

PERRIGO Co plc
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2018

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended: March 31, 2018

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
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization) Not Applicable
(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 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 NO

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer smaller reporting company) (Do not check if reporting company)

Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

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

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

As of May 4, 2018, there were 138,462,112 ordinary shares outstanding.

PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
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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,” “predict,” “potential” or the negative of those terms or other comparable terminology.

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 any share repurchases; future impairment charges; the success of management transition; customer acceptance of new products; competition from other industry participants, some of whom have greater marketing resources or larger market shares in certain product categories than we do; pricing pressures from customers and consumers; potential third-party claims and litigation, including litigation relating to our restatement of previously-filed financial information; potential impacts of ongoing or future government investigations and regulatory initiatives; resolution of uncertain tax positions; the impact of U.S. tax reform legislation and healthcare policy; general economic conditions; fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates; the consummation of announced acquisitions or dispositions and the success of such transactions, and our ability to realize the desired benefits thereof; and our ability to execute and achieve the desired benefits of announced cost-reduction efforts and other initiatives. In addition, we may identify new, or be unable to remediate previously identified, material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Furthermore, we may incur additional tax liabilities in respect of 2016 and prior years or be found to have breached certain provisions of Irish company law in connection with our restatement of our previously filed financial statements, which may result in additional expenses and penalties. These and other important factors, including those discussed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and in this report under “Risk Factors” and in any subsequent filings with the United States 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, TRADE NAMES 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.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1

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	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Net sales	\$1,217.0	\$1,194.0
Cost of sales	724.3	729.6
Gross profit	492.7	464.4
Operating expenses		
Distribution	24.7	21.1
Research and development	38.4	39.8
Selling	161.3	155.0
Administration	107.6	105.4
Impairment charges	—	12.2
Restructuring	1.5	38.7
Other operating loss (income)	2.9	(36.3)
Total operating expenses	336.4	335.9
Operating income	156.3	128.5
Change in financial assets	9.6	(17.1)
Interest expense, net	31.4	53.3
Other expense (income), net	4.3	(3.5)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	0.5	—
Income before income taxes	110.5	95.8
Income tax expense	29.7	24.2
Net income	\$80.8	\$71.6
Earnings per share		
Basic	\$0.57	\$0.50
Diluted	\$0.57	\$0.50
Weighted-average shares outstanding		
Basic	140.8	143.4
Diluted	141.4	143.6
Dividends declared per share	\$0.19	\$0.16

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	April 1,
	2018	2017
Net income	\$80.8	\$71.6
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	73.0	65.4
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments, net of tax	(0.6)	1.6
Change in fair value of investment securities, net of tax	—	(11.4)
Change in post-retirement and pension liability, net of tax	(0.2)	(0.1)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	72.2	55.5
Comprehensive income	\$153.0	\$127.1

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1

PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$687.3	\$ 678.7
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6.5 million and \$6.2 million, respectively	1,123.4	1,130.8
Inventories	843.8	806.9
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	246.2	203.2
Total current assets	2,900.7	2,819.6
Property, plant and equipment, net	829.3	833.1
Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets	4,300.8	4,265.7
Other intangible assets, net	3,259.1	3,290.5
Non-current deferred income taxes	19.6	10.4
Other non-current assets	330.1	409.5
Total non-current assets	8,738.9	8,809.2
Total assets	\$11,639.6	\$ 11,628.8
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Accounts payable	\$512.2	\$ 450.2
Payroll and related taxes	113.0	148.8
Accrued customer programs	438.3	419.7
Accrued liabilities	205.3	230.8
Accrued income taxes	65.7	116.1
Current indebtedness	58.0	70.4
Total current liabilities	1,392.5	1,436.0
Long-term debt, less current portion	3,280.6	3,270.8
Non-current deferred income taxes	332.0	321.9
Other non-current liabilities	428.9	429.5
Total non-current liabilities	4,041.5	4,022.2
Total liabilities	5,434.0	5,458.2
Commitments and contingencies - Note 14		
Shareholders' equity		
Controlling interest:		
Preferred shares, \$0.0001 par value per share, 10 shares authorized	—	—
Ordinary shares, €0.001 par value per share, 10,000 shares authorized	7,769.5	7,892.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income	324.3	253.1
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(1,888.4)	(1,975.5)
Total controlling interest	6,205.4	6,170.5
Noncontrolling interest	0.2	0.1
Total shareholders' equity	6,205.6	6,170.6
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$11,639.6	\$ 11,628.8
Supplemental Disclosures of Balance Sheet Information		
Ordinary shares, issued and outstanding	139.7	140.8

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1

PERRIGO COMPANY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Cash Flows From (For) Operating Activities		
Net income	\$80.8	\$71.6
Adjustments to derive cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization	109.5	109.4
Share-based compensation	12.7	6.1
Impairment charges	—	12.2
Change in financial assets	9.6	(17.1)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	0.5	—
Restructuring charges	1.5	38.7
Deferred income taxes	(7.2)	(46.0)
Amortization of debt premium	(2.1)	(6.4)
Other non-cash adjustments, net	12.1	(1.1)
Subtotal	217.4	167.4
Increase (decrease) in cash due to:		
Accounts receivable	2.6	50.1
Inventories	(43.7)	0.5
Accounts payable	57.5	2.5
Payroll and related taxes	(38.9)	(10.1)
Accrued customer programs	17.3	(32.7)
Accrued liabilities	(24.0)	2.3
Accrued income taxes	6.4	41.4
Other, net	(22.2)	(26.9)
Subtotal	(45.0)	27.1
Net cash from operating activities	172.4	194.5
Cash Flows From (For) Investing Activities		
Proceeds from royalty rights	10.0	85.3
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(13.4)	(22.0)
Net proceeds from sale of business and other assets	1.3	25.3
Proceeds from sale of the Tysabri® financial asset	—	2,200.0
Other investing, net	—	(0.8)
Net cash from (for) investing activities	(2.1)	2,287.8
Cash Flows From (For) Financing Activities		
Issuances of long-term debt	431.0	—
Payments on long-term debt	(444.5)	(13.6)
Borrowings (repayments) of revolving credit agreements and other financing, net	(6.2)	0.3
Deferred financing fees	(2.4)	(0.4)
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(108.1)	—
Cash dividends	(26.7)	(23.0)
Other financing, net	(5.7)	(0.5)
Net cash (for) financing activities	(162.6)	(37.2)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	0.9	10.4

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8.6	2,455.5
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	678.7	622.3
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$687.3	\$3,077.8

See accompanying Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Perrigo Company plc - Item 1
Note 1

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 healthcare company, delivering value to our customers and consumers by providing Quality Affordable Healthcare Products®. Founded in 1887 as a packager of home remedies, we have built a unique business model that is best described as the convergence of a fast-moving consumer goods company, a high-quality pharmaceutical manufacturing organization and a world-class supply chain network. We believe we are one of the world's largest manufacturers of over-the-counter ("OTC") healthcare products and suppliers of infant formulas for the store brand market. We are a leading provider of branded OTC products throughout Europe, and also a leading producer of generic pharmaceutical topical products such as creams, lotions, gels, and nasal sprays ("extended topical") prescription drugs. We are headquartered in Ireland, and sell our products primarily in North America and Europe, as well as in other markets, including Australia, Israel and China.

