-related third-party financial institutions (the "Factors"). Pursuant to the terms of the arrangements, we sell to the Factors certain of our accounts receivable balances on a non-recourse basis for credit approved accounts. An administrative fee ranging from 0.14% to 0.15% per invoice is charged on the gross amount of accounts receivables assigned to the Factors, plus interest is calculated at the applicable EUR LIBOR rate plus 70 basis points. The total amount factored and excluded from accounts receivable was $36.4 million and $106.7 million at October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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NOTE 5 – INVENTORIES

Major components of inventory were as follows (in millions):

	October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Finished goods	$ 511.6	$ 483.4
Work in process	171.0	151.4
Raw materials	202.0	209.6
Total inventories	$ 884.6	$ 844.4

NOTE 6 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following fair value hierarchy is used in selecting inputs, with the highest priority given to Level 1, as these are the most transparent or reliable.

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets.

Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The following table summarizes the valuation of our financial instruments carried at fair value and measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis by the above pricing categories (in millions):

	Fair Value Hierarchy	Fair Value October 1, 2016	Fair Value December 31, 2015
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis:			
Assets:			
Investment securities	Level 1	$53.0	$ 14.9
Foreign currency forward contracts	Level 2	$5.2	$ 4.8
Liabilities:			
Interest rate swap agreements	Level 2	$—	$ 0.3
Foreign currency forward contracts	Level 2	0.8	3.9
Total level 2 liabilities		$0.8	$ 4.2
Contingent consideration	Level 3	$75.0	$ 17.9
Measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:			
Assets:			
Goodwill[(1)]	Level 3	$1,105.4	$ —
Indefinite-lived intangible assets[(2)]	Level 3	672.4	1,031.8

Definite-lived intangible assets[3]	Level 3	66.9	—
Assets held for sale, net	Level 3	14.1	37.5
Total level 3 assets		$1,858.8	$ 1,069.3

(1) Goodwill with a carrying amount of $1.9 billion was written down to its implied fair value of $1.1 billion, resulting in an impairment charge of $804.1 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016; impairment charges totaled $967.5 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 and are included in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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(2) Indefinite-lived intangible assets with a carrying amount of $1.2 billion were written down to a fair value of $672.4 million resulting in total impairment charges of $575.7 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016; impairment charges totaled $849.1 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 and are included in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(3) Definite-lived intangible assets with a carrying amount of $357.1 million were written down to a fair value of $66.9 million resulting in an impairment charge of $290.2 million for the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016, which is included in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

There were no transfers among Level 1, 2, and 3 during the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015. Our policy regarding the recording of transfers between levels is to record any such transfers at the end of the reporting period. See Note 7 for information on our investment securities. See Note 8 for a discussion of derivatives.

Contingent consideration represents milestone payment obligations obtained through product acquisitions, which are valued using estimates based on probability-weighted outcomes, sensitivity analysis, and discount rates reflective of the risk involved. The estimates are updated quarterly and the liabilities are adjusted to fair value depending on a number of assumptions, including the competitive landscape and regulatory approvals that may impact the future sales of a product.

The non-recurring fair values included in the table above represent only those assets whose carrying values were adjusted to fair value during the reporting period. See Note 3 for a more detailed discussion of the impaired goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and the valuation methods used, and Note 9 for information on the impaired assets held for sale, net.

The table below presents a reconciliation for liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (in millions). Net realized losses in the table were recorded in Administrative expense.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Contingent Consideration				
Beginning balance	$44.9	$ —	$17.9	$ 12.4
Net realized (gains) losses	(0.4)	—	(4.0)	(12.4)
Purchases or additions	30.6	—	61.1	—
Foreign currency effect	—	—	0.1	—
Settlements	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	—
Ending balance	$75.0	$ —	$75.0	$ —

As of October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our fixed rate long-term debt consisted of public bonds, a private placement note, and retail bonds. As of October 1, 2016, the public bonds and private placement note had a carrying value of $4.6 billion and a fair value of $4.7 billion, based on quoted market prices (Level 1). As of December 31, 2015, the public bonds and private placement note had a carrying value of $3.9 billion and fair value of $3.8 billion, based on quoted market prices (Level 1). As of October 1, 2016, our retail bonds had a carrying value of $826.4 million (excluding a premium of $60.7 million) and a fair value of $891.4 million. As of December 31, 2015, our retail bonds had a carrying value of $798.3 million (excluding a premium of $82.5 million) and a fair value of $859.8 million. The fair value of our related bonds for both periods was based on interest rates offered for borrowings of a similar nature and remaining maturities (Level 2).

The carrying amounts of our other financial instruments, consisting of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short-term debt and variable rate long-term debt, approximate their fair value.

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NOTE 7 – INVESTMENTS

Available for Sale Securities

Our available for sale securities are reported in Prepaid expenses and other current assets. Unrealized investment gains (losses) on available for sale securities were as follows (in millions):

	October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Equity securities, at cost less impairments	$ 20.1	$ 6.4
Gross unrealized gains	32.9	9.3
Gross unrealized losses	—	(0.8)
Estimated fair value of equity securities	$ 53.0	$ 14.9

The factors affecting the assessment of impairments include both general financial market conditions and factors specific to a particular company. We recorded impairment charges of $1.8 million related to other-than-temporary impairments of marketable equity securities during the nine months ended October 1, 2016 due to prolonged losses incurred on each of the investments.

Cost Method Investments

Our cost method investments totaled $7.0 million and $6.9 million at October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and are included in Other non-current assets.

Equity Method Investments

Our equity method investments totaled $4.9 million and $45.5 million at October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and are included in Other non-current assets.

Due to significant and prolonged losses incurred on one of our equity method investments, we recorded a $22.3 million impairment in Other expense, net, during the nine months ended October 1, 2016. In addition, during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, one of our equity method investments became publicly traded. As a result, we transferred the $15.5 million investment to available for sale and recorded an $8.7 million unrealized gain, net of tax, in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"), as reflected in the available for sale securities table above.

We recorded a net gain of $0.1 million and a net loss of $4.1 million during the three months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015, respectively, and a net loss of $3.8 million and $7.7 million during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, and September 26, 2015, respectively, for our proportionate share of the equity method investment earnings or losses. The gains and losses were recorded in Other expense, net.

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

We enter into certain derivative financial instruments, when available on a cost-effective basis, to mitigate our risk associated with changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates as follows:

Interest rate risk management - We are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes through our cash investments and borrowings. We utilize a variety of strategies to manage the impact of changes in interest rates including using a mix of debt maturities along with both fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. In addition, we may enter into treasury-lock

agreements and interest rate swap agreements on certain investing and borrowing transactions to manage our exposure to interest rate changes and our overall cost of borrowing.

Foreign currency exchange risk management - We conduct business in several major currencies other than the U.S. dollar and are subject to risks associated with changing foreign exchange rates. Our objective is to reduce cash flow volatility associated with foreign exchange rate changes on a consolidated basis to allow management to focus its attention on business operations. Accordingly, we enter into various contracts that change in value as foreign exchange rates change to protect the value of existing foreign currency assets and liabilities, commitments, and anticipated foreign currency sales and expenses.

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All derivative instruments are managed on a consolidated basis to efficiently net exposures and thus take advantage of any natural offsets. Gains and losses related to the derivative instruments are expected to be offset largely by gains and losses on the original underlying asset or liability. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

All of our designated derivatives were classified as cash flow hedges as of October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Designated derivatives meet hedge accounting criteria, which means the fair value of the hedge is recorded in shareholders' equity as a component of OCI, net of tax. The deferred gains and losses are recognized in income in the period in which the hedged item affects earnings. Any ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative is immediately recognized in earnings. All of our designated derivatives are assessed for hedge effectiveness quarterly.

We also have economic non-designated derivatives that do not meet hedge accounting criteria. These derivative instruments are adjusted to current market value at the end of each period through earnings. Gains or losses on these instruments are offset substantially by the remeasurement adjustment on the hedged item.

Interest Rate Swaps and Treasury Locks

Interest rate swap agreements are contracts to exchange floating rate for fixed rate payments (or vice versa) over the life of the agreement without the exchange of the underlying notional amounts. The notional amounts of the interest rate swap agreements are used to measure interest to be paid or received and do not represent the amount of exposure to credit loss. The differential paid or received on the interest rate swap agreements is recognized as an adjustment to interest expense.

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, we entered into a forward interest rate swap to hedge against changes in the benchmark interest rate between the date the interest rate swap was entered into and the date of expected future debt issuance. The interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge and had a notional amount totaling $200.0 million. The interest rate swap was settled upon the issuance of an aggregate $1.2 billion principal amount of senior notes on March 7, 2016 for a cumulative after-tax loss of $7.0 million in OCI during the nine months ended October 1, 2016.

In connection with the Omega acquisition, we assumed a $20.0 million private placement note. We also assumed an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount totaling $20.0 million that was in place to hedge the cross currency exchange differences between the U.S. dollar and the euro on the above-mentioned debt. On May 29, 2015, we repaid the loan and the interest rate swap. We also assumed €500.0 million ($544.5 million) of debt under Omega's revolving credit facility, as well as an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of €135.0 million ($147.0 million) that was in place to hedge the change in the floating rate on that credit facility. On April 8, 2015, we repaid the loan and terminated the interest rate swap. Because both interest rate swaps mentioned above were recorded at fair market value on the date of termination, no gain or loss was recorded. For more information on the acquired debt and termination, see Note 10.

During the nine months ended September 26, 2015, we repaid a $300.0 million term loan with floating interest rates priced off the LIBOR yield curve, see Note 10. As a result of the term loan repayment on June 25, 2015, the forward interest rate swap agreements with notional amounts totaling $240.0 million that were in place to hedge the change in the LIBOR rate were terminated as well. We recorded a loss of $3.6 million in Other expense, net, during the nine months ended September 26, 2015 for the amount remaining in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI")

when the hedges were terminated.

Foreign Currency Derivatives

We enter into foreign currency forward contracts, both designated and non-designated, in order to manage the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on expected future purchases and related payables denominated in a foreign currency, as well as to hedge the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on expected future sales and related receivables denominated in a foreign currency. Both types of forward contracts have a maximum maturity date of 15 months. The total notional amount for these contracts was $482.5 million and $755.5 million as of October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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In order to economically hedge the foreign currency exposure associated with the planned payment of the euro-denominated purchase price of Omega, we entered into non-designated forward contracts that matured during the three months ended March 28, 2015. We recorded losses of $259.8 million during the nine months ended September 26, 2015 related to the settlement of the forward contracts in Other expense, net. The losses on the derivatives due to changes in the euro-to-U.S. dollar exchange rates were economically offset at closing in the final settlement of the euro-denominated Omega purchase price. In June 2015, in order to economically hedge the foreign currency exposure associated with the planned payment of the euro-denominated GSK Products acquisition discussed in Note 2, we entered into a non-designated option contract to protect against a strengthening of the euro relative to the U.S. dollar. We recorded losses of $1.9 million for the change in fair value of the option contract during the nine months ended September 26, 2015 in Other expense, net. Because these derivatives were economically hedging future acquisitions, the cash outflows associated with their settlement are shown as investing activity on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Effects of Derivatives on the Financial Statements

The below tables indicate the effects of all derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. All amounts exclude income tax effects and are presented in millions.

The balance sheet location and gross fair value of our outstanding derivative instruments were as follows:

	Asset Derivatives		
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	
		October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current assets	$3.8	$ 3.8
Total designated derivatives		$3.8	$ 3.8
Non-designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current assets	$1.4	$ 1.0
Total non-designated derivatives		$1.4	$ 1.0

	Liability Derivatives		
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	
		October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	$0.3	$ 2.0
Interest rate swap agreements	Other non-current liabilities	—	0.3
Total designated derivatives		$0.3	$ 2.3
Non-designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	$0.5	$ 1.9
Total non-designated derivatives		$0.5	$ 1.9

The gains (losses) recorded in OCI for the effective portion of our designated cash flow hedges were as follows:

	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recorded in OCI (Effective Portion)	
	Three Months Ended	Nine Months Ended

Designated Cash Flow Hedges	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Interest rate swap agreements	$—	$ —	$(9.0)	$ (12.0)
Foreign currency forward contracts	3.4	(0.5)	4.7	(1.6)
Total	$3.4	$ (0.5)	$(4.3)	$ (13.6)

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The gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the effective portion of our designated cash flow hedges were as follows:

		Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income (Effective Portion)			
		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
Designated Cash Flow Hedges	Income Statement Location	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Treasury locks	Interest expense, net	$—	$ —	$(0.1)	$ (0.1)
Interest rate swap agreements	Interest expense, net	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(18.6)
Foreign currency forward contracts	Net sales	0.1	(0.1)	1.0	1.8
	Cost of sales	0.9	0.2	1.8	(4.4)
	Interest expense, net	(0.4)	—	(1.3)	—
	Other expense, net	(1.4)	(0.1)	—	(0.6)
Total		$(1.4)	$ (0.4)	$(0.3)	$ (21.9)

The gains (losses) recognized against earnings for the ineffective portion of our designated cash flow hedges were as follows:

		Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)			
		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
Designated Cash Flow Hedges	Income Statement Location	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Interest rate swap agreements	Other expense, net	$—	$ —	$(0.1)	$ —
Foreign currency forward contracts	Net sales	—	—	0.1	(0.3)
	Cost of sales	—	—	—	0.1
	Other expense, net	—	—	0.6	—
Total		$—	$ —	$0.6	$ (0.2)

The effects of our non-designated derivatives on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows:

		Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income			
		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
Non-Designated Derivatives	Income Statement Location	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other expense, net	$(0.2)	$ (8.9)	$(8.7)	$ (259.4)
	Interest expense, net	(1.0)	0.1	(1.5)	(3.4)
Total		$(1.2)	$ (8.8)	$(10.2)	$ (262.8)

NOTE 9 – ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

During the six months ended December 31, 2015, management committed to a plan to sell our U.S. VMS and India Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients ("API") businesses. As a result, the net assets attributable to both businesses were

classified as held-for-sale beginning at December 31, 2015. As described in Note 2, we completed the sale of our U.S. VMS business to IVC on August 5, 2016. In addition, during the three months ended October 1, 2016, management committed to a plan to sell certain fixed assets associated with our Animal Health pet treats plant. Such assets were classified as held-for-sale beginning at October 1, 2016.

