

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 11-K

June 10, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 11-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO
FEE REQUIRED]

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
[NO FEE REQUIRED]

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-12001

ALLEGHENY LUDLUM CORPORATION PERSONAL
RETIREMENT AND 401(K) SAVINGS ACCOUNT PLAN
(Title of Plan)

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

(Name of Issuer of securities held pursuant to the Plan)

1000 Six PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222-5479

(Address of Plan and principal executive offices of Issuer)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE
Allegheny Ludlum Corporation Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan
As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015
With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Allegheny Ludlum Corporation
Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan
Audited Financial Statements
and Supplemental Schedule
As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the Year Ended December 31, 2015
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

We have audited the accompanying statement of net assets available for benefits of the Allegheny Ludlum Corporation Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan (the Plan) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The plan is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Plan as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in its net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The supplemental information in the accompanying schedule of assets (held at end of year) as of December 31, 2015 has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Plan's financial statements. The supplemental information is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements but include supplemental information required by the Department of Labor's (DOL) Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The supplemental information is the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the supplemental information reconciles to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in the supplemental information. In forming our opinion on the supplemental information in the accompanying schedule, we evaluated whether the supplemental information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with the DOL's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the ERISA. In our opinion, the supplemental information in the accompanying schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

/s/ Schneider Downs & Co., Inc.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

June 10, 2016

Allegheny Ludlum Corporation
 Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan
 Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits

	December 31	
	2015	2014
Investments at fair value:		
Interest in Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust	\$ 132,432,577	\$ 174,801,908
Interest in registered investment companies	1,685,794	1,071,052
Total investments at fair value	134,118,371	175,872,960
Investments at contract value:		
Interest in Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust	50,980,410	66,673,534
Total investments at contract value	50,980,410	66,673,534
Notes receivable from participants	9,305,823	8,394,295
Employee contributions receivable	975	296,539
Employer contributions receivable	—	83,669
	9,306,798	8,774,503
Net assets available for benefits	\$ 194,405,579	\$ 251,320,997
See accompanying notes.		

Allegheny Ludlum Corporation
 Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan
 Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Contributions:	
Employee	\$6,792,334
Employer	2,376,814
Rollovers	126,276
Total contributions	9,295,424
Interest income on notes receivable from participants	307,637
Investment income (loss):	
Net investment loss from Plan interest in Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust	(15,996,098)
Net loss from interest in registered investment companies	(67,335)
Other income	24,314
Total investment loss	(16,039,119)
	(6,436,058)
Benefits paid to participants	(33,186,977)
Fees	(17,800)
	(33,204,777)
Net decrease in net assets available for benefits prior to transfers	(39,640,835)
Transfers out of Plan	(17,274,583)
Net decrease in net assets available for benefits	(56,915,418)
Net assets available for benefits at beginning of year	251,320,997
Net assets available for benefits at end of year	\$194,405,579
See accompanying notes.	

Allegheny Ludlum Corporation
Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

1. Description of the Plan

The Allegheny Ludlum Corporation Personal Retirement and 401(k) Savings Account Plan (the Plan) is a defined contribution plan and is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The Plan's sponsor is Allegheny Technologies Incorporated (ATI, the Plan Sponsor). The following brief description of the Plan is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the summary plan description for more complete information regarding eligibility, vesting, contributions, and withdrawals.

The purpose of the Plan is to provide retirement benefits to eligible employees of Allegheny Ludlum, LLC (AL) and effective July 2007, eligible employees of the Albany, Oregon location of Oregon Metallurgical, LLC (Oremet) through company contributions, and to encourage employee thrift by permitting eligible employees to defer a part of their compensation and contribute such deferral to the Plan. AL and Oremet are wholly owned subsidiaries of ATI. AL contributes to the Plan \$0.50 per hour worked per eligible union employee. With respect to eligible Oremet employees, effective September 2007 and each September thereafter, Oremet will contribute \$0.75 per hour worked per eligible union employee and the sum of \$100 multiplied by an employee's years of service; and Oremet will contribute \$15,000 to the account of each eligible employee who retires during the scheduled term of the collective bargaining agreement beginning July 1, 2011 (subject to a maximum of 46 employees over the term of the contract and a maximum of 14 employees per contract year).