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 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals and other adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been included and include our accounts and the accounts of all majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Recent Accounting Standard Pronouncements

Below are recent Accounting Standard Updates ("ASU") that we are still assessing to determine the effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. We do not believe that any other recently issued accounting standards could have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. As new accounting pronouncements are issued, we will adopt those that are applicable under the circumstances.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1
Note 1

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Standard	Description	Effective Date	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
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. The guidance is required to be adopted using the modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2019	We have begun to prepare a full inventory of our portfolio of leases and once complete, we will begin to assess and quantify the likely impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, we are in the design phase of our lease integration tool.
Derivatives and Hedging	This update was issued to enable entities to better portray the economics of their risk management activities in the financial statements and enhance the transparency and understandability of hedge results. In addition, the amendments simplify the application of hedge accounting in certain situations. Under the new rule, the entity's ability to hedge non-financial and financial risk components is expanded. The guidance eliminates the requirement to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness and also eases certain documentation and assessment requirements. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2019	We are currently evaluating the implications of adoption on our Consolidated Financial Statements.
Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	This guidance permits tax effects stranded in accumulated other comprehensive income as a result of tax reform to be reclassified to retained earnings. This reclassification is optional and will require additional disclosure regarding whether reclassification is elected or not.	January 1, 2019	We are currently evaluating the implications of adoption on our Consolidated Financial Statements.
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	January 1, 2020	We are currently evaluating the new standard for potential impacts on our receivables, and other financial instruments.

Intangibles - Goodwill
and Other Simplifying
the Test for Goodwill

permitted.

The objective of this update is to reduce the cost and complexity of subsequent goodwill accounting by simplifying the impairment test by removing the Step 2 requirement to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation when the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. If a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, an entity would record an impairment charge based on that difference, limited to the amount of goodwill attributed to that reporting unit. The proposal would not change the guidance on completing Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. The proposed guidance would be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted.

January
1, 2020

Upon adoption, this guidance eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment. After adoption, a Step 1 failure will result in an immediate impairment charge based on the carrying value of the reporting unit. There is no immediate adoption impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements as the standard will be adopted prospectively.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1
Note 2

NOTE 2 – REVENUE RECOGNITION

We adopted ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and its related amendments (collectively, "ASC 606"), as required, on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method for all contracts not completed as of the adoption date. The reported results for the periods in 2018 reflect the application of ASC 606 while the results for the comparable reporting periods in 2017 were prepared under the guidance of Revenue Recognition ("ASC 605"). The adoption of ASC 606 represents a change in accounting principle that will more closely align revenue recognition with the transfer of control of our products and will provide enhanced disclosures to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In accordance with ASC 606, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised products. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled to receive in exchange for these products.

Product Revenue

Revenues from product sales are recognized when or as the customer obtains control of our products.

We generally recognize product revenues for our contract performance obligations at a point in time, typically upon shipment or delivery of the product to the customer. For point in time customers for which control transfers on delivery to the customer due to free on board destination terms ("FOB"), an adjustment is recorded to defer revenue recognition over an estimate of days until control transfers at the point of delivery. Where we recognize revenues at a point in time, the transfer of title is the primary indicator that control has transferred. In other limited instances, primarily relating to those contracts that relate to contract manufacturing performed for our customers and certain store branded products, control transfers as the product is manufactured. Control is deemed to transfer over time for these contracts as the product does not have an alternative use and we have a contractual right to payment for performance completed to date. Revenue for contract manufacturing contracts is recognized over the transfer period using an input method that measures progress towards completion of the performance obligation as costs are incurred. For store branded product revenues recognized over time, an output method is used to recognize revenue when production of a unit is completed, because product customization occurs when the product is packaged as a finished good under the store brand label of the customer.

Net product sales include estimates of variable consideration for which accruals and allowances are established. Variable consideration for product sales consists primarily of chargebacks, rebates, sales returns, shelf stock allowances, administrative fees and other incentive programs. Certain of these accruals and allowances are recorded in the balance sheet as current liabilities and others are recorded as a reduction in accounts receivable. Where appropriate, these estimates take into consideration a range of possible outcomes in which relevant factors such as historical experience, current contractual and statutory requirements, specific known market events and trends, industry data and forecasted customer buying and payment patterns are either probability weighted to derive an estimate of expected value or the estimate reflects the single most likely outcome. Overall, these reserves reflect the best estimates of the amount of consideration to which we are entitled based on the terms of the contract. Actual amounts of consideration ultimately received may differ from our estimates. If actual results in the future vary from the estimates, these estimates are adjusted, which would affect revenue and earnings in the period such variances become known.

Other Revenue Policies

We receive payments from our customers based on billing schedules established in each contract. Amounts are recorded as accounts receivable when our right to consideration is unconditional. In most cases, the timing of the

unconditional right to payment aligns with shipment or delivery of the product and the recognition of revenue; however, for those customers where revenue is recognized at a time prior to shipment or delivery due to over-time revenue recognition, a contract asset is recorded and is reclassified to an accounts receivable when it becomes unconditional under the contract upon shipment or delivery to the customer.

We do not assess whether a contract has a significant financing component if the expectation at contract inception is such that the period between payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised products to the customer will be one year or less, which is the case with substantially all customers.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1
Note 2

Taxes collected from customers relating to product sales and remitted to governmental authorities are excluded from revenues.

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in net sales. Conversely, shipping and handling expenses we incur are included in cost of sales.

Disaggregation of Revenue

We generated net sales in the following geographic locations⁽¹⁾ (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
U.S.	\$ 786.4
Europe ⁽²⁾	361.9
All other countries ⁽³⁾	68.7
	\$ 1,217.0

⁽¹⁾ The net sales by geography is derived from the location of the entity that sells to a third party.

⁽²⁾ Includes Ireland net sales of \$5.4 million.

⁽³⁾ Includes net sales generated primarily in Israel, Mexico, Australia, and Canada.

The following is a summary of our net sales by category (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
CHCA	
Cough/Cold/Allergy/Sinus ⁽¹⁾	\$ 141.5
Infant Nutritionals	103.4
Analgesics ⁽¹⁾	93.7
Gastrointestinal ⁽¹⁾	92.2
Smoking Cessation	65.9
Animal Health	26.3
Vitamins, Minerals and Dietary Supplements ⁽¹⁾	3.0
Other CHCA ^{(1),(2)}	75.6
Total CHCA	601.6
CHCI	
Cough, Cold, and Allergy	98.7
Lifestyle	89.7
Personal Care and Derma-Therapeutics	75.6
Natural Health and Vitamins, Minerals and Dietary Supplements	33.2
Anti-Parasite	28.1
Other CHCI ⁽³⁾	76.1
Total CHCI	401.4

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Total RX	214.0
Total net sales	\$ 1,217.0

- (1) Includes net sales from our OTC contract manufacturing business.
- (2) Consists primarily of branded OTC, diagnostic products and other miscellaneous or otherwise uncategorized product lines and markets, none of which is greater than 10% of the segment net sales.
- (3) Consists primarily of liquid licensed products, diagnostic products and other miscellaneous or otherwise uncategorized product lines and markets, none of which is greater than 10% of the segment net sales.

Perrigo Company plc - Item 1
Note 2

While the majority of revenue is recognized at a point in time, certain of our product revenues are recognized on an over time basis. Predominately, over time customer contracts exist in contract manufacturing arrangements which occur in both the Consumer Healthcare Americas ("CHCA") and Consumer Healthcare International ("CHCI") segments. Contract manufacturing revenues were \$69.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

We also recognized a portion of the store brand OTC product revenues in the CHCA segment on an over time basis; however, the timing between over time and point in time revenue recognition for store brand contracts is not significant due to the short time period between the customization of the product and shipment or delivery.

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about contract assets from contracts with customers (in millions):

Balance Sheet Location	January 1, March 31,	
	2018	2018
Short-term contract assets Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 20.5	\$ 26.1

We had no asset impairment charges related to contract assets in the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Impact on financial statements

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations

Net sales and Cost of sales were higher in the three months ended March 31, 2018 as a result of adopting ASC 606 due to net sales from contract manufacturing and certain OTC product sales being recognized on an over time basis as the performance obligation was satisfied, compared to the previous revenue recognition under ASC 605, which would have occurred when the product was shipped or delivered. This has resulted in the recognition of a contract asset.