When a group of assets is classified as held-for-sale, the book value is evaluated and adjusted to the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less the cost to sell. At December 31, 2015, we determined that the carrying value of the India API business exceeded its fair value less cost to sell, resulting in an impairment charge of

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$29.0 million. We recorded additional impairment charges totaling $10.8 million during the nine months ended October 1, 2016. The API business is reported primarily in our Other segment.

At October 1, 2016, we determined that the carrying value of the fixed assets associated with our Animal Health pet treats plant exceeded the fair value less the cost to sell, resulting in an impairment charge of $3.4 million. The assets associated with our Animal Health pet treats plant are reported in our CHC segment.

The assets held-for-sale were reported within Prepaid expenses and other current assets and liabilities held-for-sale were reported in Accrued liabilities. The amounts consisted of the following (in millions):

	October 1, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	CHC	Other	CHC	Other
Assets held for sale				
Current assets	$—	$7.3	$55.1	$13.6
Goodwill	—	2.8	13.0	14.5
Property, plant and equipment	13.3	34.0	18.8	37.4
Other assets	—	3.2	—	3.2
Less: impairment reserves	(3.4)	(39.8)	—	(29.0)
Total assets held for sale	$9.9	$7.5	$86.9	$39.7
Liabilities held for sale				
Current liabilities	$0.3	$0.9	$30.5	$0.5
Other liabilities	—	2.1	—	1.7
Total liabilities held for sale	$0.3	$3.0	$30.5	$2.2

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NOTE 10 – INDEBTEDNESS

Total borrowings outstanding are summarized as follows (in millions):

		October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Revolving credit agreements			
2015 Revolver		$—	$ 380.0
2014 Revolver		—	300.0
Total revolving credit agreements		—	680.0
Term loans			
* 2014 Term loan due December 5, 2019		463.8	488.8
Notes and Bonds			
Coupon	Due		
1.300%	November 8, 2016 (2)	—	500.0
* 4.500%	May 23, 2017 (3)	202.4	195.5
* 5.125%	December 12, 2017 (3)	337.3	325.8
2.300%	November 8, 2018 (2)	600.0	600.0
* 5.000%	May 23, 2019 (3)	134.9	130.3
3.500%	March 15, 2021 (4)	500.0	—
3.500%	December 15, 2021 (1)	500.0	500.0
* 5.105%	July 19, 2023 (3)	151.8	146.7
4.000%	November 15, 2023 (2)	800.0	800.0
3.900%	December 15, 2024 (1)	700.0	700.0
4.375%	March 15, 2026 (4)	700.0	—
5.300%	November 15, 2043 (2)	400.0	400.0
4.900%	December 15, 2044 (1)	400.0	400.0
Total notes and bonds		5,426.4	4,698.3
Other financing		4.1	86.0
Unamortized premium (discount), net		43.3	73.4
Deferred financing fees		(34.6)	(36.6)
Total borrowings outstanding		5,903.0	5,989.9
Current indebtedness		(265.0)	(1,018.3)
Total long-term debt less current portion		$5,638.0	$ 4,971.6

(1) Discussed below collectively as the "2014 Notes."
(2) Discussed below collectively as the "2013 Notes."
(3) Debt assumed from Omega.
(4) Discussed below collectively as the "2016 Notes."

* Debt denominated in euros subject to fluctuations in the euro-to-U.S. dollar exchange rate.

We were in compliance with all covenants under our debt agreements as of October 1, 2016.

Revolving Credit Agreements

On December 9, 2015, our 100% owned finance subsidiary, Perrigo Finance Unlimited Company (formerly Perrigo Finance plc) ("Perrigo Finance"), entered into a $750.0 million revolving credit agreement (the "2015 Revolver"). On March 15, 2016, we used the proceeds of the long-term debt issuance described below under "2016 Notes" to repay the $750.0 million then outstanding under the 2015 Revolver and terminated the facility.

On March 30, 2015, we assumed a revolving credit facility with €500.0 million ($544.5 million) outstanding from Omega. On April 8, 2015, the €500.0 million ($539.1 million) outstanding under the assumed revolving credit facility was repaid and the facility was terminated.

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On December 5, 2014, Perrigo Finance entered into a $600.0 million revolving credit agreement, which we increased to $1.0 billion on March 30, 2015 (the "2014 Revolver"). On March 15, 2016, we used the proceeds of the long-term debt issuance described below under "2016 Notes" to repay the $435.0 million then outstanding under the 2014 Revolver. There were no borrowings outstanding under the 2014 Revolver as of October 1, 2016.

Term Loans

On December 5, 2014, Perrigo Finance entered into a term loan agreement consisting of a €500.0 million ($614.3 million) tranche, with the ability to draw an additional €300.0 million ($368.6 million) tranche, maturing December 5, 2019, and we entered into a $300.0 million term loan tranche maturing December 18, 2015, which we repaid in full on June 25, 2015. During the nine months ended October 1, 2016, we made $41.9 million in scheduled principal payments on the euro-denominated term loan.

Notes and Bonds

2016 Notes

On March 7, 2016, Perrigo Finance issued $500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.500% senior notes due 2021 and $700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.375% senior notes due 2026 (together, the "2016 Notes") and received net proceeds of $1.2 billion after fees and market discount. Interest on the 2016 Notes is payable semiannually in arrears in March and September of each year, beginning in September 2016. The 2016 Notes are governed by a base indenture and a second supplemental indenture (collectively, the "2016 Indenture"). The 2016 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by Perrigo, and no other subsidiary of Perrigo guarantees the 2016 Notes. The proceeds were used to repay amounts borrowed under the 2015 Revolver and the 2014 Revolver, as mentioned above. There are no restrictions under the 2016 Notes on our ability to obtain funds from our subsidiaries. Perrigo Finance may redeem the 2016 Notes in whole or in part at any time for cash at the make-whole redemption prices described in the 2016 Indenture.

Notes and Bonds Assumed from Omega

In connection with the Omega acquisition, on March 30, 2015, we assumed:

- $20.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.190% senior notes due 2016, which was repaid on May 29, 2015 in full;
- €135.0 million ($147.0 million) in aggregate principal amount of 5.1045% senior notes due 2023 (the "2023 Notes"); €300.0 million ($326.7 million) in aggregate principal amount of 5.125% retail bonds due 2017; €180.0 million ($196.0 million) in aggregate principal amount of 4.500% retail bonds due 2017; and €120.0 million ($130.7 million) in aggregate principal amount of 5.000% retail bonds due 2019 (collectively, the "Retail Bonds").

The fair value of the 2023 Notes and Retail Bonds exceeded par value by €93.6 million ($101.9 million) on the date of the Omega acquisition. As a result, a fair value adjustment was recorded as part of the carrying value of the underlying debt and will be amortized as a reduction of interest expense over the remaining terms of the respective debt instruments. The adjustment does not affect cash interest payments.

2014 Notes

On December 2, 2014, Perrigo Finance issued $500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.500% senior notes due 2021 (the "2021 Notes"), $700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.900% senior notes due 2024 (the "2024 Notes"), and $400.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.900% senior notes due 2044 (the "2044 Notes" and, together with the 2021 Notes and the 2024 Notes, the "2014 Notes") and received net proceeds of $1.6 billion after fees and market discount. Interest on the 2014 Notes is payable semiannually in arrears in June and December of each year, beginning in June 2015. The 2014 Notes are governed by a base indenture and a first supplemental indenture (collectively, the "2014 Indenture"). The 2014 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Perrigo, and no other subsidiary of Perrigo guarantees the 2014 Notes.

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There are no restrictions under the 2014 Notes on our ability to obtain funds from our subsidiaries. Perrigo Finance may redeem the 2014 Notes in whole or in part at any time for cash at the make-whole redemption prices described in the 2014 Indenture.

2013 Notes

On November 8, 2013, Perrigo Company issued $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 1.300% senior notes due 2016 (the "1.300% 2016 Notes"), $600.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.300% senior notes due 2018 (the "2018 Notes"), $800.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.000% senior notes due 2023 (the "4.000% 2023 Notes") and $400.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.300% senior notes due 2043 (the "2043 Notes" and, together with the 1.300% 2016 Notes, the 2018 Notes and the 4.000% 2023 Notes, the "2013 Notes") in a private placement with registration rights. We received net proceeds of $2.3 billion from the issuance of the 2013 Notes after fees and market discount. On September 29, 2016, we repaid all $500.0 million of the 1.300% 2016 Notes outstanding.

Interest on the 2013 Notes is payable semiannually in arrears in May and November of each year, beginning in May 2014. The 2013 Notes are governed by a base indenture and a first supplemental indenture (collectively, the "2013 Indenture"). The 2013 Notes are our unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, ranking equally in right of payment to all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The 2013 Notes are not entitled to mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments. We may redeem the 2013 Notes in whole or in part at any time for cash at the make-whole redemption prices described in the 2013 Indenture. The 2013 Notes were guaranteed on an unsubordinated, unsecured basis by the same entities that guaranteed our then-outstanding credit agreement until November 21, 2014, at which time the 2013 Indenture was amended to remove all guarantors.

Other Financing

Overdraft Facilities

On March 30, 2015, we assumed and repaid certain overdraft facilities totaling €51.4 million ($56.0 million) with the Omega acquisition. Our BCH segment uses overdraft facilities to increase the efficiency of its cash utilization and meet its short-term liquidity needs. We repaid the balance outstanding under the overdraft facilities during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, but retain the ability to use the facilities in our day-to-day cash operations. The balance outstanding under the facilities was $82.9 million at December 31, 2015 and is shown in the above table under "Other Financing".

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NOTE 11 – EARNINGS PER SHARE AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Earnings per Share

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in the basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") calculation is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Numerator:				
Net income (loss)	$(1,255.2)	$ 112.6	$(1,395.4)	$ 74.2
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS	143.3	146.3	143.2	144.4
Dilutive effect of share-based awards*	—	0.6	—	0.6
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	143.3	146.9	143.2	145.0
Anti-dilutive share-based awards excluded from computation of diluted EPS*	—	0.1	—	—

* In the period of a net loss, diluted shares equal basic shares.

Shareholders' Equity

Shares

We issued shares related to the exercise and vesting of share-based compensation as follows:

Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
185,000	154,000	283,000	246,000

Share Repurchases

On October 22, 2015, the Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan of up to $2.0 billion, of which $1.5 billion is still available to be repurchased through December 31, 2018. We did not repurchase any shares under the share repurchase plan during the nine months ended October 1, 2016.

NOTE 12 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Changes in our AOCI balances, net of tax were as follows (in millions):

	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Fair value of derivative financial instruments, net of tax	Fair value of investment securities, net of tax	Post-retirement and pension liability adjustments, net of tax	Total AOCI
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ (4.4)	$ (14.2)	$ 6.3	$ (3.2)	$(15.5)

OCI before reclassifications	71.8	(3.7)	17.1	0.3	85.5
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	0.2	1.3	—	1.5
Other comprehensive income (loss)	71.8	(3.5)	18.4	0.3	87.0
Balance at October 1, 2016	$ 67.4	$ (17.7)	$ 24.7	$ (2.9)	$71.5

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NOTE 13 – INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the three months ended October 1, 2016 was 20.1% on a net loss compared to 14.8% on net income for the three months ended September 26, 2015. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 was 21.6% on a net loss reported in the period compared to 60.3% on net income for the nine months ended September 26, 2015. For the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016, we have estimated income taxes using the annual effective tax rate method.

Income taxes recorded through July 2, 2016 were estimated using the discrete method. For the three and nine months ended ended October 1, 2016, we had significant changes to our estimates related to additional asset impairments recognized in the third quarter and therefore determined that estimating income taxes using the annual effective tax rate method was the more appropriate method for the period ending October 1, 2016.

Our tax rate is subject to adjustment over the balance of the fiscal year due to, among other things: income tax rate changes by governments; the jurisdictions in which our profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; adjustments based on differing interpretations of the applicable transfer pricing standards; changes in available tax credits, grants and other incentives; changes in stock-based compensation expense; changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws (for example, proposals for fundamental U.S. international tax reform); changes in U.S. GAAP; expiration of or the inability to renew tax rulings or tax holiday incentives; and the repatriation of earnings with respect to which we have not previously provided for taxes.