Effective January 1, 2015, all non-represented employees in the Plan became immediately vested in all company contributions, including the company match and non-elective contribution. This same non-represented group was transferred into the ATI 401(k) Savings Plan effective November 30, 2015.

Unless otherwise specified by the participant, contributions are made to the QDIA (Qualified Default Investment Alternative), The Vanguard Target Retirement Fund that most closely matches the participants 65th birthday date (e.g. Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Fund). The Plan allows participants to direct their contributions, and contributions made on their behalf to any of the investment options offered by the Plan. The Plan allows employees to contribute a portion of eligible wages each pay period through payroll deductions subject to Internal Revenue Code (the Code) limitations. Additionally, AL employees' annual pretax profit sharing award and pretax Longevity Incentive Payment Plan award may be contributed at the employees' discretion as their deferral.

Separate accounts are maintained by the Plan Sponsor for each participating employee. Trustee fees and asset management fees charged by the Plan's trustee, Mercer Trust Company, for the administration of all funds are charged against net assets available for benefits of the respective fund. Certain other expenses of administering the Plan are paid by the Plan Sponsor. Participants may make "in-service" and hardship withdrawals as outlined in the plan document. Participants are fully vested in their entire participant account.

Active employees can borrow up to 50% of their vested account balances minus any outstanding loans. The loan amounts are further limited to a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$50,000, and an employee can obtain no more than three loans at one time. Interest rates are determined based on commercially accepted criteria, and payment schedules vary based on the type of the loan. General-purpose loans are repaid over 6 to 60 months, and primary residence loans are repaid over periods up to 180 months. Principal and interest payments are made by payroll deductions.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates and Basis of Accounting

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements, accompanying notes and supplemental schedules. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

Investment Valuation

Certain assets of the Plan have been commingled in the Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Master Trust (the Master Trust) with the assets of various ATI sponsored defined contribution plans for investment and administrative purposes. The investment in the Master Trust represents the Plan's interest in the net assets of the Master Trust, and is stated at fair value or for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts, at contract value. Contract value is the relevant measurement attributable to fully

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benefit-responsive investment contracts because contract value is the amount participants would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the Plan. The contract value represents contributions plus earnings, less participant withdrawals and administrative expenses.

Master Trust assets as well as income/losses are allocated among the participating plans by assigning to each plan those transactions (primarily contributions, benefit payments, and plan-specific expenses) that can be specifically identified and by allocating among all plans, in proportion to the fair value of the assets assigned to each plan, income and expenses resulting from the collective investment of the assets of the Master Trust.

Payment of Benefits

Benefits are recorded when paid.

Notes Receivable from Participants

Notes receivable from participants represent participant loans that are recorded at their unpaid principal balance plus any accrued but unpaid interest. Interest income on notes receivable from participants is recorded when it is earned. Related fees are recorded as administrative expenses and are expensed when they are incurred. No allowance for credit losses were recorded as of December 31, 2015 or 2014. If a participant ceases to make a note repayment and the Plan administrator deems the note to be a distribution, the note receivable balance is reduced and a benefit payment is recorded.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-07, "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)." This FASB pronouncement removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient. ASU 2015-07 also removes the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient, and is effective for public businesses beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2015-07 requires retrospective application by removing investments measured using net asset value as a practical expedient from the fair value hierarchy in all periods presented. The Plan has elected to early adopt this ASU in the current year and as such, these financial statements have revised disclosures to reflect this adoption.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-12, "Plan Accounting: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Topic 960), Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962), Health and Welfare Benefit Plans (Topic 965): (Part I) Fully Benefit-Responsive Investment Contracts, (Part II) Plan Investment Disclosures, (Part III) Measurement Date Practical Expedient (consensuses of the Emerging Issues Task Force)." These FASB pronouncements attempt to reduce complexity in employee benefit plan accounting. Such changes include: (1) measuring and presenting fully benefit-responsive investment contracts at contract value; (2) eliminating various requirements for plan investment disclosures, such as net appreciation/depreciation by general investment by type and individual investments that represent 5% or more of net assets; and (3) a practical expedient that permits a plan to measure investments as of a month-end date closest to the plan's fiscal year-end. ASU 2015-12 is effective for the Plan beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted and retrospective application required. The Plan has elected to early adopt Parts I and II of this ASU in the current year and as such, these financial statements reflect this adoption.