(in millions, except per share amounts, unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	As reported	Adjustments	Before adoption of ASC 606
Net sales	\$1,217.0	\$ (5.6)	\$1,211.4
Cost of sales	724.3	(3.1)	721.2
Gross profit	492.7	(2.5)	490.2
Operating income	156.3	(2.5)	153.8
Net income	\$80.8	\$ (2.5)	\$78.3
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$0.57	\$ (0.02)	\$0.55
Diluted	\$0.57	\$ (0.02)	\$0.55

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Three Months Ended
March 31, 2018

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(in millions, unaudited)	As reported	Adjustments	Before adoption of ASC 606
Net income	\$80.8	\$ (2.5)	\$ 78.3
Comprehensive income	\$153.0	\$ (2.5)	\$ 150.5

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Note 2

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

(in millions, unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	As reported	Adjustments	Before adoption of ASC 606
Assets			
Inventories	\$843.8	\$ 17.9	\$861.7
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	246.2	(26.1)	220.1
Total current assets	2,900.7	(8.2)	2,892.5
Total assets	\$11,639.6	\$ (8.2)	\$11,631.4
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Other non-current liabilities	\$428.9	\$ (0.3)	\$428.6
Total non-current liabilities	4,041.5	(0.3)	4,041.2
Total liabilities	5,434.0	(0.3)	5,433.7
Shareholders' equity			
Controlling interest:			
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(1,888.4)	(7.9)	(1,896.3)
Total controlling interest	6,205.4	(7.9)	6,197.5
Total shareholders' equity	6,205.6	(7.9)	6,197.7
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$11,639.6	\$ (8.2)	\$11,631.4

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(in millions, unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	As reported	Adjustments	Before adoption of ASC 606
Cash Flows From (For) Operating Activities			
Net income	\$80.8	\$ (2.5)	\$ 78.3
Increase (decrease) in cash due to:			
Inventories	(43.7)	(3.1)	(46.8)
Other, net	(22.2)	5.6	(16.6)
Subtotal	(45.0)	2.5	(42.5)
Net cash from operating activities	\$172.4	\$ —	\$ 172.4

NOTE 3 – DIVESTITURES

Prior Year Divestitures

On January 3, 2017, we sold certain Abbreviated New Drug Applications ("ANDAs") for \$15.0 million to a third party, which was recorded as a gain in Other operating loss (income) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations in our Prescription Pharmaceuticals ("RX") segment.

On February 1, 2017, we completed the sale of the animal health pet treats plant fixed assets within our CHCA segment, which were previously classified as held-for sale. We received \$7.7 million in proceeds, which resulted in an

immaterial loss.

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Note 4

NOTE 4 – 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, 2017	Currency translation adjustments	March 31, 2018
CHCA	\$ 1,847.4	\$ 1.7	\$ 1,849.1
CHCI	1,205.7	32.7	1,238.4
RX	1,122.3	(0.3)	1,122.0
Total goodwill	\$ 4,175.4	\$ 34.1	\$ 4,209.5

Intangible Assets

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

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Gross	Accumulated Amortization
Definite-lived intangibles:				
Distribution and license agreements and supply agreements	\$312.3	\$ 180.2	\$311.2	\$ 169.8
Developed product technology, formulations, and product rights	1,362.8	629.5	1,358.4	598.7
Customer relationships and distribution networks	1,675.0	500.8	1,642.0	460.6
Trademarks, trade names, and brands	1,367.5	149.9	1,335.4	129.5
Non-compete agreements	14.8	12.9	14.7	12.6
Total definite-lived intangibles	\$4,732.4	\$ 1,473.3	\$4,661.7	\$ 1,371.2
Indefinite-lived intangibles:				
Trademarks, trade names, and brands	\$52.8	\$ —	\$52.1	\$ —
In-process research and development	38.5	—	38.2	—
Total indefinite-lived intangibles	91.3	—	90.3	—
Total other intangible assets	\$4,823.7	\$ 1,473.3	\$4,752.0	\$ 1,371.2

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

We recorded amortization expense of \$87.2 million and \$85.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017, respectively.

We recorded an impairment charge of \$12.2 million on certain In Process Research and Development ("IPR&D") assets during the three months ended April 1, 2017 due to changes in the projected development and regulatory timelines for various projects. We also recorded a decrease in the contingent consideration liability associated with certain IPR&D assets in Other operating loss (income) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (refer to [Note 7](#)).

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FACTORING

We have 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 per invoice is charged on the gross amount of accounts receivables assigned to the Factors, and interest is calculated at the applicable EUR

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Note 4

LIBOR rate plus a spread. The total amount factored on a non-recourse basis and excluded from accounts receivable was \$22.5 million and \$27.5 million at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

NOTE 6 – INVENTORIES

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

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Finished goods	\$ 467.4	\$ 454.3
Work in process	161.1	152.8
Raw materials	215.3	199.8
Total inventories	\$ 843.8	\$ 806.9

NOTE 7 – 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 March 31, 2018 December 31, 2017	
Measured at fair value on a recurring basis:			
Assets:			
Investment securities	Level 1	\$ 13.8	\$ 17.0
Foreign currency forward contracts	Level 2	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.3
Funds associated with Israeli severance liability	Level 2	15.0	16.3
Total level 2 assets		\$ 20.0	\$ 22.6
Royalty Pharma contingent milestone payments	Level 3	\$ 124.9	\$ 134.5
Liabilities:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Level 2	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.8
Contingent consideration	Level 3	\$ 18.1	\$ 22.0

Measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis:

Assets:

Definite-lived intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	Level 3	\$—	\$ 11.5
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(1) As of December 31, 2017, definite-lived intangible assets with a carrying amount of \$31.2 million were written down to a fair value of \$11.5 million.

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Note 7

There were no transfers among Level 1, 2, and 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 or the year ended December 31, 2017. Our policy regarding the recording of transfers between levels is to record any such transfers at the end of the reporting period (refer to [Note 8](#) for information on our investment securities and [Note 9](#) for a discussion of derivatives).

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is determined using a market approach, which utilizes values for comparable derivative instruments.

Funds Associated with Israel Severance Liability

Israeli labor laws and agreements require us to pay benefits to employees dismissed or retiring under certain circumstances. Severance pay is calculated on the basis of the most recent employee salary levels and the length of employee service. Our Israeli subsidiaries also provide retirement bonuses to certain managerial employees. We make regular deposits to retirement funds and purchase insurance policies to partially fund these liabilities. The funds are determined using prices for recently traded financial instruments with similar underlying terms, as well as directly or indirectly observable inputs, such as interest rates and yield curves, that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Financial Assets

On March 27, 2017, we announced the completed divestment of our Tysabri[®] financial asset to Royalty Pharma for up to \$2.85 billion, consisting of \$2.2 billion in cash and \$250.0 million and \$400.0 million in milestone payments if the royalties on global net sales of Tysabri[®] that are received by Royalty Pharma meet specific thresholds in 2018 and 2020, respectively. As a result of this transaction, we transferred the entire financial asset to Royalty Pharma and recorded a \$17.1 million gain during the three months ended April 1, 2017. We elected to account for the contingent milestone payments using the fair value option method, and these were recorded at an estimated fair value of \$184.5 million as of April 1, 2017. We chose the fair value option as we believe it will help investors understand the potential future cash flows we may receive associated with the two contingent milestones.