Israel passed legislation in January 2016, effective immediately, reducing the tax rate from 26.5% to 25%. The impact on our effective tax rate was minimal.

The United Kingdom passed legislation in September 2016, reducing the tax rate effective April 1, 2020, from 18% to 17%. We expect the impact on our effective tax rate to be minimal.

The total liability for uncertain tax positions was $368.4 million and $334.7 million as of October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, before considering the federal tax benefit of certain state and local items.

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense. The total amount accrued for interest and penalties in the liability for uncertain tax positions was $56.4 million and $52.1 million as of October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

We file income tax returns in numerous jurisdictions and are therefore subject to audits by tax authorities. Our primary income tax jurisdictions are Ireland, the U.S., Israel, Belgium, France, and the U.K.

Although we believe that the tax estimates are reasonable and that we prepare our tax filings in accordance with all applicable tax laws, the final determination with respect to any tax audit and any related litigation could be materially different from estimates or from historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit or litigation could have a material effect on our operating results and/or cash flows in the periods for which that determination is made. In addition, future period earnings may be adversely impacted by litigation costs, settlements, penalties, and/or interest assessments.

The IRS audit of our fiscal years ended June 27, 2009 and June 26, 2010 had previously concluded with the issuance of a statutory notice of deficiency on August 27, 2014. While we had previously agreed on certain adjustments and

made associated payments of $8.0 million (inclusive of interest) in November 2014, the statutory notice of deficiency asserted various additional adjustments, including transfer pricing adjustments. The statutory notice of deficiency's adjustments for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 asserted an incremental tax obligation of approximately $68.9 million, inclusive of interest and penalties. We disagree with the IRS’s positions asserted in the statutory notice of deficiency. To contest the IRS's adjustments, in January 2015 we paid the incremental tax obligation (a prerequisite to contesting the proposed adjustments in U.S. district court), and in June 2015, we filed an administrative request for a refund with the IRS. The payment was recorded during the three months ended March 28, 2015 as a deferred charge on the balance sheet given our anticipated action to recover this amount. The IRS subsequently denied our request for a refund. We anticipate filing a complaint in U.S. district court claiming a

refund of the paid amounts prior to August 2017. An unfavorable resolution of this matter could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements in future periods.

We have ongoing audits in multiple jurisdictions the resolution of which remains uncertain. These jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, the United States and Belgium. The IRS is auditing our fiscal years ended June 25, 2011 and June 30, 2012, and may make adjustments consistent with the adjustments made in the statutory notice of deficiency for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. In February 2016, the Belgium Tax Authority notified us that all Belgium locations will be audited for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014. At this time, we cannot predict the outcome of any audit or related litigation.

NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In view of the inherent difficulties of predicting the outcome of various types of legal proceedings, we cannot determine the ultimate resolution of the matters described below. We establish reserves for litigation and regulatory matters when losses associated with the claims become probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. The actual costs of resolving legal matters may be substantially higher or lower than the amounts reserved for those matters. For matters where the likelihood or extent of a loss is not probable or cannot be reasonably be estimated as of October 1, 2016, we have not recorded a loss reserve. If certain of these matters are determined against the Company, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. We currently believe we have valid defenses to the claims in these lawsuits and intend to defend these lawsuits vigorously regardless of whether or not we have a loss reserve. Other than what is disclosed below, we do not expect the outcome of the litigation matters to which we are currently subject to, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Securities Litigation

On May 18, 2016, a shareholder filed a securities case against the Company and our former CEO, Joseph Papa, in the District of New Jersey (Roofers’ Pension Fund v. Papa, et al.). The plaintiff purports to represent a class of shareholders for the period from April 21, 2015 through May 11, 2016, inclusive. The complaint alleges violations of Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b 5) and 14(e) against both defendants and 20(a) control person liability against Mr. Papa. In general, the allegations concern the actions taken by the Company and the former executive to defend against the hostile takeover bid by Mylan in the period from April 21, 2015 through November 13, 2015. The plaintiff also alleges that we provided inadequate disclosure concerning alleged integration problems related to the Omega acquisition in the period from April 21, 2015 through May 11, 2016. The case is in an early stage. Four different plaintiff groups have sought appointment as lead plaintiff/lead counsel. The court will decide who will represent the purported class. Once the court has chosen a lead plaintiff, the plaintiff will likely file an amended complaint and the defendants will then have an opportunity to make a motion to dismiss the case.

On July 19, 2016, a shareholder filed a securities class action against the Company and our former CEO, Joseph Papa, in the District of New Jersey. (Wilson v. Papa, et al.) The plaintiff purports to represent a class of persons who sold put options on the Company shares between April 21, 2015 and May 11, 2016. In general, the allegations and the claims are the same as those made in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above. Subsequently, this shareholder filed papers in the Roofers' Pension Fund case as one of four candidates seeking to be named lead plaintiff or co-lead plaintiff in that case. The Wilson plaintiff also filed a motion to have the Wilson case consolidated with the Roofers' Pension Fund case. The court has not yet acted on the motion to consolidate or the motion for appointment as lead plaintiff.

On May 22, 2016, shareholders filed a securities class action against the Company and five individual defendants: Mr. Papa, our former Executive Vice President and General Manager of the BCH segment Marc Coucke, our Chief Executive Officer John Hendrickson, and our Board members Gary Kunkle, Jr. and Laurie Brlas alleging violations of Israeli law in the District Court of Tel Aviv-Jaffa (Schwieger et al. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al.). On June 15, 2016, Perrigo filed a motion to stay the case pending the outcome of the securities class action pending in the New Jersey federal court. The plaintiffs did not oppose the motion. The Israeli court granted the motion on the same day, and the action is stayed.

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Note 14

Eltroxin

During October and November 2011, nine applications to certify a class action lawsuit were filed in various courts in Israel related to Eltroxin, a prescription thyroid medication manufactured by a third party and distributed in Israel by our subsidiary, Perrigo Israel Agencies Ltd. The respondents included our subsidiaries, Perrigo Israel Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and/or Perrigo Israel Agencies Ltd., the manufacturers of the product, and various healthcare providers who provide healthcare services as part of the compulsory healthcare system in Israel.

One of the applications was dismissed and the remaining eight applications were consolidated into one application. The applications arose from the 2011 launch of a reformulated version of Eltroxin in Israel. The consolidated application generally alleges that the respondents: (a) failed to timely inform patients, pharmacists and physicians about the change in the formulation; and (b) failed to inform physicians about the need to monitor patients taking the new formulation in order to confirm patients were receiving the appropriate dose of the drug. As a result, claimants allege they incurred the following damages: (a) purchases of product that otherwise would not have been made by patients had they been aware of the reformulation; (b) adverse events to some patients resulting from an imbalance of thyroid functions that could have been avoided; and (c) harm resulting from the patients' lack of informed consent prior to the use of the reformulation.

Several hearings on whether or not to certify the consolidated application took place in December 2013 and January 2014. On May 17, 2015, the District Court certified the motion against Perrigo Israel Agencies Ltd. and dismissed it against the remaining respondents, including Perrigo Israel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

On June 16, 2015, Perrigo submitted a motion for permission to appeal the decision to certify to the Israeli Supreme Court together with a motion to stay the proceedings of the class action until the motion for permission to appeal is adjudicated. Perrigo has filed its statement of defense to the underlying proceedings and the underlying proceedings have been stayed pending a decision on the motion to appeal.

During a July 11, 2016 hearing on Perrigo’s motion to appeal the certification decision, the court noted that permission should be granted to Perrigo's appeal given issues with the scope of the District Court's decision. The court ultimately recommended the parties pursue mediation, noting that no decision on Perrigo's motion to appeal will be made pending the results of the mediation. The parties are now engaged in the mediation process. At this stage, we cannot reasonably predict the outcome or the liability, if any, associated with this claim.

Tysabri® Product Liability Lawsuits

Perrigo and collaborator Biogen are co-defendants in product liability lawsuits arising out of the occurrence of Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy, a serious brain infection, and serious adverse events, including deaths, which occurred in patients taking Tysabri®. Perrigo and Biogen will each be responsible for 50% of losses and expenses arising out of any Tysabri® product liability claims. During calendar year 2016, one case in the U.S. was settled and two others were dismissed with prejudice. While the remaining lawsuits will be vigorously defended, management cannot predict how these cases will be resolved. Adverse results in one or more of these lawsuits could result in substantial judgments against the Company.

NOTE 15 – COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS AND OTHER CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

In May 2015, we entered into a development agreement wherein we transferred the ownership rights to two pharmaceutical products to a clinical stage development company to fund and conduct development activities for the

products. We do not expect to incur any expense related to the development of either product. If the products are approved by the FDA, we will execute a buy-back agreement to purchase each product for a multiple of the development costs incurred. Based on the initial development budget for each product, the estimated purchase price for both products is approximately $78.0 million. If development costs exceed the initial budgeted amounts, the purchase price will increase but will not exceed approximately $105.0 million. If the products are approved by the FDA and we purchase the products, we estimate the acquisitions will occur in 2019 and 2020.

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Note 15

In June 2016, we added an additional product to the May 2015 development agreement that is subject to similar buy-back terms if the product is approved by the FDA. The estimated purchase price for this additional product, based on the initial development budget, is approximately $42.0 million. If development costs exceed the initial budgeted amounts, the purchase price will increase, but will not exceed approximately $57.0 million. If the product is approved by the FDA and we purchase the product, we estimate the acquisition will occur in 2020. There can be no assurance that any such products will be approved by the FDA on the anticipated schedule or at all.

NOTE 16 – RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

We periodically take action to reduce redundant expenses and improve operating efficiencies, typically in connection with business acquisitions. The following reflects our restructuring activity (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	September 26, 2015
Beginning balance	$12.2	$ 1.7	$20.7	$ 3.2
Additional charges	6.6	2.2	17.9	3.1
Payments	(8.6)	(1.9)	(33.3)	(4.5)
Non-cash adjustments	0.1	(0.7)	5.0	(0.5)
Ending balance	$10.3	$ 1.3	$10.3	$ 1.3

Restructuring activity includes severance, lease exit costs, and asset impairments. The charges incurred during the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016 were associated primarily with actions we took to streamline our organization as announced on October 22, 2015 and did not materially impact any one reportable segment. There were no other material restructuring programs in any of the periods presented. All charges are recorded in Restructuring expense. The remaining $5.1 million liability for employee severance benefits will be paid within the next year, while cash expenditures related to the remaining $5.2 million liability for lease exit costs will be incurred over the remaining terms of the applicable leases.

NOTE 17 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

Our reporting segments are as follows:

- CHC is focused primarily on the global sale of OTC store brand products including cough, cold, allergy and sinus, analgesic, gastrointestinal, smoking cessation, infant formula and food, animal health, and diagnostic products.

- BCH develops, manufactures, markets and distributes many well-known European OTC brands in the natural health and vitamins, cough, cold and allergy, smoking cessation, personal care and derma-therapeutics, lifestyle, and anti-parasite categories.

- Rx develops, manufactures and markets a portfolio of generic and specialty pharmaceutical prescription drugs primarily for the U.S. and U.K. markets.

- Specialty Sciences is comprised primarily of royalties received from assets focused on the management of multiple sclerosis (Tysabri®).

We also have an Other reporting segment that consists of our API business, which does not meet the quantitative threshold required to be a separately reportable segment. Our segments reflect the way in which our chief operating

decision maker reviews our operating results and allocates resources.

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Note 17

The below tables show select financial measures by reporting segment (in millions):

Total Assets	October 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
CHC	$3,873.8	$4,007.8
BCH	4,460.2	6,324.0
Rx	3,304.0	3,015.5
Specialty Sciences	5,634.0	5,833.5
Other	195.6	213.1
Total	$17,467.6	$19,393.9

	Three Months Ended					
	October 1, 2016			September 26, 2015		
	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Intangible Asset Amortization	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Intangible Asset Amortization
CHC	$669.1	$100.1	$ 19.2	$675.2	$ 117.3	$ 19.4
BCH	304.0	(1,684.3)	38.9	302.2	4.4	36.3
Rx	267.4	77.9	30.7	260.3	91.0	18.6
Specialty Sciences	93.4	23.3	72.8	84.5	9.0	72.8
Other	21.0	(1.6)	0.5	22.5	6.2	0.5
Unallocated	—	(30.6)	—	—	(39.3)	—
Total	$1,354.9	$(1,515.2)	$ 162.1	$1,344.7	$ 188.6	$ 147.6

	Nine Months Ended					
	October 1, 2016			September 26, 2015		
	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Intangible Asset Amortization	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Intangible Asset Amortization
CHC	$2,055.6	$313.6	$ 58.1	$2,106.4	$ 364.8	$ 52.1
BCH*	1,015.3	(2,128.7)	113.9	703.4	31.0	70.5
Rx	817.4	262.1	90.1	790.1	290.4	55.5
Specialty Sciences	271.3	49.7	218.3	250.1	21.0	218.4
Other	59.5	2.6	1.4	75.4	18.6	1.4
Unallocated	—	(80.0)	—	—	(111.1)	—
Total*	$4,219.1	$(1,580.7)	$ 481.8	$3,925.4	$ 614.7	$ 397.9

* The BCH segment was created on March 30, 2015 as a result of the Omega acquisition, thus data for the nine months ended September 26, 2015 includes only six months of results from operations attributable to Omega.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements included in this Form 10-Q and our Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015. These historical financial statements may not be indicative of our future performance. This discussion contains a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risks referred to under “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of our

Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Executive Overview

Perrigo Company plc was incorporated under the laws of Ireland on June 28, 2013 and became the successor registrant of Perrigo Company, a Michigan corporation, on December 18, 2013 in connection with the acquisition of Elan Corporation, plc ("Elan"). Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms "Perrigo," the "Company," "we," "our," "us," and similar pronouns used herein refer to Perrigo Company plc, its subsidiaries, and all predecessors of Perrigo Company plc and its subsidiaries.