3. Investments

Certain assets of the Plan along with the assets of various other ATI sponsored plans are part of the Master Trust. The Plan's interest in the net assets of the Master Trust was approximately 20% at December 31, 2015 and 24% at December 31, 2014. The Plan also permits self-directed investments in registered investment companies that are maintained in accounts separate from the Master Trust.

The Plan's approximate share of the various investment types at fair value held by the Master Trust at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	2015	2014
Common collective trusts	20 %	23 %
Registered investment companies	13 %	16 %
Corporate common stock	29 %	35 %

The Plan's approximate share of the various investment types at contract value held by the Master Trust at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	2015	2014
Synthetic investment contracts	26 %	33 %
Guaranteed investment contracts	26 %	33 %

The following table is a summary, at fair value, of the net assets of the Master Trust by investment type as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Common collective trusts	\$463,917,622	\$426,729,102
Registered investment companies	228,064,975	287,768,013
Corporate common stocks	37,937,779	79,471,712
Other	786,109	1,018,588
Total investments held by the Master Trust at fair value	\$730,706,485	\$794,987,415

The following table is a summary, at contract value, of the net assets of the Master Trust by investment type as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Synthetic investment contracts	\$162,965,928	\$165,415,452
Guaranteed investment contracts	33,537,563	36,938,462
Total investments held by the Master Trust at contract value	\$196,503,491	\$202,353,914

Investment income (loss) attributable to the Master Trust for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

Net depreciation in fair value of investments	\$(52,372,705)
Income from investments at contract value	4,453,219
Expenses	
Administrative expenses and other, net	(1,635,038)
Total investment loss	\$(49,554,524)

The BNY Mellon Stable Value Fund (the Fund) investment alternative invests in guaranteed investment contracts (GICs), a pooled separate account, actively managed structured or synthetic investment contracts (SICs), and a common collective trust (CCT). The GICs are promises by a bank or insurance company to repay principal plus a fixed rate of return through contract maturity. SICs differ from GICs in that there are specific assets supporting the SICs and these assets are owned by the Plan. The bank or insurance company issues a wrapper contract that allows participant-directed transactions to be made at contract value. The assets supporting the SICs are comprised of government agency bonds, corporate bonds, residential mortgage backed securities, asset-backed securities (ABOs), common collective trusts (CCT), and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

Interest crediting rates on the GICs in the Fund are determined at the time of purchase. Such interest rates are reviewed and may be reset on a quarterly basis. Interest crediting rates on the SICs are either: (1) set at the time of purchase for a fixed term and crediting rate, (2) set at the time of purchase for a fixed term and variable crediting rate, or (3) set at the time of purchase and reset monthly within a "constant duration." A constant duration contract may specify a duration of 2.5 years, and the crediting rate is adjusted monthly based upon quarterly rebalancing of eligible 2.5 year duration investment instruments at the time of each resetting; in effect the contract never matures.

Although it is management's intention to hold the investment contracts in the Fund until maturity, certain investment contracts provide for adjustments to contract value for withdrawals made prior to maturity. If the Plan was deemed to be in violation of ERISA or lose its tax exempt status, among other events, the issuers of the fully responsive investment contracts would have the ability to terminate the contracts and settle at an amount different from contract value.

Certain investments in the Master Trust are subject to restrictions or limitations if the Plan Sponsor decided to entirely exit an investment. Investments in registered investment companies and the Fund may require at least 30 days prior notice to completely withdraw from the investments. The targeted date fund investments held in common collective

trusts currently do not require the prior approval of the investment manager if the Plan Sponsor decides to entirely exit these investments, but prior

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trade date notification is necessary to effect timely securities settlement or delivery of an investment's liquidation and transfer to another investment. The Plan had no unfunded commitments as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

4. Fair Value Measurement

In accordance with accounting standards, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The accounting standards establish a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon models that primarily use, as inputs, market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. In addition to market information, models may also incorporate transaction details, such as maturity. Valuation adjustments, such as liquidity valuation adjustments, may be necessary when the Plan is unable to observe a recent market price for a financial instrument that trades in inactive (or less active) markets. Liquidity adjustments are not taken for positions classified within Level 1 (as defined below) of the fair value hierarchy.