Royalty Pharma Contingent Milestone Payments

We valued our contingent milestone payments from Royalty Pharma using a modified Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model ("BSOPM"). Key inputs in the BSOPM are the estimated volatility and rate of return of royalties on global net sales of Tysabri[®] that are received by Royalty Pharma until the contingent milestones are resolved. Volatility and the estimated fair value of the milestones have a positive relationship such that higher volatility translates to a higher estimated fair value of the contingent milestone payments. In the valuation of contingent milestone payments performed, we assumed volatility of 30.0% and a rate of return of 8.08% as of March 31, 2018. We assess volatility and rate of return inputs quarterly by analyzing certain market volatility benchmarks and the risk associated with Royalty Pharma achieving the underlying projected royalties. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the fair value of the Royalty Pharma contingent milestone payments decreased \$9.6 million. The decrease was primarily attributed to projected global net sales of Tysabri[®] continuing to fall below the threshold required for payment of the \$250.0 million milestone payment for 2018. Global net sales of Tysabri[®] are being impacted by competition, namely the launch of Ocrevus[®] in the U.S. and European markets in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Payment of the contingent milestone payments is dependent on actual global net sales of Tysabri[®] in 2018 and 2020. Of the \$124.9 million of estimated fair value contingent milestone payments as of March 31, 2018, \$68.2 million and

\$56.7 million relates to the 2018 and 2020 contingent milestone payments, respectively. If Tysabri® global net sales do not meet the prescribed threshold in 2018, we will write off the \$68.2 million asset as an expense to Change in financial assets on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. If the prescribed threshold is exceeded, we will write up the asset to \$250.0 million and recognize income of \$181.8 million in Change in financial assets on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. If Tysabri® global net sales do not meet the prescribed threshold in 2020, we will write off the \$56.7 million asset as an expense to Change in financial assets on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. If the prescribed threshold is exceeded,

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Note 7

we will write up the asset to \$400.0 million and recognize income of \$343.8 million in Change in financial assets on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Global Tysabri® net sales need to exceed \$1.85 billion and \$1.95 billion in 2018 and 2020, respectively, in order for Royalty Pharma to receive the level of royalties needed to trigger the milestone payments owed to us.

The table below presents a reconciliation for the Royalty Pharma contingent milestone payments measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (in millions). Change in fair value in the table was recorded in Change in financial assets on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
Royalty Pharma Contingent Milestone Payments	
Beginning balance	\$ 134.5
Change in fair value	(9.6)
Ending balance	\$ 124.9

Contingent Consideration

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. We reduced a contingent consideration liability associated with certain IPR&D assets (refer to [Note 4](#)) and recorded a corresponding gain of \$16.5 million during the three months ended April 1, 2017, this gain was partially offset by net realized losses of \$2.1 million. The liability decrease relates to a reduction of the probability of achievement assumptions and anticipated cash flows.

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 Other expense (income), net on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Contingent Consideration		
Beginning balance	\$22.0	\$ 69.9
Net realized (gains) losses	0.4	(14.4)
Currency translation adjustments	0.1	(0.1)
Settlements	(4.4)	(3.4)
Ending balance	\$18.1	\$ 52.0

Non-recurring Fair Value Measurements

The non-recurring fair values represent only those assets whose carrying values were adjusted to fair value during the reporting period.

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Note 7

Definite-Lived Intangible Assets

When assessing our definite-lived assets for impairment, we utilize either a multi-period excess earnings method ("MPEEM") or a relief from royalty method to determine the fair value of the asset and use the forecasts that are consistent with those used in the reporting unit analysis. Below is a summary of the various metrics used in our valuations:

	Year Ended
	December 31, 2017
	Lumara Branded Intangible
5-year average growth rate	(4.1)%
Discount rate	13.5%
Valuation method	MPEEM

Fixed Rate Long-term Debt

Our fixed rate long-term debt consisted of public bonds, a private placement note, and a retail bond as follows:

	Fair Value Hierarchy	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
(in billions)			
Public Bonds	Level 1		
Carrying Value (excluding discount)		\$ 2.6	\$ 2.6
Fair value		\$ 2.6	\$ 2.7
(in millions)			
Retail bond and private placement note	Level 2		
Carrying value (excluding premium)		\$ 314.3	\$ 306.0
Fair value		\$ 348.0	\$ 342.1

The fair values of our public bonds for all periods were based on quoted market prices. The fair values of our retail bond and private placement note for all periods were based on interest rates offered for borrowings of a similar nature and remaining maturities.

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 8

NOTE 8 – INVESTMENTS

The following table summarizes our equity security measurement category, balance sheet location, and balances (in millions):

Measurement Category	Balance Sheet Location	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 ⁽²⁾
Fair value method	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 13.8	\$ 17.0
Fair value method ⁽¹⁾	Other non-current assets	\$ 5.1	\$ 6.3
Equity method	Other non-current assets	\$ 4.7	\$ 4.9

⁽¹⁾ The March 31, 2018 equity securities are measured at fair value using the Net Asset Value practical expedient.

⁽²⁾ The December 31, 2017 balances presented reflect historical recognition and measurement investment categories existing prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-01, which include available for sale and cost method securities.

The following table summarizes our equity security expense (income) recognized in earnings (in millions):

Measurement Category	Income Statement Location	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Fair value method	Other expense (income), net	\$4.4	\$—
Equity method	Other expense (income), net	\$0.2	\$(0.1)

On January 1, 2018, as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-01, we made a \$1.4 million cumulative-effect adjustment to Retained earnings (accumulated deficit) that consisted of net unrealized losses on previously classified available for sale securities from Other comprehensive income ("OCI").

NOTE 9 – 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.

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 March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. 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.

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Note 9

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

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, net.

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 18 months. The total notional amount for these contracts was \$583.3 million and \$592.3 million as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

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
			March 31, 2018 / December 31, 2017
Designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current assets	\$3.4	\$ 4.1
Non-designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other current assets	\$1.6	\$ 2.2
		Liability Derivatives	
		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
			March 31, 2018 / December 31, 2017
Designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	\$2.2	\$ 1.4
Non-designated derivatives:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	\$1.6	\$ 2.4

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	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Designated Cash Flow Hedges			
Foreign currency forward contracts		\$(0.2)	\$ 2.5

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

Designated Cash Flow Hedges	Income Statement Location	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Earnings (Effective Portion) Three Months Ended	
		March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Interest rate swap agreements	Interest expense, net	\$(0.4)	\$(0.6)
Foreign currency forward contracts	Net sales	(0.1)	0.2
	Cost of sales	2.3	0.7
	Interest expense, net	(1.0)	(0.6)
	Other expense (income), net	(0.4)	(0.5)
Total		\$0.4	\$(0.8)

The net of tax amount expected to be reclassified out of AOCI into earnings during the next 12 months is a \$1.8 million loss.

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

Designated Cash Flow Hedges	Income Statement Location	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Earnings (Ineffective Portion) Three Months Ended	
		March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other expense (income), net	\$ —	\$ 0.9

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

Amount of
Gain/(Loss)
Recognized
against
Earnings

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Non-Designated Derivatives	Income Statement Location	Three Months Ended	
		March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other expense (income), net	\$3.5	\$(8.9)
	Interest expense, net	(0.9)	(0.4)
Total		\$2.6	\$(9.3)

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Note 10

NOTE 10 – INDEBTEDNESS

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

	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Term loans		
2018 Term loan due March 8, 2020 ⁽¹⁾	\$417.9	\$ —
2014 Term loan due December 5, 2019 ⁽¹⁾	—	420.0
Total term loans	417.9	420.0
Notes and Bonds		
Coupon Due		
5.000% March 23, 2019 ⁽¹⁾	147.9	144.0
3.500% March 15, 2021	280.4	280.4
3.500% December 15, 2021	309.6	309.6
5.105% July 19, 2023 ⁽¹⁾	166.4	162.0
4.000% November 15, 2023	215.6	215.6
3.900% December 15, 2024	700.0	700.0
4.375% March 15, 2026	700.0	700.0
5.300% November 15, 2043	90.5	90.5
4.900% December 15, 2044	303.9	303.9
Total notes and bonds	2,914.3	2,906.0
Other financing	5.3	11.7
Unamortized premium (discount), net	20.1	21.4
Deferred financing fees	(19.0)	(17.9)
Total borrowings outstanding	3,338.6	3,341.2
Current indebtedness	(58.0)	(70.4)
Total long-term debt less current portion	\$3,280.6	\$ 3,270.8

⁽¹⁾ Debt denominated in euros subject to fluctuations in the euro-to-U.S. dollar exchange rate.

We are in compliance with all covenants under our debt agreements as of March 31, 2018.