We are a leading global over-the-counter ("OTC") consumer goods and specialty pharmaceutical company, offering patients and customers high quality products at affordable prices. From our beginning in 1887 as a packager of home remedies, we have grown to become the world's largest manufacturer of OTC healthcare products and supplier of infant formulas for the store brand market. We are also a leading provider of generic extended topical prescription products, and we receive royalties from sales of the multiple sclerosis drug Tysabri.® We provide “Quality Affordable Healthcare Products®” across a wide variety of product categories and geographies, primarily in North America, Europe, and Australia, as well as in other markets, including Israel, China, and Latin America.

Our reporting segments are as follows:

- Consumer Healthcare ("CHC") is focused primarily on the global sale of OTC store brand products including cough, cold, allergy and sinus, analgesic, gastrointestinal, smoking cessation, infant formula and food, animal health, and diagnostic products.

- Branded Consumer Healthcare ("BCH") develops, manufactures, markets and distributes many well-known European OTC brands in the natural health and vitamins, cough, cold and allergy, smoking cessation, personal care and derma-therapeutics, lifestyle, and anti-parasite categories.

- Prescription Pharmaceuticals ("Rx") develops, manufactures and markets a portfolio of generic and specialty pharmaceutical prescription drugs primarily for the U.S. and U.K. markets.

- Specialty Sciences is comprised primarily of royalties received from assets focused on the management of multiple sclerosis (Tysabri®).

We also have an "Other" segment comprised of our active pharmaceutical ingredients ("API") business, which develops, manufactures, and markets active API used worldwide by both generic and branded pharmaceutical companies. For results by segment, see "Segment Results" below and Item 1. Note 17.

Leadership Changes

On August 29, 2016, Jim Michaud joined the Company as Executive Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer.

On November 8, 2016, we appointed John Wesolowski the General Manager, Rx Pharmaceuticals. Mr. Wesolowski served as Acting General Manager, Rx Pharmaceuticals following the resignation of Doug Boothe on July 20, 2016.

On April 27, 2016, Sharon Kochan's role as Executive Vice President and General Manager, International, was expanded to lead the BCH segment following the resignation of Marc Coucke as Executive Vice President and General Manager of the BCH segment.

On April 24, 2016, we named Laurie Brlas as Chairman of the Board of Directors, promoted John T. Hendrickson from President to Chief Executive Officer, and accepted the resignation of Joseph C. Papa as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Interim Impairment Testing

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we identified indicators of goodwill impairment in our BCH - rest of world ("BCH - ROW") reporting unit, which

comprises primarily operations attributable to the Omega acquisition in all geographic regions except for Belgium. The primary impairment indicators included the decline in our 2016 performance expectations and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth forecast. Step one of the goodwill impairment test involved determining the fair value of the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow technique and comparing it to the reporting unit’s carrying value. The main assumptions supporting the cash flow projections used to determine the reporting unit’s fair value included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the reporting unit distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the reporting unit's growth plans. The BCH-ROW reporting unit did not pass step one of goodwill impairment testing. The change in fair value from previous estimates was due primarily to the changes in the market and performance of certain brands such that the evaluation of brand prioritization and product extensions or launches in new regions are being more focused to maximize the potential of all brands in the segment's portfolio.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test required that we determine the implied fair value of the BCH - ROW reporting unit’s goodwill, which involved determining the value of the reporting unit’s individual assets and liabilities. Due to the complex and time-consuming nature of step two, based on our evaluation and initial estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities and the deficit of the fair value when compared to the related book value, we recorded an estimated impairment charge of $193.6 million for the three months ended April 2, 2016. We finalized the step two fair value calculation during the three months ended July 2, 2016, which resulted in a $30.3 million reduction to the estimated impairment charge recorded during the three months ended April 2, 2016,

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended October 1, 2016, we identified additional indicators of goodwill impairment in both our BCH - ROW and our BCH - Belgium reporting units. With respect to both reporting units, the primary impairment indicators included an additional decline in our 2016 performance expectations for the remainder of the year and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth and margin forecasts due to the factors outlined below. Step one of the goodwill impairment test involved determining the fair value of the reporting units using a discounted cash flow technique and comparing it to the respective reporting units' carrying value. The main assumptions supporting the cash flow projections used to determine each reporting unit’s fair value included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the reporting unit distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends and including supply chain cost improvement plans, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the reporting unit's growth plans. Both the BCH - ROW and the BCH - Belgium reporting units did not pass step one of goodwill impairment testing. As it relates to the BCH - ROW reporting unit, the changes in fair value from previous estimates were due primarily to (1) changes in the market and performance of certain brands due to moderated new product launch assumptions, (2) execution of certain key product strategies falling short of expectations causing a reduction to baseline forecast models in France, Germany and Italy, (3) certain macro-economic factors having continued to impact the business more than expected in France, Russia and Turkey in addition to unfavorable foreign currency impacts experienced primarily in the UK related to Brexit. As it relates to BCH - Belgium reporting unit, the changes in fair value from previous estimates due to change in the forecast as a result of a reduction in volume with a major wholesaler due to factors consistent with those outlined for BCH - ROW.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test required that we determine the implied fair value of both the BCH - ROW and BCH - Belgium reporting units' goodwill, which involved determining the value of each reporting unit’s individual assets and liabilities. Based on our evaluation and initial estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities and the deficit of the fair value when compared to the related book value, we recorded an estimated impairment charge of $734.7 million related to the BCH - ROW reporting unit and $69.4 million related to the BCH -

Belgium reporting unit for the three months ended October 1, 2016. Both charges were recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment. Due to the complex and time-consuming nature of step two we expect to finalize the fair value calculation during the fourth quarter of 2016, which could result in an adjustment to the estimated impairment charge. As of October 1, 2016, $1.0 billion and $70.2 million of goodwill remains in the BCH - ROW and BCH - Belgium reporting units, respectively.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we identified indicators of impairment associated with certain indefinite-lived intangible assets acquired in conjunction with the Omega acquisition. The primary impairment indicators included the decline in our 2016

performance expectations and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth forecast. The assessment utilized the excess earnings method to determine fair value and resulted in an impairment charge of $273.4 million in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value. The change in fair value from previous estimates was due primarily to the changes in the market and performance of the brands such that the evaluation of brand prioritization and product extensions or launches in new regions are being more focused to maximize the potential of all brands in the segment's portfolio. The main assumptions supporting the fair value of these assets and cash flow projections included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the BCH segment distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the segment's growth plans.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended October 1, 2016, we identified additional indicators of impairment associated with certain indefinite-lived and definite-lived intangible brand category assets acquired in conjunction with the Omega acquisition. The primary impairment indicators are discussed above in goodwill. The assessment of the indefinite-lived assets utilized the excess earnings method to determine fair value and resulted in an impairment charge of $575.7 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016. With regards to the definite-lived asset, it was determined that the carrying value of the asset group was not recoverable based on an assessment of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. Given this, the excess earnings method was utilized to determine fair value of the definite-lived asset and resulted in an impairment charge of $290.2 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016. Both charges, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value, were recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment. The main assumptions supporting the fair value of these assets and cash flow projections are included in the goodwill discussions above.

The carrying value for certain intangible assets and goodwill equals estimated and implied fair values, respectively, and as a result, any further deterioration in those assets' fair value would lead to a further impairment charge. Future performance different from the assumptions utilized in our quantitative analyses may result in additional changes in the fair value. We will continue to monitor and assess these assets for potential impairment should further impairment indicators arise. We will complete our required annual impairment testing during the fourth quarter of 2016.

In addition, given the additional change in performance expectations for our remaining impaired cough/cold/allergy, anti-parasite, personal care and natural health brands previously recorded as indefinite-lived assets, we reclassified the remaining asset balance of $672.4 million related to these four assets to definite-lived assets with a 20-year useful life and began amortizing the assets as of October 2, 2016.

See Item 1. Note 3 for more information.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Executive Overview

2016 Year-to-Date Highlights

- Consistent with previously announced actions, we added a number of positions and processes to our Dublin headquarters across a range of corporate functions, including supply chain/global operations, procurement, enterprise risk management, and corporate finance, leveraging the strength of our global platform;
- We continued restructuring associated primarily with actions we took to streamline our organization as announced on October 22, 2015;
- We issued $1.2 billion of senior notes and repaid borrowings under revolving credit facilities;
- We prepaid $500.0 million outstanding under our 1.300% Senior Notes due 2016 ("1.300% 2016 Notes") on September 29, 2016;
- We completed several strategic acquisitions within our CHC and Rx segments that expanded our portfolio of products; and
- We completed the sale of our U.S. Vitamins, Minerals, and Supplements ("VMS") business to International Vitamins Corporation ("IVC") on August 5, 2016.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CONSOLIDATED

Recent Trends and Developments

- We have experienced a reduction in pricing expectations during 2016 in comparison to historical patterns in our U.S. businesses, in particular in our Rx segment, due to industry and competitive pressures in the sector. The reduced pricing is attributable to a variety of factors including increased focus from customers to capture supply chain productivity savings, low raw material commodity pricing, competition in specific product categories, the loss of exclusivity on certain products, and consolidation of certain customers in the Rx segment. We have seen year-over-year pricing in the third quarter of 2016 moderate from the levels experienced in the first half of 2016. We expect this pricing environment to continue to impact the Company for the foreseeable future.

- Our expectations for the BCH segment continue to be impacted by market dynamics in key countries such as Belgium, France, Germany and Italy. Factors impacting these countries include softness in certain leading brand categories primarily due to lower sell-through during the current year due to the re-staging launch timing of certain products, changes in timing of certain advertising and promotional campaigns compared to the prior year, and macro-economic factors, including unfavorable foreign currency impacts experienced primarily in the UK related to Brexit. The BCH segment has established a brand prioritization strategy to address these market dynamics, with an objective to balance the cost of advertising and promotion investments with expected contributions from category sales. The segment has further impacted in Belgium by a change in the forecasts with a major wholesaler, as management implements improved supply chain efficiencies in this market.

- Our expectations for 2016 new product sales are consistent with those communicated in our Form 10-Q for the three months ended April 2, 2016, but continue to remain lower than we anticipated as of December 31, 2015. Several new

product launches have been delayed due to the regulatory approval process for certain new products in the U.S. and modifications to market share penetration and timing assumptions for new products in our Rx and BCH segments.

On November 10, 2016, we announced the following strategic actions: (1) we are exploring strategic alternatives for the potential sale our Tysabri® asset, which is reported in our Specialty Sciences segment; (2) as part of the Company's portfolio review process, we are conducting a comprehensive internal evaluation of the Rx pharmaceuticals segments' market position, growth opportunities and interdependencies with other Company manufacturing and shared service operations to determine if

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Consolidated

strategic alternatives should be explored; and (3) we are conducting a review of segment and corporate cost structures to align with existing and future expected market dynamics. We expect to complete these evaluations and reviews by the end of March 2017.

Consolidated Results

($ in millions)	Three Months Ended September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	% Change	Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	% Change
Net sales	$1,344.7	$1,354.9	1 %	$3,925.4	$4,219.1	7 %
Gross profit	$548.8	$506.3	(8)%	$1,555.7	$1,596.4	3 %
Gross profit %	40.8 %	37.4 %		39.6 %	37.8 %	
Operating expenses	$360.2	$2,021.5	461 %	$941.0	$3,177.1	238 %
Operating expenses %	26.8 %	149.2 %		24.0 %	75.3 %	
Operating income (loss)	$188.6	$(1,515.2)	(904)%	$614.7	$(1,580.7)	(357)%
Operating income (loss) %	14.0 %	(111.8)%		15.7 %	(37.5)%	
Interest and other, net	$56.4	$56.3	— %	$427.8	$198.4	(54)%
Income tax expense (benefit)	$19.6	$(316.3)	(1,719)%	$112.7	$(383.7)	(440)%
Net income (loss)	$112.6	$(1,255.2)	(1,215)%	$74.2	$(1,395.4)	(1,981)%

The increase in consolidated sales for the three months ended October 1, 2016 as compared to the prior year period was primarily due to higher sales in the Rx segment attributable to contributions from acquisitions and new products and in the Specialty Sciences segment as a result of increased royalties from sales of Tysabri®. These increases were offset partially by lower sales in the CHC segment due to the sale of the U.S. VMS business in August 2016 and lower sales in the cough/cold and analgesics categories. Consolidated operating income for the three months ended October 1, 2016 decreased from the prior year period due primarily to lower gross profit margin flow through primarily as a result of reduced pricing in the Rx segment and product mix in the BCH segment.