The methods described below may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Valuation Hierarchy

The three levels of inputs to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Valuation Methodologies

The valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including their general classification based on the fair value hierarchy, include the following:

Cash and cash equivalents – Where the net asset value (NAV) is a quoted price in a market that is active, it is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases, NAV is a quoted price in a market that is not active, or is based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and these investments are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Corporate common stocks – These investments are valued at the closing price reported on the major market on which the individual securities are traded. Common stock is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Common collective trust funds – These investments are investment vehicles valued using the NAV, as a practical expedient, provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding.

Registered investment companies – These investments are public investment vehicles valued using the NAV provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. Where the NAV is a quoted price in a market that is active, it is classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

The following table presents the financial instruments of the Master Trust at fair value by caption on the statements of net assets available for benefits and by category of the valuation hierarchy (as described above) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Master Trust had no assets classified within Level 2 or Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. There were no reclassifications of assets between levels of the fair value hierarchy for the period presented.

Master Trust assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

December 31, 2015	Level 1	Total		
Interest in registered investment companies	\$ 228,064,975	\$ 228,064,975		
Corporate common stock	37,937,779	37,937,779		
Other	786,109			
Dividends Declared Per Common Share	\$0.28	\$0.24	\$0.80	\$0.72
Weighted Average Common Shares				
Diluted	232	236	234	235
Basic	230	232	231	232

See Financial Notes

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McKESSON CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net Income	\$647	\$511	\$1,866	\$1,399
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax				
Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during period	(246)	(416)	(142)	(995)
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges arising during period	(1)	1	5	(1)
Retirement-related benefit plans	15	(16)	(2)	(8)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	(232)	(431)	(139)	(1,004)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	415	80	1,727	395
Comprehensive Loss (Income) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	18	13	(32)	148
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to McKesson Corporation	\$433	\$93	\$1,695	\$543

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McKESSON CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015	
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,406	\$5,341	
Receivables, net	17,402	15,914	
Inventories, net	16,411	14,296	
Prepaid expenses and other	1,042	1,119	
Total Current Assets	38,261	36,670	
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	2,112	2,045	
Goodwill	9,701	9,817	
Intangible Assets, Net	3,103	3,441	
Other Assets	1,910	1,897	
Total Assets	\$55,087	\$53,870	
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Drafts and accounts payable	\$26,854	\$25,166	
Short-term borrowings	7	135	
Deferred revenue	999	1,078	
Deferred tax liabilities	1,979	1,820	
Current portion of long-term debt	996	1,529	
Other accrued liabilities	3,644	3,769	
Total Current Liabilities	34,479	33,497	
Long-Term Debt	7,715	8,180	
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	2,555	2,722	
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 13)			
Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests	1,378	1,386	
McKesson Corporation Stockholders' Equity			
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	—	—	
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 800 shares authorized at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, 271 and 384 shares issued at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015	3	4	
Additional Paid-in Capital	5,793	6,968	
Retained Earnings	7,995	12,705	
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(1,845	) (1,713)
Other	(2	) (7)
Treasury Shares, at Cost, 42 and 152 at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015	(3,068	) (9,956)
Total McKesson Corporation Stockholders' Equity	8,876	8,001	
Noncontrolling Interests	84	84	
Total Equity	8,960	8,085	
Total Liabilities, Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests and Equity	\$55,087	\$53,870	

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McKESSON CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$1,866	\$1,399
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	671	786
Deferred taxes	30	74
Charges associated with last-in-first-out inventory method	215	287
Share-based compensation expense	113	127
Gain from sales of businesses	(103)	—
Other non-cash items	139	(51)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Receivables	(1,667)	(2,815)
Inventories	(2,397)	(2,580)
Drafts and accounts payable	1,695	4,074
Deferred revenue	(66)	(19)
Taxes	114	(203)
Other	(44)	150
Net cash provided by operating activities	566	1,229
Investing Activities		
Property acquisitions	(272)	(281)
Capitalized software expenditures	(145)	(118)
Acquisitions, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(25)	(40)
Proceeds from sale of businesses, net	204	15
Other	10	(15)
Net cash used in investing activities	(228)	(439)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,532	2,424
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(1,668)	(2,320)
Proceeds from issuances of long-term debt	—	3
Repayments of long-term debt	(996)	(233)
Common stock transactions:		
Issuances	97	115
Share repurchases, including shares surrendered for tax withholding	(960)	(106)
Dividends paid	(179)	(171)
Other	(73)	36
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,247)	(252)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(26)	(144)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,935)	394
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,341	4,193
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$3,406	\$4,587