Revolving Credit Agreements

On December 5, 2014, Perrigo Finance entered into a \$600.0 million revolving credit agreement, which increased to \$1.0 billion on March 30, 2015 (the "2014 Revolver"). On March 8, 2018, we terminated the 2014 Revolver and entered into a \$1.0 billion revolving credit agreement maturing on March 8, 2023 (the "2018 Revolver"). There were no borrowings outstanding under the 2018 Revolver or 2014 Revolver as of March 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017, respectively.

Term Loans

On December 5, 2014, Perrigo Finance entered into a term loan agreement consisting of a €500.0 million (\$614.3 million) tranche, maturing December 5, 2019. On March 8, 2018, we refinanced the €350.0 million outstanding under the term loan with the proceeds of a new €350.0 million (\$431.0 million) term loan, maturing March 8, 2020. In addition, as a result of the refinancing during the three months ended March 31, 2018, we recorded a loss of \$0.5 million, consisting of the write-off of deferred financing fees in Loss on extinguishment of debt.

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Note 10

Other Financing

Overdraft Facilities

We have overdraft facilities available that we use to support our cash management operations. We report any balances outstanding in the above table under "Other financing". The balance outstanding under the overdraft facilities was \$1.2 million and \$6.9 million at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

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	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Numerator:		
Net income	\$80.8	\$ 71.6
Denominator:		
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS	140.8	143.4
Dilutive effect of share-based awards	0.6	0.2
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS	141.4	143.6
Anti-dilutive share-based awards excluded from computation of diluted EPS	0.7	1.0

Shareholders' Equity

Shares

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

Three Months Ended	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
	53,000	14,400

Share Repurchases

In October 2015, the Board of Directors approved a three-year share repurchase plan of up to \$2.0 billion. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we repurchased 1.3 million ordinary shares at an average repurchase price of \$81.92 per share, for a total of \$108.1 million. We did not repurchase any shares under the share repurchase plan during the three months ended April 1, 2017.

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Note 13

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, 2017	\$ 260.6	\$ (9.8)	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.3	\$253.1
ASU 2016-01 adoption impact	—	—	(1.0)	—	(1.0)
Balance at December 31, 2017 after adoption impact	\$ 260.6	\$ (9.8)	\$ —	\$ 1.3	\$252.1
OCI before reclassifications	73.0	(0.1)	—	(0.2)	72.7
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	(0.5)	—	—	(0.5)
Other comprehensive income	\$ 73.0	\$ (0.6)	\$ —	\$ (0.2)	\$72.2
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 333.6	\$ (10.4)	\$ —	\$ 1.1	\$324.3

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rates were as follows:

Three Months Ended	
March 31, 2018	26.9 %
April 1, 2017	25.3 %

The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2018 increased in comparison to the prior year period due primarily to additional valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets partially offset by discrete tax benefits.

Our tax rate is subject to adjustment over the balance of the fiscal year due to, among other things: 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; and expiration of or the inability to renew tax rulings or tax holiday incentives.

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 United States, Israel, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom.

On August 15, 2017, we filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan to recover \$163.6 million of Federal income tax, penalties, and interest assessed and collected by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), plus statutory interest thereon from the dates of payment, for the fiscal years ended June 27, 2009, June 26, 2010, June 25, 2011, and June 30, 2012 (the “2009 tax year,” “2010 tax year,” “2011 tax year,” and “2012 tax year,” respectively). The IRS audits of those years culminated in the issuances of two statutory notices of deficiency: (1) on August 27, 2014 for the 2009 and 2010 tax years and (2) on April 20, 2017 for the 2011 and 2012 tax years. The statutory notices of deficiency both included un-agreed income adjustments related principally to transfer pricing

adjustments regarding the purchase, distribution, and sale of store-brand OTC pharmaceutical products in the United States. In addition, the statutory notice of deficiency for the 2011 and 2012 tax years included the capitalization of certain expenses that were deducted when paid or incurred in defending against certain patent infringement lawsuits. We fully paid the assessed amounts of tax, interest, and penalties set forth in the statutory notices and filed timely claims for refund on June 11, 2015 and June 7, 2017 for the 2009-2010 tax years and 2011-2012 tax years, respectively. Our claims for refund were disallowed by certified letters dated August 18, 2015 and July 11, 2017, for the 2009-2010 tax years and 2011-2012 tax years, respectively. The

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complaint was timely, based upon the refund claim denials, and seeks refunds of tax, interest, and penalties of \$37.2 million for the 2009 tax year, \$61.5 million for the 2010 tax year, \$40.2 million for the 2011 tax year, and \$24.7 million for the 2012 tax year. The amounts sought in the complaint for the 2009 and 2010 tax years were recorded as deferred charges in Other non-current assets on our balance sheet during the three months ended March 28, 2015, and the amounts sought in the complaint for the 2011 and 2012 tax years were recorded as deferred charges in Other non-current assets on our balance sheet during the three months ended July 1, 2017.

On December 22, 2016, we received a notice of proposed adjustment for the IRS audit of Athena Neurosciences, Inc. ("Athena"), a subsidiary of Elan acquired in 1996, for the years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013. Perrigo acquired Elan in December 2013. This proposed adjustment relates to the deductibility of litigation costs. We disagree with the IRS's position asserted in the notice of proposed adjustment and intend to contest it.

On July 11, 2017, we received a draft notice of proposed adjustment associated with transfer pricing positions for the IRS audit of Athena for the years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013. Athena was the originator of the patents associated with Tysabri® prior to the acquisition of Athena by Elan in 1996. In response to the draft notice of proposed adjustment, we provided the IRS with substantial additional documentation supporting our position. The amount of adjustments that may be asserted by the IRS in the final notice of proposed adjustment cannot be quantified at this time; however, based on the draft notice received, the amount to be assessed may be material. We disagree with the IRS's position as asserted in the draft notice of proposed adjustment and intend to contest it.

We have ongoing audits in multiple other jurisdictions the resolution of which remains uncertain. These jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, the U.S., Israel, Ireland and other jurisdictions in Europe. In addition to the matters discussed above, the IRS is currently auditing our fiscal years ended June 29, 2013, June 28, 2014, and June 27, 2015 (which covers the period of the Elan transaction). The Israel Tax Authority is currently auditing our fiscal years ended June 29, 2013 and June 28, 2014. The Ireland Tax Authority is currently auditing our years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

Tax Law Changes

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("U.S. Tax Act"). The U.S. Tax Act includes a number of significant changes to existing U.S. tax laws that impact us. These changes include a corporate income tax rate reduction from 35% to 21% and the elimination or reduction of certain U.S. deductions and credits including limitations on the U.S. deductibility of interest expense and executive compensation. The U.S. Tax Act also transitions the U.S. taxation of international earnings from a worldwide system to a modified territorial system. These changes are effective beginning in 2018. The U.S. Tax Act also includes a one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on accumulated U.S. owned foreign corporations' previously untaxed foreign earnings ("Transition Toll Tax"). The Transition Toll Tax may be paid over an eight-year period, starting in 2018, and will not accrue interest.

On December 22, 2017, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118") was issued to address the application of the U.S. GAAP ASC 740 income tax accounting for tax law changes enacted during 2017, in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the U.S. Tax Act. In accordance with SAB 118, for the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$2.4 million in connection with the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities and also recorded a \$17.5 million increase of current tax expense in connection with the Transition Toll Tax on cumulative U.S. owned foreign earnings of \$1.2 billion. The

tax impacts represent provisional amounts and are a reasonable estimate. The IRS issued additional guidance related to the U.S. Tax Act during the quarter ended March 31, 2018, which resulted in no changes to the provisional estimates recorded at December 31, 2017. Further work is necessary to perform additional analysis of historical foreign earnings and U.S. cumulative temporary differences, as well as potential correlative adjustments. Any subsequent adjustment to these amounts will be recorded to current tax expense when the analysis is complete in 2018.