The most significant change in our consolidated nine-month year-over-year results was the addition of Omega Pharma Invest N.V. ("Omega"). Omega was acquired on March 30, 2015; thus, results for the nine-months ended September 26, 2015 included only six months of operations attributable to Omega. The net loss for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 was due primarily to the recording of goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges totaling $2.1 billion, as described above under "Interim Impairment Testing" and in Item 1. Note 3. Net income in the prior year period included a $259.8 million loss on derivatives we used to economically hedge fluctuations in the euro-denominated purchase price of the Omega acquisition as described in Item 1. Note 8.

Further details and analysis of our financial results for the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015 are provided below by reporting segment and line item.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
CHC

CONSUMER HEALTHCARE

Recent Trends and Developments

- On August 5, 2016, we completed the sale of our U.S. VMS business to IVC for $61.8 million inclusive of an estimated working capital adjustment. Sales attributable to the U.S. VMS business totaled $21.0 million and $40.9 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015, respectively, and $110.1 million and $118.0 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 and September 26, 2015, respectively.

- We have experienced a reduction in pricing expectations, primarily in the cough/cold, animal health and analgesics categories within our CHC segment in 2016 due to various factors, including increased focus from customers to capture supply chain productivity savings, low raw material commodity pricing, and competition in specific product categories. We expect this pricing environment to continue to impact our CHC segment for the foreseeable future.

Segment Results

Three Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Three Months Ended September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$675.2		$669.1	
Gross profit	$231.0		$216.8	
Gross profit %	34.2	%	32.4	%
Operating income	$117.3		$100.1	
Operating income %	17.4	%	15.0	%

Three Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Three Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales decreased $6.1 million, or 1%, over the prior year period due to:

- Lower year-over-year sales of $19.9 million attributable to the U.S. VMS business, which was sold in August 2016;
- A net decrease in sales of existing products of $12.3 million due to:
  - Strong sales in our infant nutrition and smoking cessation categories; more than offset by
  - Pricing pressure primarily in the cough/cold, animal health, and analgesics categories;
  - A milder allergy season, which impacted sales in the cough/cold category; and
  - Lower sales in the antacids category; and
  - Discontinued products of $5.6 million; and
  - Unfavorable foreign currency movement of $7.0 million; offset partially by
- New product sales of $33.1 million related primarily to the launches of fluticasone nasal spray (store brand equivalent to Flonase®), the guaifenesin family of products (store brand equivalent to Mucinex®), and several new infant formula and food products; and
- Incremental net sales of $5.6 million from acquisitions (primarily the ScarAway® acquisition).

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
CHC

Operating income decreased $17.2 million, or 15%, as a result of:

- A decrease of $14.2 million in gross profit due to:
  - Pricing pressure as noted above; and
  - Increased intangible asset amortization expense associated primarily with the ScarAway® acquisition; offset partially by
  - Margin contributions from new products and strong performance in the infant health and smoking cessation categories; and
  - Continued manufacturing and supply chain efficiencies.

- An increase of $3.0 million in operating expenses due to:
  - Increased research and development investments of $1.1 million due to timing of clinical trials;
  - Increased restructuring expenses of $3.2 million related primarily to the sale of our U.S. VMS business; and
  - A $3.4 million impairment charge recorded on the held-for-sale assets associated with our Animal Health pet treats plant; offset partially by
  - Decreased administrative expenses of $4.3 million due to cost containment.

Nine Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$2,106.4		$2,055.6	
Gross profit	$701.1		$660.8	
Gross profit %	33.3	%	32.1	%
Operating income	$364.8		$313.6	
Operating income %	17.3	%	15.3	%

Nine Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales decreased $50.8 million, or 2%, over the prior year period due to:

- A net $94.4 million decrease in existing product sales as a result of:
  - Strong sales in our infant nutrition and smoking cessation categories; more than offset by
  - A milder cold and flu season in the first and second quarters of 2016, which led to weaker sales in the cough/cold and analgesics categories;
  - Pricing pressure, which particularly impacted sales in the cough/cold, analgesics, and animal health categories;
  - Lower sales in the antacids category; and
  - Timing of promotions in the second and third quarters of 2015 and a milder allergy season in the third quarter of 2016, which impacted current year sales in the cough/cold category; and
  - Discontinued products of $55.0 million related primarily to a label refresh within the infant formula category;
  - Lower year-over-year sales of $7.9 million attributable to the U.S. VMS business, which was sold in August 2016; and
  - Unfavorable foreign currency movement of $19.6 million; offset partially by
-

New product sales of $96.3 million related primarily to the launches of fluticasone nasal spray (store brand equivalent to Flonase®), the guaifenesin family of products (store brand equivalent to Mucinex®), several new infant formula and food products, and new animal health products; and

- Incremental net sales of $29.8 million due primarily to the Gelcaps Exportadora de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Gelcaps") and the ScarAway® acquisitions.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
CHC

Operating income decreased $51.2 million, or 14%, as a result of:

- A decrease of $40.3 million in gross profit due to:
  - Pricing pressure as noted above; and
  - Increased intangible asset amortization expense associated primarily with the Gelcaps and ScarAway® acquisitions; offset partially by
  - Margin contributions from new products and strong performance in the infant nutrition and smoking cessation categories; and
  - Continued manufacturing and supply chain efficiencies.

- An increase of $10.9 million in operating expenses due to:
  - A $6.2 million impairment charge related to the sale of the U.S. VMS business;
  - A $3.4 million impairment charge recorded on the held-for-sale assets associated with our Animal Health Pet treats plant;
  - Increased restructuring expenses of $5.0 million related primarily to the sale of the U.S. VMS business; and
  - Increased research and development investments due to timing of clinical trials; offset partially by
  - Decreased administrative expenses due to cost containment.

BRANDED CONSUMER HEALTHCARE

Recent Trends and Developments

Our expectations for the BCH segment continue to be impacted by market dynamics in key countries such as Belgium, France, Germany and Italy. Factors impacting these countries include softness in certain leading brand categories primarily due to lower sell-through during the current year due to the re-staging launch timing of certain products, changes in timing of certain advertising and promotional campaigns compared to the prior year, and

- macro-economic factors, including unfavorable foreign currency impacts experienced primarily in the UK related to Brexit. The BCH segment has established a brand prioritization strategy to address these market dynamics, with an objective to balance the cost of advertising and promotion investments with expected contributions from category sales. The segment has further impacted in Belgium by a change in the forecasts with a major wholesaler, as management implements improved supply chain efficiencies in this market.

Our expectations for 2016 new product sales are consistent with those communicated in our Form 10-Q for the three

- months ended April 2, 2016, but continue to remain lower than anticipated as of December 31, 2015. Several new product launches have been delayed due to modifications to market share penetration and timing assumptions for new products in Europe.

We continue to make progress on our previously announced restructuring plans to right-size the BCH business due to

- the impact of market dynamics on sales volumes. In addition, we made several strategic leadership changes during the three months ended October 1, 2016, including new leaders for Belgium, France and Germany. Management continues to evaluate the overall cost structure relative to current and expected market dynamics.

- Management continues to evaluate the most effective business model for each country and has announced strategic evaluations for Russia, South Africa, and Argentina.

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Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
BCH

Segment Results

Three Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Three Months Ended			
	September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$302.2		$304.0	
Gross profit	$164.3		$131.6	
Gross profit %	54.4	%	43.3	%
Operating income (loss)	$4.4		$(1,684.3)	
Operating income (loss) %	1.4	%	(554.1)	%

Three Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Three Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales increased $1.8 million, or 1%, over the prior year period due to:

- New product sales of $25.8 million; and
- Incremental net sales of $17.5 million from the Naturwohl Pharma GmbH ("Naturwohl") and GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Product Portfolio ("GSK Products") acquisitions; offset by
- Decreased sales volumes of existing products totaling $32.1 million due primarily to weaker current year sales in the lifestyle category attributable in large part to a product launch in the prior year period and the natural health/vitamins category due primarily to timing of promotional activities and the planned divestment of the Etixx® brand;
- Unfavorable foreign currency movement of $5.5 million; and
- Discontinued products of $4.1 million.

Operating income decreased $1.7 billion, as a result of:

- A decrease of $32.7 million in gross profit due to:
- Decreased sales of existing products in the higher-margin lifestyle and natural health/vitamins categories as noted above;
- Weaker performance in Belgium;
- Higher inventory obsolescence realized primarily from prior year product levels; and
- Unfavorable foreign currency effect; offset partially by
- An increase of $1.7 billion in operating expenses due primarily to intangible asset and goodwill impairment charges totaling $1.7 billion, as described above under "Interim Impairment Testing"; and
- A decrease of advertising and promotional spending due to previously announced strategic initiatives to better align promotional investments with sales.

Nine Month Comparison*

* The BCH segment was created on March 30, 2015 as a result of the Omega acquisition, thus comparative prior year data for the nine months ended September 26, 2015 includes only six months of results from operations.

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Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
BCH

($ in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015*		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$703.4		$1,015.3	
Gross profit	$354.5		$461.2	
Gross profit %	50.4	%	45.4	%
Operating income (loss)	$31.0		$(2,128.7)	
Operating income (loss) %	4.4	%	(209.7	)%

Nine Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales increased $311.9 million, or 44%, over the prior year period due to:

- An additional three months of results from operations attributable to Omega;
- New products totaling $85.3 million; and
- Sales from the Naturwohl and GSK Products acquisitions totaling $84.2 million; offset partially by
- Decreased sales volumes of existing products due primarily to weaker current year sales in the lifestyle category due in part to a product launch in the prior year period and the natural health/vitamins category due primarily to timing of promotional activities and the planned divestment of the Etixx® brand;
- Unfavorable foreign currency movement of $5.0 million; and
- Discontinued products of $5.6 million.

Operating income decreased $2.2 billion due to:

- A $106.7 million increase in gross profit due to an additional three months of operations attributable to Omega; more than offset by
- Decreased sales of existing products in the higher-margin lifestyle and natural health/vitamins categories noted above,
- Weaker performance in Belgium,
- Higher inventory obsolescence realized primarily from a prior year product levels, and
- Unfavorable foreign currency effect; more than offset by

- An increase of $2.3 billion in operating expenses due primarily to:
- Intangible asset and goodwill impairment charges totaling $2.1 billion, as described above under "Interim Impairment Testing";
- An additional three months of operations; and
- Restructuring charges totaling $8.3 million related to strategic organizational enhancements; offset partially by
- Cost control measures employed to mitigate lower forecasted sales and operating income.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Rx

PRESCRIPTION PHARMACEUTICALS

Recent Trends and Developments

- We continue to experience a significant reduction in pricing expectations in our Rx segment due to industry and competitive pressures in the sector. This softness in pricing is attributed to various factors, including increased focus from customers to capture supply chain productivity savings, low raw material commodity pricing, competition in specific products, and consolidation of certain customers. We expect this softness to continue to impact the segment for the foreseeable future.

- On January 22, 2016, we acquired a portfolio of generic dosage forms and strengths of Retin-A® (tretinoin), a topical prescription acne treatment, from Matawan Pharmaceuticals, LLC, for $416.4 million in cash ("Tretinoin Products").

- On March 1, 2016, we completed the acquisition of two development-stage specialty Rx products to further invest in our specialty Rx portfolio.

- On August 22, 2016, we purchased the remaining 60.9% ownership right to a generic Benzaclin™ product ("Generic Benzaclin™"), which we developed and marketed in collaboration with Barr Laboratories. As a result of this transaction, we are now entitled to 100% of income from sales of the product.

Segment Results

Three Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Three Months Ended September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$260.3		$267.4	
Gross profit	$130.4		$128.1	
Gross profit %	50.1	%	47.9	%
Operating income	$91.0		$77.9	
Operating income %	34.9	%	29.1	%

Three Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Three Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales increased $7.1 million, or 3%, due to:

- Sales attributable to the Entocort® and Tretinoin Products acquisitions totaling $32.2 million; and
- New product sales of $18.3 million due primarily to sales of benzoyl peroxide 5%-clindamycin 1% gel (a generic version of Benzaclin™); offset partially by
- Decreased sales of existing products of $40.7 million due to lower sales volume of certain products, pricing pressure across the portfolio, and the lack of exclusive market position for two key products versus the prior year; and
- Unfavorable foreign exchange movement of $2.8 million.

Segment operating income decreased $13.1 million, or 14%, as a result of:

- A decrease of $2.3 million in gross profit due primarily to the pricing pressure noted above as well as higher amortization expense from the Entocort® and Tretinoin Products acquisitions, offset largely by an increase

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Rx

in gross profit attributable to product acquisitions, new product sales, and increased manufacturing productivity.

- An increase of $10.8 million in operating expenses due primarily to increased research and development investments of $5.7 million as a result of the timing of clinical trials and a $4.9 million fair value adjustment on contingent consideration related to the two development-stage specialty Rx products that we acquired on March 1, 2016.

Nine Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$790.1		$817.4	
Gross profit	$433.4		$394.7	
Gross profit %	54.8	%	48.3	%
Operating income	$290.4		$262.1	
Operating income %	36.7	%	32.1	%

Nine Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales increased $27.3 million, or 3%, due to:

- Net sales attributable to the Entocort® and Tretinoin Products acquisitions totaling $121.5 million; and
- New product sales of $55.1 million due primarily to sales of benzoyl peroxide 5%-clindamycin 1% gel (a generic version of Benzaclin™); offset partially by
- Decreased sales of existing products of $140.9 million due to declined sales volume of certain products, pricing pressure across the portfolio, and the lack of exclusive market position for two key products versus the prior year;
- Discontinued products of $3.6 million; and
- Unfavorable foreign exchange movement of $4.8 million.