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McKESSON CORPORATION
FINANCIAL REVIEW
(UNAUDITED)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation: The condensed consolidated financial statements of McKesson Corporation (“McKesson,” the “Company,” or “we” and other similar pronouns) include the financial statements of all wholly-owned subsidiaries and majority owned or controlled companies. We also evaluate our ownership, contractual and other interests in entities to determine if they are variable interest entities (“VIEs”), if we have a variable interest in those entities and the nature and extent of those variable interests. These evaluations are highly complex and involve judgment and the use of estimates and assumptions based on available historical information and management’s judgment, among other factors. Based on our evaluations, if we determine we are the primary beneficiary of such VIEs, we consolidate such entities into our financial statements. Investments in business entities in which we do not have control, but have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for using the equity method and our proportionate share of income or loss is recorded in Other Income, Net. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial reporting and the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and, therefore, do not include all information and disclosures normally included in the annual consolidated financial statements.

To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of these financial statements and income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts may differ from these estimated amounts. In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented.

The results of operations for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire year. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual audited financial statements, accounting policies and financial notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 previously filed with the SEC on May 12, 2015 (“2015 Annual Report”).

Certain prior period amounts, which relate to our discontinued operations, have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

The Company’s fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. Unless otherwise noted, all references to a particular year shall mean the Company’s fiscal year.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Discontinued Operations: In the first quarter of 2016, we adopted amended guidance for reporting of discontinued operations and disclosures of disposals of components. The amended guidance revises the criteria for disposals to qualify as discontinued operations and permits significant continuing involvement and continuing cash flows with the discontinued operation. In addition, the amended guidance requires additional disclosures for discontinued operations and new disclosures for individually material disposal transactions that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. Refer to Financial Notes 4 and 5, “Divestiture of Businesses” and “Discontinued Operations,” for more information regarding the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Financial Instruments: In January 2016, amended guidance was issued that requires equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income and enhanced disclosures about those investments. This guidance also simplifies the impairment assessments of equity investments without readily determinable fair value. The investments that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting or result in consolidation of the investee are excluded from the scope of this amended guidance. The amended guidance will become effective for us

commencing in the first quarter of 2019 and will be adopted through a cumulative-effect adjustment. Early adoption is not permitted except for certain provisions. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

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Deferred Income Taxes: In November 2015, amended guidance was issued for the balance sheet classification of deferred income taxes. The amended guidance requires the classification of all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. Deferred tax assets and liabilities will continue to be offset and presented as a single amount under the amended guidance. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of 2018 and will only result in a change in presentation of these deferred taxes on our consolidated balance sheets. The amended guidance can be adopted either on a prospective or retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations: In September 2015, amended guidance was issued for an acquirer's accounting for measurement-period adjustments. The amended guidance eliminates the requirement that an acquirer in a business combination account for measurement-period adjustments retrospectively and instead requires that measurement-period adjustments be recognized during the period in which it determines the adjustment. In addition, the amended guidance requires that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The amended guidance is effective for us prospectively commencing in the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted.