The U.S. Tax Act subjects a U.S. shareholder to tax on global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") earned by certain foreign subsidiaries. The FASB Staff Q&A, Topic 740, No. 5, Accounting for Global Intangible Low-Taxed

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Income states that an entity can make an accounting policy election to either recognize deferred taxes for temporary basis differences expected to reverse as GILTI in future years or provide for the tax expense related to GILTI in the year the tax is incurred. Given the complexity of the GILTI provisions, we are still evaluating the effects of the GILTI provisions and have not yet determined our accounting policy. At March 31, 2018, we made a reasonable estimate of the tax effect of a GILTI inclusion for 2018, which is not material for the quarter. We also estimate that we will not be subject to the base erosion anti-avoidance tax in 2018 and will not record tax benefits for deductions related to foreign-derived intangible income.

On December 22, 2017, the Belgian Parliament approved Belgian tax reform legislation (“Belgium Tax Act”), which was signed by the Belgian King and enacted on December 25, 2017. The Belgium Tax Act provides for a reduction to the corporate income tax rate from 34% to 30%, for 2018 and 2019, as well as a reduced corporate income tax rate of 25% for 2020 and beyond. The Belgium Tax Act also increased the participation exemption on dividend distributions to Belgium entities from 95% to 100%. The Belgium Tax Act also introduces Belgium tax consolidation and other anti-tax avoidance directives. For the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded additional income tax expense of \$24.1 million for the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and additional income tax benefit of \$33.2 million for the remeasurement of certain deferred tax liabilities as a result of the Belgium Tax Act.

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 estimated as of March 31, 2018, we have not recorded a loss reserve. If certain of these matters are determined against us, 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.

Antitrust Violations

We were named as a counterclaim co-defendant in the lawsuit Fera Pharmaceuticals, LLC v. Akorn, Inc., et al. in the Southern District of New York, in which Akorn, Inc. (“Akorn”) alleged tortious interference and antitrust violations against us and Fera Pharmaceuticals, LLC (“Fera”). Trial was set for February 2018 in the Southern District of New York. This litigation arose out of our acquisition of bacitracin ophthalmic ointment from Fera in 2013. Akorn asserted claims under Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act alleging that we and Fera conspired to monopolize, attempted to monopolize, and did unlawfully monopolize the market for sterile bacitracin ophthalmic ointment in the United States through the use of an exclusive agreement with a supplier of sterile bacitracin active pharmaceutical ingredient. The parties have executed a written settlement of all claims and the case has been dismissed.

Price-Fixing Lawsuits

We have been named as a co-defendant with other manufacturers in a number of class actions alleging that we and other manufacturers of the same product engaged in anti-competitive behavior to fix or raise the prices of certain drugs starting, in some instances, as early as June 2013. The products in question are Clobetasol, Desonide, and

Econazole. These complaints, along with complaints filed against other companies alleging price fixing with respect to more than two dozen other drugs, have been consolidated for pretrial proceedings as part of a case captioned In re Generic Pharmaceuticals Pricing Antitrust Litigation, MDL No. 2724 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Pursuant to the court's schedule staging various cases in phases, we have moved to dismiss the complaints relating to Clobetasol and Econazole. We have also recently been named a defendant along with 31 other manufacturers in a complaint filed by three supermarket chains alleging that defendants conspired to fix prices of all generic pharmaceutical products starting in 2013. A schedule for responses

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to this complaint will be determined after decisions are rendered on the pending motions to dismiss the class cases. At this stage, we cannot reasonably predict the outcome of the liability, if any, associated with these claims.

Securities Litigation

In the United States

On May 18, 2016, a shareholder filed a securities case against us and our former CEO, Joseph Papa, in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey (Roofers' Pension Fund v. Papa, et al.). The plaintiff purported to represent a class of shareholders for the period from April 21, 2015 through May 11, 2016, inclusive. The original complaint alleged 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 concerned the actions taken by us and the former executive to defend against the unsolicited takeover bid by Mylan in the period from April 21, 2015 through November 13, 2015. The plaintiff also alleged that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure concerning alleged integration problems related to the Omega acquisition in the period from April 21, 2015 through May 11, 2016. On July 19, 2016, a different shareholder filed a securities class action against us and our former CEO, Joseph Papa, also in the District of New Jersey (Wilson v. Papa, et al.). The plaintiff purported to represent a class of persons who sold put options on our shares between April 21, 2015 and May 11, 2016. In general, the allegations and the claims were the same as those made in the original complaint filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above. On December 8, 2016, the court consolidated Roofers' Pension Fund case and the Wilson case under the Roofers' Pension Fund case number. In February 2017, the court selected the lead plaintiffs for the consolidated case and the lead counsel to the putative class. In March 2017, the court entered a scheduling order.

On June 21, 2017, the court-appointed lead plaintiffs filed an amended complaint that superseded the original complaints in the Roofers' Pension Fund case and the Wilson case. The lead plaintiffs seek to represent a class of shareholders for the period April 21, 2015 through May 3, 2017, and the amended complaint identifies three subclasses - shareholders who purchased shares during the period on the U.S. exchanges; shareholders who purchased shares during the period on the Tel Aviv exchange; and shareholders who owned shares on the final day of the Mylan tender offer November 13, 2015. The amended complaint names as defendants us and 11 current or former directors and officers of Perrigo (Meses. Judy Brown, Laurie Brlas, Jacquelyn Fouse, Ellen Hoffing, and Messrs. Joe Papa, Marc Coucke, Gary Cohen, Michael Jandernoa, Gerald Kunkle, Herman Morris, and Donal O'Connor). The amended complaint alleges violations of Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5) and 14(e) against all defendants and 20(a) control person liability against the 11 individuals. In general, the allegations concern the actions taken by us and the former executives to defend against the unsolicited takeover bid by Mylan in the period from April 21, 2015 through November 13, 2015 and the allegedly inadequate disclosure throughout the entire class period related to purported integration problems related to the Omega acquisition, alleges incorrect reporting of organic growth at the Company and at Omega, alleges price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and alleges improper accounting for the Tysabri[®] royalty stream. The amended complaint does not include an estimate of damages. In August 2017, the defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. The plaintiffs filed their opposition in October 2017. The defendants filed replies in support of the motions to dismiss in November 2017. The court has not indicated whether there will be oral argument of the motions or whether the court will decide the motions on the papers. We intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously.

On November 1, 2017, Carmignac Gestion, S.A., filed a securities lawsuit against us and three individuals (former Chairman and CEO Joseph Papa, former CFO Judy Brown, and former Executive Vice President and Board member Marc Coucke). This lawsuit is not a securities class action. The case is styled Carmignac Gestion, S.A. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint asserts

claims under Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5), 14(e), and 18 against all defendants as well as 20(a) control person liability against the individual defendants. In general, the plaintiff's allegations focus on events during the period from April 2015 through April 2016. Plaintiff contends that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure throughout the period concerning the valuation and integration of Omega, the financial guidance provided by us during that period, our reporting about the generic prescription pharmaceutical business and its prospects, and the activities surrounding the efforts to defeat the Mylan tender offer during 2015. Many of the allegations in this case overlap with the allegations of the June 2017 amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above. The plaintiff does not provide an estimate of damages. We intend to defend

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the lawsuit vigorously. The parties jointly requested that the court stay this case pending the outcome of a ruling on the motions to dismiss filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case (discussed above), and the court granted the stay motion.

On January 16, 2018, Manning & Napier Advisors, LLC filed a securities lawsuit against us and three individuals (former Chairman and CEO Joseph Papa, former CFO Judy Brown, and former Executive Vice President and Board member Marc Coucke). This lawsuit is not a securities class action. The case is styled Manning & Napier Advisors, LLC v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint asserts claims under Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5) and 18 against all defendants as well as 20(a) control person liability against the individual defendants. In general, the plaintiff's allegations focus on events during the period from April 2015 through May 2017. Plaintiff contends that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure at various times during the period concerning valuation and integration of Omega, the financial guidance provided by us during that period, alleged price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and alleged improper accounting for the Tysabri® financial asset. Many of the allegations in this case overlap with the allegations of the June 2017 amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above. The plaintiff does not provide an estimate of damages. We intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously. The parties jointly requested that the court stay this case pending the outcome of a ruling on the motion to dismiss filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case (discussed above), and the court granted the stay motion.