Segment operating income decreased $28.3 million, or 10%, as a result of:

- A decrease of $38.7 million in gross profit due primarily to the pricing pressure noted above, as well as higher amortization expense from the Entocort® and Tretinoin Products acquisitions; offset partially by

- A decrease of $10.4 million in operating expenses due primarily to:
- The absence of an $18.0 million research and development payment made in connection with a research and development contractual arrangement in the prior year; offset by
- Increased selling and administration expenses of $4.1 million; and
- Increased research and development investments of $3.2 million due to timing of clinical trials.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Specialty Sciences

SPECIALTY SCIENCES

Recent Trends and Developments

- In February 2016, a competitor's pipeline product, Ocrevus®, received breakthrough therapy designation from the FDA and could potentially be approved in 2016. The product would compete with Tysabri® and could have a significant negative impact on the royalty we receive from Biogen Idec, Inc. ("Biogen") and the performance of the Specialty Sciences segment. We continue to monitor the progress of all potential competing products.

- On November 10, 2016, we announced that we are exploring strategic alternatives for our Tysabri® asset, which is reported in our Specialty Sciences segment.

Segment Results

Three Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Three Months Ended September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$84.5		$ 93.4	
Gross profit	$12.0		$ 20.6	
Gross profit %	14.2	%	22.1	%
Operating income	$9.0		$ 23.3	
Operating income %	10.7	%	25.0	%

Three Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Three Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales increased $8.9 million due to an increase in royalties received from Biogen's sales of Tysabri®, inclusive of a one-time favorable adjustment Biogen made to their discounts and allowances. Based on the current royalty percentage that we receive, the effect of this benefit was approximately $3.6 million. Operating income increased $14.3 million due to the increased royalties as well a $5.7 million reduction in operating expenses due to lower legal costs in the current year.

Nine Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Nine Months Ended

	September 26, 2015		October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$250.1		$271.3	
Gross profit	$32.5		$53.0	
Gross profit %	13.0	%	19.5	%
Operating income	$21.0		$49.7	
Operating income %	8.4	%	18.3	%

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Specialty Sciences

Nine Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales increased $21.2 million due to an increase in royalties received from Biogen's sales of Tysabri®, inclusive of a one-time favorable adjustment Biogen made to their discounts and allowances. Based on the current royalty percentage that we receive, the effect of this benefit was approximately $3.6 million in the three months ended October 1, 2016. This increase was offset partially by $1.4 million of unfavorable foreign currency movement. Operating income increased $28.7 million due to the increased royalties as well a $8.2 million reduction in operating expenses due primarily to lower legal costs in the current year.

OTHER

Recent Trends and Developments

We are pursuing the sale of our API business based in India and expect the sale to take place in the next 12 months. On October 1, 2016, the net assets of the India API business were classified as "held for sale" as discussed in Item 1. Note 9.

Segment Results

Three Month Comparison

($ in millions)	Three Months Ended September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016
Net sales	$22.5	$21.0
Gross profit	$11.1	$9.3
Gross profit %	49.5 %	44.5 %
Operating income (loss)	$6.2	$(1.6)
Operating income (loss) %	27.5 %	(7.4)%

Three Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Three Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales decreased $1.5 million due primarily to increased competition on certain products, in particular, U.S. sales of Temozolomide. The operating loss in the current year period was due primarily to a $6.5 million impairment charge recorded on the India API held-for-sale business, offset partially by reduced operating expenses.

Nine Month Comparison

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Other

($ in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015		Nine Months Ended October 1, 2016	
Net sales	$75.4		$ 59.5	
Gross profit	$34.2		$ 26.8	
Gross profit %	45.4	%	45.0	%
Operating income	$18.6		$ 2.6	
Operating income %	24.6	%	4.4	%

Nine Months Ended October 1, 2016 vs. Nine Months Ended September 26, 2015

Net sales decreased $15.9 million due primarily to competition on certain products, in particular, U.S. sales of Temozolomide. Operating income decreased $16.0 million due primarily to a $7.4 million decrease in gross profit due to increased competition and a $10.8 million impairment charge recorded on the India API held-for-sale business, offset partially by a reduction in operating expenses.

Unallocated Expenses

Unallocated expenses are comprised of certain corporate expenses not allocated to the segments and are recorded in operating income. Unallocated expenses were $30.5 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $39.3 million for the three months ended September 26, 2015, a decrease of $8.8 million. The reduction in unallocated expenses was due primarily to fees of $15.6 million related to our defense against the hostile takeover bid by Mylan N.V. ("Mylan") incurred in the prior-year period, offset partially by a $7.4 million increase in legal and professional fees in the current period.

Unallocated expenses were $79.9 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 compared to $111.1 million for the prior year period, a decrease of $31.2 million. The reduction in unallocated expense was due primarily to $18.1 million of Omega acquisition-related fees and $29.0 million of legal and professional fees related to our defense against the hostile takeover bid by Mylan, both of which were incurred only in the prior-year period. We also experienced a $14.9 million reduction in share-based compensation in the current year period due primarily to the resignation of Joseph C. Papa. These decreases were offset partially by a $20.2 million increase in legal and professional fees in the current period.

Interest and Other (Consolidated)

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net was $54.6 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $43.4 million for the prior year period. The $11.2 million increase was due to interest incurred in the current year on the $1.2 billion senior notes issued on March 7, 2016.

Interest expense, net was $163.2 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $132.7 million for the prior year period. The $30.5 million increase was due to interest incurred on the debt assumed in the Omega acquisition, borrowings on our revolving credit agreements during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, and the issuance of $1.2 billion of senior notes on March 7, 2016. See the "Borrowings and Capital Resources" section below and Item 1. Note 10 for more information.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net, was $1.0 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $13.0 million in the prior year period. The $12.0 million decrease was due primarily to the absence of a $4.2 million

loss on equity methods investments and a $4.8 million loss associated with an acquisition-related derivative recorded in the prior year. See Item 1. Notes 7 and 8, for more information on the derivative losses and equity method investment losses, respectively.

Other expense, net, was $34.1 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $294.2 million in the prior year period. The $260.1 million decrease was due primarily to the absence of the $259.8 million loss incurred in the prior year period on the derivatives we used to economically hedge fluctuations in the euro-denominated purchase price of the Omega and GSK Products acquisitions. The losses on the derivatives due to the changes in the EUR/USD exchange rate prior to their settlement economically offset the final settlement of the euro-denominated Omega purchase price paid on March 30, 2015.

Income Taxes (Consolidated)

The effective tax rate for the three months ended October 1, 2016 was 20.1% on a net loss compared to 14.8% on net income for the three months ended September 26, 2015. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 was 21.6% on a net loss reported in the period compared to 60.3% on net income for the nine months ended September 26, 2015. For the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016, we have estimated income taxes using the annual effective tax rate method.

Income taxes recorded through July 2, 2016 were estimated using the discrete method. For the three and nine months ended October 1, 2016, we had significant changes to our estimates related to additional asset impairments recognized in the third quarter and therefore determined that estimating income taxes using the annual effective tax rate method was the more appropriate method for the period ending October 1, 2016.

Our tax rate is subject to adjustment over the balance of the fiscal year due to, among other things: income tax rate changes by governments; the jurisdictions in which our profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; adjustments based on differing interpretations of the applicable transfer pricing standards; changes in available tax credits, grants and other incentives; changes in stock-based compensation expense; changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws (for example, proposals for fundamental U.S. international tax reform); changes in U.S. GAAP; expiration of or the inability to renew tax rulings or tax holiday incentives; and the repatriation of earnings with respect to which we have not previously provided for taxes.

Although we believe that the tax estimates are reasonable and that we prepare our tax filings in accordance with all applicable tax laws, the final determination with respect to any tax audit and any related litigation could be materially different from estimates or from historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit or litigation could have a material effect on our operating results and/or cash flows in the periods for which that determination is made. In addition, future period earnings may be adversely impacted by litigation costs, settlements, penalties, and/or interest assessments.

The IRS audit of our fiscal years ended June 27, 2009 and June 26, 2010 had previously concluded with the issuance of a statutory notice of deficiency on August 27, 2014. While we had previously agreed on certain adjustments and made associated payments of $8.0 million (inclusive of interest) in November 2014, the statutory notice of deficiency asserted various additional adjustments, including transfer pricing adjustments. The statutory notice of deficiency's adjustments for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 asserted an incremental tax obligation of approximately $68.9 million, inclusive of interest and penalties. We disagree with the IRS’s positions asserted in the statutory notice of deficiency. To contest the IRS's adjustments, in January 2015 we paid the incremental tax obligation (a prerequisite to contesting

the proposed adjustments in U.S. district court), and in June 2015, we filed an administrative request for a refund with the IRS. The payment was recorded during the three months ended March 28, 2015 as a deferred charge on the balance sheet given our anticipated action to recover this amount. The IRS subsequently denied our request for a refund. We anticipate filing a complaint in U.S. district court claiming a refund of the paid amounts prior to August 2017. An unfavorable resolution of this matter could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements in future periods.

We have ongoing audits in multiple jurisdictions the resolution of which remains uncertain. These jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, the United States and Belgium. The IRS is auditing our fiscal years ended June 25, 2011 and June 30, 2012, and may make adjustments consistent with the adjustments made in the

statutory notice of deficiency for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. In February 2016, the Belgium Tax Authority notified us that all Belgium locations will be audited for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014. At this time, we cannot predict the outcome of any audit or related litigation.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY, AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

* Working capital represents current assets less current liabilities, excluding cash and cash equivalents, and current indebtedness.

Cash, cash equivalents, and cash flows from operations are expected to be sufficient to finance our known and/or foreseeable liquidity and capital expenditures. In addition, we have the ability to borrow under our credit facilities. Although our lenders have made commitments to make funds available to us in a timely fashion under our revolving credit agreements and overdraft facilities, if economic conditions worsen or new information becomes publicly available impacting the institutions' credit rating or capital ratios, these lenders may be unable or unwilling to lend money pursuant to our existing credit facilities.

Operating Activities

	Nine Months Ended		
	September 26, 2015	October 1, 2016	Increase/(Decrease)
Cash Flows From (For) Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	$74.2	$(1,395.4)	$ (1,469.6)
Non-cash adjustments	827.1	2,245.8	1,418.7
Subtotal	901.3	850.4	(50.9)
Increase (decrease) in cash due to:			
Accounts receivable	(30.9)	113.6	144.5
Inventories	(28.6)	(29.9)	(1.3)
Accounts payable	(6.5)	(51.8)	(45.3)
Payroll and related taxes	(26.6)	(40.0)	(13.4)
Accrued customer programs	17.7	(74.7)	(92.4)
Accrued liabilities	46.7	(42.8)	(89.5)
Accrued income taxes	0.3	9.7	9.4
Other	(6.7)	(31.0)	(24.3)
Subtotal	$(34.6)	$(146.9)	$ (112.3)
Net cash from (for) operating activities	$866.7	$703.5	$ (163.2)

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

We generated $703.5 million of cash from operating activities during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, a $163.2 million decrease over the comparable prior year period, due primarily to increased working capital, as noted above, as a result of the following:

- Decreased net earnings after adjusting for non-cash items such as impairment charges and depreciation and amortization;
- Changes in accounts payable due to changes to the Omega accounts payable structure as discussed below;
- Changes in accrued customer-related programs due to the pricing dynamics in the Rx segment;
- Changes in accounts receivable due to increased sales volumes and timing of collections, offset partially by a reduction of factoring in the current period; and
- Changes in accrued liabilities due primarily to lower legal expenses.

Our operating cash flow for the current year period was unfavorably impacted by actions we took to establish a more normalized cash flow pattern within our BCH segment. Generally our BCH segment has seasonally stronger sales and cash flow inflows in the second and fourth quarters and stronger cash outflows in the first and third quarters. In the past, accounts payable terms with suppliers were structured to take account of this seasonality. This payment structure had a favorable impact on operating cash flow during the prior year period as only the second quarter inflow from these payment structures was included. In order to establish a more sustainable cash flow pattern during the year, we changed these payment structures during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, which had a one-time unfavorable impact on operating cash flow.

Investing Activities
Cash used for investing activities totaled $524.3 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $2.9 billion in the prior year period. The cash used in the current year was due primarily to the Tretinoin Products and Generic Benzaclin™ acquisitions, which used $478.4 million in cash. In the comparable prior year period, cash used for investing activities consisted primarily of a $2.5 billion outflow for business acquisitions, mainly attributable to Omega, as well as a $304.8 million outflow related to the cash settlement of the non-designated foreign currency derivatives we used to hedge the euro-denominated Omega and GSK Products purchase prices. Cash used for capital expenditures totaled $84.6 million during nine months ended October 1, 2016 compared to $127.6 million in the prior period year. The decrease in cash used for capital expenditures over the prior year period was due primarily to several large infrastructure projects nearing completion.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financing Activities

Cash used for financing activities totaled $234.1 million for the nine months ended October 1, 2016, compared to $941.5 million for the comparable prior year period. In the current year period, cash used for financing included $803.6 million to repay balances outstanding under our revolving credit agreements and other short-term financing and $500.0 million used to prepay our 1.300% 2016 Notes. These payments were offset by the borrowing of $1.2 billion of long-term debt. In the prior year period, the cash used for financing activities was due primarily to payments of $903.3 million on long-term debt, which included the repayment of debt assumed from Omega and a $300.0 million legacy Perrigo term loan. For more information see "Borrowings and Capital Resources" below and Item 1. Note 10.