Inventory: In July 2015, amended guidance was issued for the subsequent measurement of inventory. The amended guidance requires entities to measure inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The requirement would replace the current lower of cost or market evaluation. Accounting guidance is unchanged for inventory measured using last-in, first-out ("LIFO") or the retail method. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Measurement: In May 2015, amended guidance was issued that limits disclosures and removes the requirement to categorize investments within the fair value hierarchy if the fair value of the investment is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The amended guidance will become effective for us retrospectively commencing in the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted. This amended guidance is primarily expected to affect our annual disclosures related to our pension benefits. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement: In April 2015, amended guidance was issued for a customer's accounting for fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement. The amended guidance requires customers to determine whether or not an arrangement contains a software license element. If the arrangement contains a software element, the related fees paid should be accounted for as an acquisition of a software license. If the arrangement does not contain a software license, it is accounted for as a service contract. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Debt Issuance Costs: In April 2015, amended guidance was issued for the balance sheet presentation of debt issuance costs. The amended guidance requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be reported on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs is not affected by the amended guidance. In August 2015, a clarification was added to this amended guidance that debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements can continue to be deferred and presented as an asset on the balance sheet. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The amended guidance will affect financial statement presentation only and therefore we do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material effect on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation: In February 2015, amended guidance was issued for consolidating legal entities in which a reporting entity holds a variable interest. The amended guidance modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs and changes the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. The amended guidance will become effective for us commencing in the first quarter of 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Revenue Recognition: In May 2014, amended guidance was issued for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The amended guidance eliminates industry specific guidance and applies to all companies. Revenues will be recognized when an entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled for that good or service. Revenue from a contract that contains multiple performance obligations is allocated to each performance obligation generally on a relative standalone selling price basis. The amended guidance also requires additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures. In August 2015, additional guidance was issued to defer the effective date of the amended revenue recognition guidance by one year. As a result, the amended guidance is effective for us commencing in the first quarter of 2019. The amended guidance allows for either full retrospective adoption or modified retrospective adoption. Early adoption is permitted but not prior to our first quarter of 2018. We are currently evaluating the impact of this amended guidance on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Business Combinations

In September 2015, we entered into an agreement to acquire the pharmaceutical distribution business of UDG Healthcare Plc (“UDG”) based in Ireland for €408 million in cash (or, using the currency exchange ratio of \$1.09/€1 as of December 31, 2015, approximately \$445 million). The business primarily provides pharmaceutical and other healthcare products to retail and hospital pharmacies. The transaction was approved by UDG shareholders on October 13, 2015, and is subject to the approval of the applicable regulatory authorities as well as other customary closing conditions. The acquisition is currently expected to close during the first half of calendar year 2016.

In July 2015, we announced plans to acquire the pharmacy business of J Sainsbury Plc (“Sainsbury”) based in the U.K. for £125 million in cash (or, using the currency exchange ratio of \$1.48/£1 as of December 31, 2015, approximately \$185 million). Under the terms of the transaction, we will acquire 281 pharmacies in the U.K. including 277 in-store pharmacies and four hospital pharmacies. The transaction is subject to the approval of the applicable regulatory authorities as well as other customary closing conditions and is currently expected to close during the first half of calendar year 2016.

Upon closing, the acquired UDG and Sainsbury businesses will be included as part of our International pharmaceutical distribution and services business within our Distribution Solutions segment.

We completed a number of smaller acquisitions within our Distribution Solutions segment during the last two years. Financial results for our business acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates. Purchase prices for our business acquisitions have been allocated based on estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Goodwill recognized for our business acquisitions is generally not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. However, if we acquire the assets of a company, the goodwill may be deductible for tax purposes.

3. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Under a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (the “Domination Agreement”), McKesson is obligated to pay an annual recurring compensation amount of €0.83 per Celesio share (“Compensation Amount”) to the noncontrolling shareholders of Celesio AG (“Celesio”). Additionally, the noncontrolling interests in Celesio are redeemable at the option of the holder as a result of a right to put their Celesio shares at €22.99 per share (“Put Right”) under the Domination Agreement. Accordingly, the noncontrolling interests in Celesio are presented as “Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests” on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Put Right amount is increased annually for interest in the amount of five percentage points above a base rate published by the German Bundesbank semiannually, less the guaranteed dividend paid during the second quarter of 2016 related to calendar year 2014 (“Guaranteed Dividend”) and any Compensation Amount already paid in respect of the relevant time period (“Put Amount”). The Domination Agreement was approved at the general shareholders’ meeting of Celesio on July 15, 2014, approved by the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court for registration on December 2, 2014, and was registered in the commercial register of Celesio at the local court of Stuttgart on December 2, 2014.