On January 26, 2018, two different plaintiff groups (the Mason Capital group and the Pentwater group) each filed a lawsuit against us and the same individuals who are defendants in the amended complaint in the securities class action case described above (Roofers' Pension Fund case). The same law firm represents these two plaintiff groups, and the two complaints are substantially similar. These two cases are not securities class actions. One case is styled Mason Capital L.P., et al. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. The other case is styled Pentwater Equity Opportunities Master Fund Ltd., et al. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and also was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Both cases are assigned to the same federal judge that is hearing the class action case and the other individual cases described above (Carmignac and Manning & Napier). Each complaint asserts claims under Securities Exchange Act sections 14(e) (related to tender offer disclosures) against all defendants as well as 20(a) control person liability against the individual defendants. In general, the plaintiff's allegations describe events during the period from April 2015 through May 2017. Plaintiff contends that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure during the tender offer period in 2015 and point to disclosures at various times during the period concerning valuation and integration of Omega, the financial guidance provided by us during that period, alleged price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and alleged improper accounting for the Tysabri® financial asset. Many of the factual allegations in these two cases overlap with the allegations of the June 2017 amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above and the allegations in the Carmignac case described above. The plaintiff does not provide an estimate of damages. The parties to each case jointly requested that the court stay each case pending the outcome of a ruling on the motions to dismiss filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case (discussed above). The court granted the stay motion in each case. We intend to defend both lawsuits vigorously.

On February 13, 2018, a group of plaintiff investors affiliated with Harel Insurance Investments & Financial Services, Ltd. filed a lawsuit against us and the same individuals who are defendants in the amended complaint in the securities class action case described above (Roofers' Pension Fund case). This lawsuit is not a securities class action. The new complaint is substantially similar to the amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case. The relevant period in the new complaint stretches from February 2014 to May 2, 2017. The complaint adds as defendants two individuals who served on our Board prior to 2016. The case is styled Harel Insurance Company, Ltd., et al. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and is assigned to the same federal

judge that is hearing the class action cases and the four other individual cases described above (Carmignac, Manning & Napier, Mason Capital, and Pentwater). The Harel Insurance Company complaint asserts claims under Securities Exchange Act section 10(b) (and related SEC Rule 10b-5) and section 14(e) (related to tender offer disclosures) against all defendants as well as 20(a) control person liability against the individual defendants. The complaint also asserts claims based on Israeli securities laws. In general, the plaintiffs' allegations describe events during the period from February 2014 through May 2017. Plaintiffs contend that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure during the tender offer events in 2015 and point to disclosures at various times during the period concerning valuation and integration of Omega, the financial guidance provided by us during that period, alleged price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and

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alleged improper accounting for the Tysabri® financial asset from February 2014 until the withdrawal of past financial statements in April 2017. Many of the factual allegations in this case overlap with the allegations of the June 2017 amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above and the allegations in the four opt out cases also described above. The plaintiffs do not provide an estimate of damages. We intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously. The parties jointly requested that the court stay this case pending the outcome of a ruling on the motions to dismiss filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case (discussed above), which was granted by the court.

On February 16, 2018, First Manhattan Company filed a securities lawsuit against us and three individuals (former Chairman and CEO Joseph Papa, former CFO Judy Brown, and former Executive Vice President and Board member Marc Coucke). This lawsuit is not a securities class action. The case is styled First Manhattan Co. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. The case was assigned to the same judge hearing the class action case and the five other opt out cases. The complaint asserts claims under Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5), 14(e), and 18 against all defendants as well as 20(a) control person liability against the individual defendants. In general, the plaintiff's allegations focus on events during the period from April 2015 through May 2017. Plaintiff contends that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure at various times during the period concerning valuation and integration of Omega, the financial guidance provided by us during that period, alleged price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and alleged improper accounting for the Tysabri® financial asset. This lawsuit was filed by the same law firm that filed the Manning & Napier Advisors case and the Carmignac case described above and generally makes the same factual assertions as in the Manning & Napier Advisors case. Many of the allegations in this case overlap with the allegations of the June 2017 amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above. The plaintiff does not provide an estimate of damages. On April 20, 2018, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint that did not materially change the factual allegations of the original complaint. We intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously. The parties jointly requested that the court stay this case pending the outcome of a ruling on the motions to dismiss filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case (discussed above). The court granted the stay motion.

On April 20, 2018, a group of plaintiff investors affiliated with TIAA-CREF filed a lawsuit against us and the same individuals who are the defendants in the Harel Insurance case complaint. This lawsuit is not a securities class action. The law firm representing the plaintiffs in the Harel Insurance case also represents the TIAA-CREF plaintiff entities in this case, and the new complaint is substantially similar to the Harel Insurance complaint. The relevant period in the new complaint is August 14, 2014 to May 2, 2017 inclusive. The case is styled TIAA-CREF Investment Management, LLC., et al. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al., and was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and is assigned to the same federal judge that is hearing the class action case and the six other individual cases described above (Carmignac, Manning & Napier, Mason Capital, Pentwater, Harel Insurance, and First Manhattan). The TIAA-CREF Investment Management complaint asserts claims under Securities Exchange Act section 10(b) (and related SEC Rule 10b-5), section 14(e) (related to tender offer disclosures) against all defendants as well as section 20(a) control person liability against the individual defendants. In general, plaintiffs' allegations describe events during the period from August 2014 through May 2017. Plaintiffs contend that the defendants provided inadequate disclosure during the tender offer events in 2015 and point to disclosures at various times during the period concerning valuation and integration of Omega, the financial guidance provided by us during that period, alleged price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and alleged improper accounting for the Tysabri® financial asset from August 2014 until the withdrawal of past financial statements in April 2017. Many of the factual allegations in this case also overlap with the allegations of the June 2017 amended complaint in the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above. The plaintiffs do not provide an estimate of damages. We intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously. The parties jointly requested that the court stay this case pending the outcome of a ruling on the motions to dismiss filed in the Roofers' Pension Fund case (discussed above). The court granted the stay motion.

In Israel

Because our shares are traded on the Tel Aviv exchange under a dual trading arrangement, we are potentially subject to securities litigation in Israel. Three cases were filed; two were voluntarily dismissed and one was stayed. We are consulting Israeli counsel about our response to these allegations and we intend to defend these cases vigorously.

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On May 22, 2016, shareholders filed a securities class action against us and five individual defendants: Our former CEO Mr. Papa, our former Executive Vice President and General Manager of the BCH segment Marc Coucke, our then Chief Executive Officer John Hendrickson, our former Board member Gary Kunkle, Jr., and our Board member Laurie Brlas alleging violations of Israeli law in the District Court of Tel Aviv-Jaffa (Schweiger et al. v. Perrigo Company plc, et al.). On June 15, 2016, we 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 Schweiger action was stayed. In October 2017, the Schweiger plaintiffs dismissed their claims without prejudice because of the pendency of another class action case filed in Israel (see discussion below of the Israel Elec. Corp. Employees' Educ. Fund case). The court approved the voluntary dismissal.

On March 29, 2017, plaintiff Eyal Keinan commenced an action in the District Court of Tel Aviv-Jaffa asserting securities claims against two defendants: Perrigo and its auditor Ernst & Young LLP ("EY"). The case is styled Keinan v. Perrigo Company plc, et al. The action sought certification of a class of purchasers of Perrigo shares on the Israeli exchange beginning February 6, 2014. The proposed closing date for the class was not clear from the complaint though it appeared to extend into 2017. In general, the plaintiff asserted that we improperly accounted for our stream of royalty income from two drugs: Tysabri[®] and Prialt. The court filings contended that the alleged improper accounting caused the audited financial results for Perrigo to be incorrect for the six month period ended December 31, 2015, and the years ended June 27, 2015 and June 28, 2014 and the other financial data released by us over those years and 2016 to also be inaccurate. The plaintiff maintained that the defendants are liable under Israeli securities law or, in the alternative, under U.S. securities law. The plaintiff indicated an initial, preliminary class damages estimate of 686.0 million NIS (approximately \$192.0 million at 1 NIS = \$0.28 cent). In January 2018, the Keinan plaintiff announced its intention to dismiss his claims because of the pendency of another class action case filed in Israel (see discussion below of the Israel Elec. Corp. Employees' Educ. Fund case). The court granted the dismissal on February 11, 2018.