The declaration and payment of dividends, if any, is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on our earnings, financial condition, availability of distributable reserves, capital and surplus requirements, and other factors our Board of Directors may consider relevant.

In October 2015, the Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan of up to $2.0 billion, of which $1.5 billion is still available to be repurchased through December 31, 2018. We did not repurchase any shares under the share repurchase plan during the nine months ended October 1, 2016. The timing and amount of future repurchases, if any, will depend upon several factors, including market and business conditions, the trading price of our ordinary shares, available cash flow, and other investment opportunities.

Borrowings and Capital Resources

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overdraft Facilities

Our BCH segment uses overdraft facilities to increase the efficiency of its cash utilization and meet its short-term liquidity needs. We repaid the balance outstanding under the overdraft facilities during the nine months ended October 1, 2016, but retain the ability to use the facilities in our day-to-day cash operations. The balance outstanding under the overdraft facilities was $82.9 million at December 31, 2015.

Accounts Receivable Factoring

We have multiple accounts receivable factoring arrangements with non-related third-party financial institutions (the “Factors”). Pursuant to the terms of the arrangements, we sell to the Factors certain of our accounts receivable balances on a non-recourse basis for credit approved accounts. An administrative fee ranging from 0.14% to 0.15% per invoice is charged on the gross amount of accounts receivables assigned to the Factors, plus interest is calculated at the applicable EUR LIBOR rate plus 70 basis points. The total amount factored and excluded from accounts receivable on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets was $36.4 million and $106.7 million at October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Revolving Credit Agreements

On December 9, 2015, our 100% owned finance subsidiary, Perrigo Finance Unlimited Company (formerly Perrigo Finance plc) ("Perrigo Finance"), entered into a $750.0 million revolving credit agreement (the "2015 Revolver"). At December 31, 2015, $380.0 million was outstanding under the 2015 Revolver. On March 15, 2016, we used the proceeds of the debt issuance described below under "Long-Term Debt" to repay the $750.0 million then outstanding under the 2015 Revolver and terminated the facility.

On December 5, 2014, Perrigo Finance entered into a $600.0 million revolving credit agreement, which we increased to $1.0 billion on March 30, 2015 (the "2014 Revolver"). At December 31, 2015, $300.0 million was outstanding under the 2014 Revolver. On March 15, 2016, we used the proceeds of the debt issuance described below under "Long-Term Debt" to repay the $435.0 million then outstanding under the 2014 Revolver. There were no borrowings outstanding under the 2014 Revolver as of October 1, 2016.

Long-Term Debt

On March 7, 2016, Perrigo Finance issued $500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.500% senior notes due 2021 and $700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.375% senior notes due 2026 (together, the "2016 Notes") and received net proceeds of $1.2 billion after fees and market discount, which were used to repay the amounts outstanding under the 2015 Revolver and 2014 Revolver mentioned above.

We had $5.4 billion and $4.7 billion outstanding under our notes and bonds, and $463.8 million and $488.8 million outstanding under our term loan, as of October 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. On September 29, 2016, we repaid the $500.0 million outstanding under the 1.300% 2016 Notes.

We were in compliance with all covenants under our debt agreements as of October 1, 2016. See Item 1. Note 10 for more information on all of the above debt facilities.

Credit Ratings

Our credit ratings on October 1, 2016 were Baa3 (negative) and BBB- (stable) by Moody's Investors Service and Standard and Poor's ("S&P") Global Ratings, respectively.

Credit rating agencies review their ratings periodically and, therefore, the credit rating assigned to us by each agency may be subject to revision at any time. Accordingly, we are not able to predict whether current credit ratings will remain as disclosed above. Factors that can affect our credit ratings include changes in operating performance, the economic environment, our financial position, and changes in business strategy. If changes in our credit ratings were to occur, they could impact, among other things, future borrowing costs, access to capital markets, and vendor financing terms.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 2
Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Other than the obligations related to the changes to our debt structure in relation to the 2016 Notes, as discussed in Note 10 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, there were no material changes in contractual obligations as of October 1, 2016 from those provided in our Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015. See below for a revised schedule of our enforceable and legally binding obligations as of October 1, 2016 related to our short and long-term debt arrangements.

	Payment Due by Period (in millions)				
	2016[1]	2017 - 2018	2019 - 2020	After 2020	Total
Short and long-term debt[2]	$77.7	$1,691.1	$817.0	$5,510.1	$8,095.9

(1) Reflects remaining three months of 2016.

(2) Short and long-term debt includes interest payments, which were calculated using the effective interest rate at October 1, 2016.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes to our quantitative or qualitative disclosures found in Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," of our Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of October 1, 2016. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of October 1, 2016 because of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting described below.

All systems of internal control, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems deemed to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company’s annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based upon the framework established in the 2013 Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”).

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the quarter ended April 2, 2016, management determined that we did not design and maintain effective management review controls that operated at a sufficient

level of precision to ensure interim income taxes were properly recorded and disclosed in our consolidated financial statements in connection with the recording of an indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment and an estimated goodwill impairment. These control deficiencies resulted in a material misstatement in income taxes in the preliminary financial statements for the quarter ended April 2, 2016. The material misstatement in interim income taxes was corrected prior to the filing of the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 2, 2016. These control deficiencies did not result in a misstatement of the consolidated financial statements for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, and would have no effect on the accounting for income taxes for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. However, these control deficiencies created a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement to the interim consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Accordingly, management concluded that these control deficiencies represented a material weakness.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 4
Controls and Procedures

Remediation Plan for the Material Weakness

To remediate the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described above, with oversight from the Audit Committee, we have:

- Reviewed the processes and controls in place to measure and record income taxes to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the design and operation of those controls;
- Enhanced monitoring activities related to income taxes by adding additional internal controls and checklists; and
- Evaluated and enhanced the level of precision in the management review controls related to income taxes by adding additional levels of review.

We are in the process of testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the control procedures and are assessing the effectiveness of the remediation plan, which we began implementing during the three months ended July 2, 2016 and are continuing to implement. Until the remediation actions are fully implemented and the operational effectiveness of related internal controls is validated through testing, the material weakness described above will continue to exist. We are committed to achieving and maintaining a strong internal control environment and believe the remediation measures will strengthen our internal control over financial reporting and remediate the material weakness identified. We will continue to monitor the effectiveness of these remediation measures and will make any changes and take such other actions that we deem appropriate given the circumstances.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As discussed above under the heading entitled "Remediation Plan for the Material Weakness," there were changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended October 1, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Refer to Part I, Item 1. Note 14 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

.00ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015 includes a detailed discussion of our risk factors. At the time of this filing, there have been no material changes to the risk factors that were included in the Form 10-KT other than those described below.

As part of our ongoing strategic portfolio review, we are considering alternatives that could result in certain asset divestitures, which may impact our future operations and financial position.

On November 10, 2016, as part of our ongoing strategic portfolio review, we announced the following strategic actions: (1) exploring strategic alternatives for the potential sale our Tysabri® royalty asset, which is reported in our Specialty Sciences segment; (2) conducting a comprehensive internal evaluation of our businesses, including the Rx pharmaceuticals segments' market position, growth opportunities and interdependencies with our other manufacturing and shared service operations to determine if strategic alternatives should be explored; and (3) conducting a review of segment and corporate cost structures to align with existing and future expected market dynamics. If we determine

that we will pursue a strategic divestiture as a result of this portfolio review, our future business, prospects, financial condition, liquidity and operating results could be significantly different than those in historical periods or projected by our management, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on the market value of our ordinary shares or credit ratings. We cannot provide any commitment regarding if or when any such divestiture would occur.

We are dependent on the services of certain key executive and scientific employees. This year, we replaced our chief executive officer and the general managers of both our BCH and Rx segments. Our inability to successfully manage the transition with respect to these key executives, or the failure to attract and retain

other key executive and scientific employees, may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

As previously disclosed in the "Risk Factors" section of our Form 10-KT, we are dependent on the services of certain key employees, and our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled employees.

- In April 2016, we announced that our former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Joseph C. Papa, resigned from the Company and that John T. Hendrickson, formerly our President, was appointed to serve as our new Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Hendrickson was later appointed to serve as a member of our Board of Directors.

- In April 2016, we announced that the former Executive Vice President and General Manager of our BCH segment, Marc Coucke, resigned from the Company and that our current Executive Vice President and General Manager, International, Sharon Kochan, would undertake expanded responsibilities that include providing leadership and strategic direction to our BCH segment.

- On November 8, 2016, we appointed John Wesolowski the General Manager, Rx Pharmaceuticals. Mr. Wesolowski served as Acting General Manager, Rx Pharmaceuticals following the resignation of Doug Boothe on July 20, 2016.

If this management transition is not successful, or if we are unable to attract or retain other key qualified employees, our future operating results may be adversely impacted.

Publishing earnings guidance subjects us to risks, including increased stock volatility that could lead to potential lawsuits by investors.

Because we publish earnings guidance, we are subject to a number of risks. For a variety of reasons discussed under “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”, this Item 1A, and Item 1A of our Transition Report on Form 10-KT for the transition period from June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, actual results may vary from the guidance we provide investors from time to time, such that our stock price may decline following, among other things, any earnings releases or guidance that do not meet market expectations.

On February 18, 2016, we announced our results for the fourth quarter and calendar year ended December 31, 2015, as well as our updated guidance for calendar year 2016, and on April 25, 2016 we announced our preliminary financial results for the first quarter ended April 2, 2016, as well as our updated guidance for calendar year 2016. Our stock price declined following each such announcement, resulting in a decrease in our market capitalization. Additionally, we announced updated guidance on August 10, 2016. It has become increasingly commonplace for investors to file lawsuits against companies following a rapid decrease in market capitalization. These types of lawsuits can be costly and divert management attention and other resources away from our business, regardless of their merits, and could result in adverse settlements or judgments.

We are or may become involved in shareholder class action lawsuits and may experience unfavorable outcomes of such proceedings.

We are a defendant to a securities lawsuit in which the complaint alleges violations of Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b 5) and 14(e) against both Perrigo and our former Chief Executive Officer, Joseph C. Papa, and 20(a) control person liability against Mr. Papa. In general, the allegations concern the actions taken by the

Company and former executive to defend against the hostile takeover bid by Mylan in the period April 21, 2015 through November 13, 2015. The plaintiff also alleges that we provided inadequate disclosure concerning alleged integration problems as a result of the Omega acquisition in the period April 21, 2015 through May 11, 2016. Another securities class action case was also filed in the same court making essentially the same claims on behalf of a class of persons who sold put options in Perrigo shares during the same class period. There is a motion pending to consolidate the two actions.

We along with certain of our current and former executive officers and board members are also defendants in a securities class action suit where the plaintiff allege violations of Israeli law in the District Court of Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

On June 15, 2016, Perrigo filed a motion to stay the case pending the outcome of the securities class action pending in the New Jersey federal court. The plaintiffs did not oppose the motion. The Israeli court granted the motion on the same day, and the action is stayed.

We intend to vigorously defend against these lawsuits, however, we cannot predict how the cases will be resolved. Adverse results in the cases could result in substantial monetary judgments. See Part I. Item 1. Note 14 for more information on the above mentioned lawsuits.

We may not be able to improve operating results in our business segments.

- We have experienced a reduction in pricing expectations during 2016 in comparison to historical patterns in our U.S. businesses, in particular in our Rx segment, due to industry and competitive pressures in the sector. The reduced pricing is attributable to a variety of factors including increased focus from customers to capture supply chain productivity savings, low raw material commodity pricing, competition in specific product categories, the loss of exclusivity on certain products, and consolidation of certain customers in the Rx segment. We have seen year-over-year pricing in the third quarter of 2016 moderate from the levels experienced in the first half of 2016. We expect this pricing environment to continue to impact the Company for the foreseeable future.

- Our expectations for the BCH segment continue to be impacted by market dynamics in key countries such as Belgium, France, Germany and Italy. Factors impacting these countries include softness in certain leading brand categories primarily due to lower sell-through during the current year due to the re-staging launch timing of certain products, changes in timing of certain advertising and promotional campaigns compared to the prior year, and macro-economic factors, including unfavorable foreign currency impacts experienced primarily in the UK related to Brexit. The BCH segment has established a brand prioritization strategy to address these market dynamics, with an objective to balance the cost of advertising and promotion investments with expected contributions from category sales. The segment has further impacted in Belgium by a change in the forecasts with a major wholesaler, as management implements improved supply chain efficiencies in this market.

- Our expectations for 2016 new product sales are consistent with those communicated in our Form 10-Q for the three months ended April 2, 2016, but continue to remain lower than we anticipated as of December 31, 2015. Several new product launches have been delayed due to the regulatory approval process for certain new products in the U.S. and modifications to market share penetration and timing assumptions for new products in our Rx and BCH segments.

There can be no assurance that we will not continue to experience challenges related to our segments, and these challenges could have a material impact on our business, cash flows, and results of operations or result in impairment charges, and the market value of our ordinary shares and/or debt securities may decline.