On June 28, 2017, a plaintiff filed a complaint in Tel Aviv District Court styled Israel Elec. Corp. Employees' Educ. Fund v. Perrigo Company plc, et al. The lead plaintiff seeks to represent a class of shareholders who purchased Perrigo stock on the Tel Aviv exchange during the period April 24, 2015 through May 3, 2017 and also a claim for those that owned shares on the final day of the Mylan tender offer (November 13, 2015). The amended complaint names as defendants the Company, EY (the Company's auditor), and 11 current or former directors and officers of Perrigo (Mses. Judy Brown, Laurie Brlas, Jacquelyn Fouse, Ellen Hoffing, and Messrs. Joe Papa, Marc Coucke, Gary Cohen, Michael Jandernoa, Gerald Kunkle, Herman Morris, and Donal O'Connor). The complaint alleges violations under U.S. securities laws of Securities Exchange Act sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5) and 14(e) against all defendants and 20(a) control person liability against the 11 individuals or, in the alternative, under Israeli securities laws. In general, the allegations concern the actions taken by us and our former executives to defend against the unsolicited takeover bid by Mylan in the period from April 21, 2015 through November 13, 2015 and the allegedly inadequate disclosure concerning purported integration problems related to the Omega acquisition, alleges incorrect reporting of organic growth at the Company, alleges price fixing activities with respect to six generic prescription pharmaceuticals, and alleges improper accounting for the Tysabri[®] royalty stream. The plaintiff indicates an initial, preliminary class damages estimate of 2.7 billion NIS (approximately \$760.0 million at 1 NIS = \$0.28 cent). We intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously.

On July 12, 2017, the plaintiff in the Israel Elec. Corp. Employees' Educ. Fund v. Perrigo Company plc, et al. case filed a motion to have all three cases pending in Israel either consolidated or the other two cases dismissed so that the Israel Elec. Corp. Educ. Fund plaintiff can proceed as the sole plaintiff. In October 2017, the Schweiger plaintiffs (see description above) voluntarily dismissed their securities class action without prejudice as part of their response to the motion filed by the Israel Elec. Corp. Educ. Fund plaintiff. A variety of other procedural motions were also pending

having to do with the timing of any response by defendants. The court held an initial conference on November 9, 2017 to address the motion filed by the Israel Elec. Corp. Educ. Fund plaintiff. Subsequently, the competing class plaintiffs held discussions and informed the court in January 2018 that they had reached an agreement among themselves such that the Education Fund case will continue and the Keinan plaintiff dismissed its case. The court approved this outcome. At the request of the parties, the court has stayed the Education Fund case pending the final adjudication of the class action case in D.N.J. (the Roofers' Pension Fund case described above under Securities Litigation In the United States). The court approved the stay.

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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, we 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. We have filed our statement of defense to the underlying proceedings. The underlying proceedings have been stayed pending the outcome of the mediation process and, if necessary, a decision on the motion to appeal.

On November 14, 2017 the parties submitted the agreed settlement agreement to the approval of the Supreme Court, which referred the approval back to the District Court. During three hearings that took place on November 29, 2017, December 13, 2017 and January 11, 2018 the District Court opined that it would approve the settlement agreement subject to certain amendments to be proposed by the Court (which would not impact the monetary settlement reached) and set a hearing for January 30, 2018 to discuss and finalize the proposed changes. Meanwhile, the Court ordered the settlement to be (1) provided to the Attorney General for review (standard procedure); and (2) published in the written media (newspapers), to enable the class members to submit any objections or "opt-out" to the proposed settlement by February 15, 2018.

On February 21, 2018, the District Court held a hearing to, among others, review objections received from class members who had notified the District Court of their desire to opt out of the settlement. In addition, a representative of the Israeli Attorney General's office notified the District Court that, based upon their preliminary examination of the settlement, they intend to object to the settlement in its current form. The District Court recommended that the parties continue to discuss and minimize objections to the settlement and scheduled another hearing for May 13, 2018.

The District Court Justice was appointed as a Supreme Court Justice and ordered to move the case to a different panel. In an effort to reach a decision before the appointment, an additional hearing was held on March 12, 2018 in which the court urged the parties to try and exhaust their negotiations to the fullest and provide an update by May 13, 2018. In addition, the Court ordered the Attorney General to submit its opinion to the settlement agreement by May 30, 2018.

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Tysabri® Product Liability Lawsuits

We and our 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®. Each co-defendant would 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. In 2017, seven other cases were dismissed with prejudice. While we intend to vigorously defend the remaining lawsuits, management cannot predict how these cases will be resolved. Adverse results in one or more of these lawsuits could result in substantial judgments against us.

Claim Arising from the Omega Acquisition

On December 16, 2016, we and Perrigo Ireland 2 brought an arbitral claim ("Claim") against Alychlo NV ("Alychlo") and Holdco I BE NV ("Holdco") (together the Sellers) in accordance with clause 26.2 of the Share Purchase Agreement dated November 6, 2014 ("SPA") and the rules of the Belgian Centre for Arbitration and Mediation ("CEPANI"). Our Claim relates to the accuracy and completeness of information about Omega provided by the Sellers as part of the sale process, the withholding of information by the Sellers during that process and breaches of Sellers' warranties. We are seeking monetary damages from the Sellers. The Sellers served their respective responses to the Claim on February 20, 2017. In its response, Alychlo has asserted a counterclaim for monetary damages contending that we breached the duty of good faith in performing the SPA. There can be no assurance that our Claim will be successful, and Sellers deny liability for the Claim. We deny that Alychlo is entitled to any relief (including monetary relief) under the counterclaim. The arbitration proceedings are confidential as required by the SPA and the rules of the CEPANI.

NOTE 15 – RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Beginning balance	\$21.4	\$19.7
Additional charges	1.5	38.7
Payments	(10.8)	(7.1)
Non-cash adjustments	0.3	0.2
Ending balance	\$12.4	\$51.5

Restructuring activity includes severance, lease exit costs, and asset impairments. The charges incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018 were primarily associated with continued costs from actions we took to streamline our organization as announced on February 21, 2017. During the three months ended April 1, 2017, \$23.7 million of restructuring expenses were recorded in the CHCA segment. There were no other material restructuring programs that significantly impacted any other reportable segments for the three months ended March 31, 2018 or April 1, 2017. All charges are recorded in Restructuring expense on the Condensed Consolidated financial statements. The remaining \$8.5 million liability for employee severance benefits will be paid within the next year, while the remaining \$3.9 million liability for lease exit costs will be paid over the remaining terms of the applicable leases.

NOTE 16 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

Our reporting segments are as follows:

Consumer Healthcare Americas, comprises our U.S., Mexico and Canada consumer healthcare business (OTC, contract, infant formula and animal health categories).

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Consumer Healthcare International, comprises our branded consumer healthcare business primarily in Europe and our consumer focused businesses in the U.K., Australia, and Israel. This segment also includes our U.K. liquid licensed products business.

Prescription Pharmaceuticals, comprises our U.S. Prescription Pharmaceuticals business.

We also had a legacy operating segment, Other, which contained our Active Pharmaceuticals ("API") business, which we divested (refer to [Note 7](#)). Following the divestitures, there were no substantial assets or operations left in the segment. Our segments reflect the way in which our management makes operating decisions, allocates resources and manages the growth and profitability of the Company.

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

	Total Assets	
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
CHCA	\$3,699.0	\$ 3,786.8
CHCI	5,174.2	5,029.0
RX	2,766.4	2,813.0
Total	\$11,639.6	\$ 11,628.8