We have acquired significant intangible assets and goodwill that could become impaired or subject us to losses and may result in an adverse impact on our results of operations.

We have recorded significant intangible assets and goodwill on our balance sheet as a result of previous acquisitions, which could become impaired and lead to material charges in the future. We regularly review our intangible assets and goodwill for impairment. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are subject to impairment review on an annual basis and whenever impairment indicators are present.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we identified indicators of goodwill impairment in our BCH - rest of world ("BCH - ROW") reporting unit, which comprises primarily operations attributable to the Omega acquisition in all geographic regions except for Belgium. The primary impairment indicators included the decline in our 2016 performance expectations and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth forecast. Step one of the goodwill impairment test involved determining the fair value of the reporting unit using a discounted cash flow technique and comparing it to the reporting unit's carrying value. The main assumptions supporting the cash flow projections used to determine the reporting unit's fair value included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the reporting unit distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends, and

advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the reporting unit's growth plans. The BCH-ROW reporting unit did not pass step one of goodwill impairment testing. The change in fair value from previous estimates was due primarily to the changes in the market and performance of certain brands such that the evaluation of brand prioritization and product extensions or launches in new regions are being more focused to maximize the potential of all brands in the segment's portfolio.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test required that we determine the implied fair value of the BCH - ROW reporting unit’s goodwill, which involved determining the value of the reporting unit’s individual assets and liabilities. Due to the complex and time-consuming nature of step two, based on our evaluation and initial estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities and the deficit of the fair value when compared to the related book value, we recorded an estimated impairment charge of $193.6 million for the three months ended April 2, 2016. We finalized the step two fair value calculation during the three months ended July 2, 2016, which resulted in a $30.3 million reduction to the estimated impairment charge recorded during the three months ended April 2, 2016,

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended October 1, 2016, we identified additional indicators of goodwill impairment in both our BCH - ROW and our BCH - Belgium reporting units. With respect to both reporting units, the primary impairment indicators included an additional decline in our 2016 performance expectations for the remainder of the year and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth and margin forecasts due to the factors outlined below. Step one of the goodwill impairment test involved determining the fair value of the reporting units using a discounted cash flow technique and comparing it to the respective reporting units' carrying value. The main assumptions supporting the cash flow projections used to determine each reporting unit’s fair value included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the reporting unit distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends and including supply chain cost improvement plans, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the reporting unit's growth plans. Both the BCH - ROW and the BCH - Belgium reporting units did not pass step one of goodwill impairment testing. As it relates to the BCH - ROW reporting unit, the changes in fair value from previous estimates were due primarily to (1) changes in the market and performance of certain brands due to moderated new product launch assumptions, (2) execution of certain key product strategies falling short of expectations causing a reduction to baseline forecast models in France, Germany and Italy, (3) certain macro-economic factors having continued to impact the business more than expected in France, Russia and Turkey in addition to unfavorable foreign currency impacts experienced primarily in the UK related to Brexit. As it relates to BCH - Belgium reporting unit, the changes in fair value from previous estimates due to change in the forecast as a result of a reduction in volume with a major wholesaler due to factors consistent with those outlined for BCH - ROW.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test required that we determine the implied fair value of both the BCH - ROW and BCH - Belgium reporting units' goodwill, which involved determining the value of each reporting unit’s individual assets and liabilities. Based on our evaluation and initial estimates of the fair values of the assets and liabilities and the deficit of the fair value when compared to the related book value, we recorded an estimated impairment charge of $734.7 million related to the BCH - ROW reporting unit and $69.4 million related to the BCH - Belgium reporting unit for the three months ended October 1, 2016. Both charges were recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment. Due to the complex and time-consuming nature of step two, we expect to finalize the fair value calculation during the fourth quarter of 2016, which could result in an adjustment to the estimated impairment charge. As of October 1, 2016, $1.0 billion and $70.2 million of goodwill remains in the BCH - ROW and BCH - Belgium reporting units, respectively.

While no impairment charges were recorded as a result of the goodwill impairment testing for the transition period of June 28, 2015 to December 31, 2015, our Specialty Sciences reporting unit's fair value exceeded the carrying value by less than 10%. Management evaluated the primary source of cash flow in this segment, the Tysabri® royalty stream, based on a combination of factors including independent external research, information provided from our royalty partner, and internal estimates. Based on this information, management’s assessment of future cash flow from this royalty stream has been reduced primarily due to anticipated new competitors entering the market and unfavorable currency exchange effects. Future performance different from the assumptions utilized in our quantitative analysis may further reduce the fair value of the reporting unit, which may result in the fair value no longer exceeding the carrying value. In February 2016, a competitor's pipeline product, Ocrevus®, received breakthrough therapy designation from the FDA and could potentially be approved in 2016. The product would

compete with Tysabri® and could have a significant negative impact on the royalty we receive from Biogen Idec Inc. ("Biogen") and the performance of the Specialty Sciences segment. We continue to monitor the progress of all potential competing products and assess the reporting unit for potential impairment should impairment indicators arise, as applicable, and at least annually during our fourth quarter impairment testing.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we identified indicators of impairment associated with certain indefinite-lived intangible assets acquired in conjunction with the Omega acquisition. The primary impairment indicators included the decline in our 2016 performance expectations and a reduction in our long-range revenue growth forecast. The assessment utilized the excess earnings method to determine fair value and resulted in an impairment charge of $273.4 million in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value. The change in fair value from previous estimates was due primarily to the changes in the market and performance of the brands such that the evaluation of brand prioritization and product extensions or launches in new regions are being more focused to maximize the potential of all brands in the segment's portfolio. The main assumptions supporting the fair value of these assets and cash flow projections included revenue growth based on product line extensions, product life cycle strategies, and geographical expansion within the markets in which the BCH segment distributes products, gross margins consistent with historical trends, and advertising and promotion investments largely consistent with the segment's growth plans.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended October 1, 2016, we identified additional indicators of impairment associated with certain indefinite-lived and definite-lived intangible brand category assets acquired in conjunction with the Omega acquisition. The primary impairment indicators are discussed above in goodwill. The assessment of the indefinite-lived assets utilized the excess earnings method to determine fair value and resulted in an impairment charge of $575.7 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016. With regards to the definite-lived asset, it was determined that the carrying value of the asset group was not recoverable based on an assessment of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. Given this, the excess earnings method was utilized to determine fair value of the definite-lived asset and resulted in an impairment charge of $290.2 million for the three months ended October 1, 2016. Both charges, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of the intangible assets and their estimated fair value, were recorded in Impairment charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations within our BCH segment. The main assumptions supporting the fair value of these assets and cash flow projections are included in the goodwill discussions above.

The carrying value for certain intangible assets and goodwill equals estimated and implied fair values, respectively, and as a result, any further deterioration in those assets' fair value would lead to a further impairment charge. Future performance different from the assumptions utilized in our quantitative analyses may result in additional changes in the fair value. We will continue to monitor and assess these assets for potential impairment should further impairment indicators arise. We will complete our required annual impairment testing during the fourth quarter of 2016.

In addition, given the additional change in performance expectations for our remaining impaired cough/cold/allergy, anti-parasite, personal care and natural health brands previously recorded as indefinite-lived assets, we reclassified the remaining asset balance of $672.4 million related to these four assets to definite-lived assets with a 20-year useful life and began amortizing the assets as of October 2, 2016.

See Part I. Item 1. Note 3 for more information on the above impairment charges.

We identified a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting; failure to remediate the material weakness could negatively impact our business and the price of our ordinary shares.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the three-month period ended April 2, 2016, we concluded that a material weakness existed in our internal controls over financial reporting, as described under Item 4. "Controls and Procedures." More specifically, we did not design and maintain effective management review controls that operated at a sufficient level of precision to ensure interim income taxes are properly recorded and disclosed in our consolidated financial statements in connection with the recording of an indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment and an estimated goodwill impairment for the three months ended April 2, 2016. In

response to the identified material weakness, and with oversight from our Audit Committee, we are focused on improving our internal controls over financial reporting and remedying the identified material weakness.

To remediate the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described above, with oversight from the Audit Committee, we have:

- Reviewed the processes and controls in place to measure and record income taxes to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the design and operation of those controls;
- Enhanced monitoring activities related to income taxes by adding additional internal controls and checklists; and
- Evaluated and enhanced the level of precision in the management review controls related to income taxes by adding additional levels of review.

We are in the process of testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the control procedures and are assessing the effectiveness of the remediation plan, which we began implementing during the three months ended July 2, 2016 and are continuing to implement. Until the remediation actions are fully implemented and the operational effectiveness of related internal controls is validated through testing, the material weakness described above will continue to exist. We will continue to monitor the effectiveness of these remediation measures and will make any changes and take such other actions that we deem appropriate given the circumstances. We cannot assure you that we will be able to remediate this material weakness on a timely basis or at all. Failure to remediate this material weakness or difficulties encountered during implementation of these remediation efforts could result in material misstatements in or a future restatement of our financial statements, a failure to meet our reporting obligations, or the loss of investor confidence in our reported financial information, any of which could negatively impact our business and the price of our ordinary shares.

Our global operations could be negatively impacted by the economic and political instability caused by the United Kingdom ("UK") vote to leave the European Union ("EU").

The UK held a referendum on June 23, 2016 on its membership in the EU. A majority of UK voters voted to exit the EU (“Brexit”), and negotiations will commence to determine the future terms of the UK’s relationship with the EU, subject to a negotiation period that could last up to two years after the UK government formally initiates the withdraw process, including the terms of trade between the UK and the EU. Brexit has created significant instability and volatility in the global financial markets, has led to significant weakening of the British pound compared to the U.S. dollar and other currencies, and could adversely affect European or worldwide economic or market conditions. Although it is unknown what those terms will be, they may impair the ability of our operations in the EU to transact business in the future in the UK, and similarly the ability of our UK operations to transact business in the future in the EU. Specifically, it is possible that there will be greater restrictions on imports and exports between the UK and EU countries and increased regulatory complexities. These changes may adversely affect our operations and financial results. In addition, Brexit could lead to legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Further, among other things, Brexit could reduce consumer spending in the UK and the EU, which could result in decreased demand for our products. Any of these effects of Brexit, and others we cannot anticipate, could adversely affect our business, business opportunities, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Director Appointments

On November 7, 2016, the Board of Directors appointed each of Geoffrey M. Parker and Theodore R. Samuels as members of the Board, effective November 7, 2016 and January 4, 2017, respectively. Each of Messrs. Parker and Samuels will serve as directors until the Company's 2017 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Mr. Parker will serve on the Board's Audit Committee. In connection with their appointment and service to the Board, Messrs. Parker and Samuels will receive, on a prorated basis, the same director compensation that our non-employee directors are eligible to receive, as previously disclosed in the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on March 17, 2016.

There are no arrangements or understandings between either of Messrs. Parker and Samuels and any other person in connection with their respective appointments to the Board. There are no transactions in which either Messrs. Parker or Samuels, or any member of their immediate family, has an interest that would require disclosure under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K.

Directors Not Standing for Re-election

On November 7, 2016, Michael Jandernoa and Gary Kunkle advised the Board that they will not stand for re-election as directors of the Company at the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders. Messrs. Jandernoa and Kunkle will continue to serve as directors until the Company's 2017 annual meeting of shareholders. Mr. Kunkle has served as a director since 2002 and held the position of Lead Independent Director of the Company between August 2009 and April 2016. In addition, Mr. Kunkle served on the Board's Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. Mr. Jandernoa has served as a director since 1981, and was the Company's Chief Executive Officer from 1988 to 2000 and Chairman of the Board from 1991 to 2003. Each of Messrs. Kunkle and Jandernoa advised the Board that he has determined to retire from the Board after many years of distinguished service and that his decision not to stand for re-election at the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders is not the result of any disagreement with the other Board members or with the Company on any matters involving the Company's operations, policies or practices.

Perrigo Company plc - Part II - Item 6
Exhibits

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Perrigo Company plc (formerly known as Perrigo Company Limited) (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 19, 2013).
3.2	Memorandum and Articles of Association of Perrigo Company plc, as amended (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Transition Report on Form 10-KT filed on February 25, 2016).
10.1	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 3, 2016, by and among the Company, Perrigo Management Company and John T. Hendrickson (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 5, 2016).
10.2	Amendment No. 2, dated September 9, 2016, to the Revolving Credit Agreement by and among Perrigo Finance Unlimited Company, the Company, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto, dated as of December 5, 2014, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of February 26, 2016 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 9, 2016).
10.3	Amendment No. 2, dated September 9, 2016, to the Term Loan Credit Agreement by and among Perrigo Finance Unlimited Company, the Company, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and the other lenders party thereto, dated as of December 5, 2014, as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated as of February 26, 2016 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 9, 2016).
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification by John T. Hendrickson, Chief Executive Officer (filed herewith).
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification by Judy L. Brown, Executive Vice President, Business Operations and Chief Financial Officer (filed herewith).
32	Certification Pursuant to 18 United States Code 1350 and Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (furnished herewith).
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
(Registrant)

Date: November 10, 2016 By: /s/ John T. Hendrickson
John T. Hendrickson
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 10, 2016 By: /s/ Judy L. Brown
Judy L. Brown
Executive Vice President, Business Operations and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)