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Subsequent to the Domination Agreement's registration, certain noncontrolling shareholders of Celesio initiated appraisal proceedings ("Appraisal Proceedings") with the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court to challenge the Compensation Amount, Guaranteed Dividend and/or Put Amount. As long as any Appraisal Proceedings are pending, the Compensation Amount, Guaranteed Dividend and/or Put Amount will be paid as specified currently in the Domination Agreement. If any such Appraisal Proceedings result in an adjustment to the Compensation Amount, Guaranteed Dividend and/or Put Amount, McKesson Deutschland GmbH & Co. KGaA ("McKesson Deutschland," formerly known as Dragonfly GmbH & Co. KGaA) would be required to make certain additional payments for any shortfall to all Celesio noncontrolling shareholders who previously received the Guaranteed Dividend, Compensation Amount and/or Put Amount. The Put Right specified in the Domination Agreement may be exercised until two months after the announcement regarding the end of the Appraisal Proceedings. In addition, if the Domination Agreement is terminated, the Put Right may be exercised for a two-month period after the date of termination. The exercise of the Put Right will reduce the balance of redeemable noncontrolling interests. There were no material exercises during the third quarter and first nine months of 2016. The balance of redeemable noncontrolling interests is reported at the greater of its carrying value or its maximum redemption value at each reporting date. The redemption value is the Put Amount adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations each period. At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the carrying value of redeemable noncontrolling interests of \$1.38 billion and \$1.39 billion exceeded the maximum redemption value of \$1.22 billion and \$1.21 billion. At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, we owned approximately 76.0% of Celesio's outstanding common shares.

Changes in redeemable noncontrolling interests were as follows:

(In millions)	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests
Balance, March 31, 2015	\$1,386
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	34
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(7)
Reclassification of recurring compensation to other accrued liabilities	(35)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$1,378

There were no material changes in our ownership interests with noncontrolling interests during the third quarters and first nine months of 2016 and 2015.

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4. Divestiture of Businesses

During the second quarter of 2016, we sold our ZEE Medical business within our Distribution Solutions segment for a total purchase price of \$134 million and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$52 million (\$29 million after-tax) from this sale. During the first quarter of 2016, we also sold our nurse triage business within our Technology Solutions segment for net sale proceeds of \$84 million and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$51 million (\$38 million after-tax) from the sale. These divestitures did not meet the criteria to qualify as discontinued operations under the amended accounting guidance, which became effective for us in the first quarter of 2016. Accordingly, pre-tax gains from both divestitures were recorded in operating expenses within continuing operations of our condensed consolidated statements of operations. Pre and after-tax income of these businesses was not material for the quarters and nine months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

5. Discontinued Operations

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we committed to a plan to sell our Brazilian pharmaceutical distribution business and a small business from our Distribution Solutions segment. We acquired the Brazilian distribution business through our February 2014 acquisition of Celesio. The results of operations and cash flows of these businesses are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented in our condensed consolidated financial statements.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we recorded \$241 million of non-cash pre-tax (\$235 million after-tax) impairment charges to reduce the carrying value of this Brazilian distribution business to its estimated fair value, less costs to sell, based on our assessment at that time. The ultimate loss from the sale of this Brazilian distribution business may be different from our current assessment of the business' fair value. As a result, we may record additional loss upon the disposition of the business within discontinued operations.

During the first quarter of 2015, we decided to retain the workforce business within our International Technology business, which had been classified as a discontinued operation since the time we committed to a plan to sell the International Technology business in the first quarter of 2014. As a result, the workforce business was reclassified to continuing operations effective in the first quarter of 2015 for all periods presented and we recorded a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$34 million primarily in cost of sales relating to depreciation and amortization expense for the period in 2014 while the business was classified as held for sale. The workforce business, which provided workforce management solutions for the National Health Service in the United Kingdom, was transitioned to another service provider during the first quarter of 2016.

We completed the sale of a software business within our International Technology business during the second quarter of 2015 and at that time, we recorded a pre-tax and after-tax loss of \$6 million within the discontinued operations of our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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A summary of results of discontinued operations is as follows:

(In millions)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues	\$381	\$523	\$1,246	\$1,742
Cost of sales	(341)	(479)	(1,123)	(1,565)
Operating expenses	(36)	(66)	(128)	(214)
Other income (loss), net	(7)	(4)	(21)	(10)
Pre-tax loss from discontinued operations	(3)	(26)	(26)	(47)
Loss on sale	—	—	—	(6)
Income tax benefit	8	16	15	21
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$5	\$(10)	\$(11)	\$(32)

A summary of carrying amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities included as part of discontinued operations is as follows:

(In millions)	December 31,	March 31,
	2015	2015
Receivables, net	\$255	\$314
Inventories, net	241	254
Other assets	86	92
Total assets of discontinued operations ⁽¹⁾	582	660
Drafts and account payable	247	209
Short-term borrowings	100	126
Other liabilities	248	328
Total liabilities of discontinued operations ⁽¹⁾	\$595	\$663

(1) Assets and liabilities of discontinued operations are included under the captions "Prepaid expenses and other" and "Other accrued liabilities" within our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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6. Income Taxes

During the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, income tax expense related to continuing operations was \$204 million and \$198 million and included a net discrete tax benefit of \$16 million and a net discrete tax expense of \$4 million. During the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, income tax expense related to continuing operations was \$704 million and \$606 million and included net discrete tax benefits of \$45 million and \$14 million. Our reported income tax rates for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 were 24.1% and 27.5% and for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 were 27.3% and 29.7%. The fluctuations in our reported income tax rates are primarily due to changes within our business mix, including varying proportions of income attributable to foreign countries that have lower income tax rates and discrete items.

During the third quarter of 2016, we recognized a \$19 million discrete tax benefit due to a reduction in our deferred tax liabilities as a result of enacted tax law changes in certain foreign jurisdictions. During the second quarter of 2016, we evaluated the U.S. Tax Court's decision in *Altera Corp. v. Commissioner* related to the treatment of stock-based compensation expense in an intercompany cost-sharing agreement and recognized a discrete tax benefit of \$25 million based on our historical tax filing position.

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$564 million of unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$392 million would reduce income tax expense and the effective tax rate, if recognized. During the next twelve months, it is reasonably possible that audit resolutions and the expiration of statutes of limitations could potentially reduce our unrecognized tax benefits by up to \$123 million. However, this amount may change as we continue to have ongoing negotiations with various taxing authorities throughout the year.

We report interest and penalties on tax deficiencies as income tax expense. We recognized income tax expense of \$3 million and \$5 million during the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 and income tax expense of \$9 million and \$12 million during the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, before any tax benefit, related to interest and penalties in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. At December 31, 2015, before any tax benefits, our accrued interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits amounted to \$78 million.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various U.S. state jurisdictions and various foreign jurisdictions. The IRS is currently examining our U.S. corporation income tax returns for years 2007 through 2009 and may issue a Revenue Agent Report before the end of our fiscal year 2016.

We previously received reassessments from the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") related to a transfer pricing matter impacting years 2003 through 2010. During the third quarter of 2014, the Tax Court of Canada dismissed our appeal of the 2003 reassessment and we filed a Notice of Appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal. During the first quarter of 2016, we reached an agreement to settle the transfer pricing matter for years 2003 through 2010 and recorded a discrete income tax benefit of \$12 million for a previously unrecognized tax benefit. The CRA is currently examining our Canadian income tax returns for years 2011 through 2013.

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7. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per common share are computed similar to basic earnings per common share except that it reflects the potential dilution that could occur if dilutive securities or other obligations to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock.

The computations for basic and diluted earnings per common share are as follows:

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Income from continuing operations	\$642	\$521	\$1,877	\$1,431
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(13)	(39)	(39)	(55)
Income from continuing operations attributable to McKesson	629	482	1,838	1,376
Income (Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	5	(10)	(11)	(32)
Net income attributable to McKesson	\$634	\$472	\$1,827	\$1,344
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	230	232	231	232
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Options to purchase common stock	1	2	1	1
Restricted stock units	1	2	2	2
Diluted	232	236	234	235
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to McKesson: ⁽¹⁾				
Diluted				
Continuing operations	\$2.71	\$2.04	\$7.86	\$5.85
Discontinued operations	0.02	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.13)
Total	\$2.73	\$2.00	\$7.81	\$5.72
Basic				
Continuing operations	\$2.74	\$2.07	\$7.95	\$5.94
Discontinued operations	0.02	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.14)
Total	\$2.76	\$2.03	\$7.91	\$5.80

(1) Certain computations may reflect rounding adjustments.

Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding stock options, restricted stock units, and performance-based and other restricted stock units. Approximately 1 million and nil potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computations of diluted net earnings per common share for each of the quarters ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and 1 million and 2 million potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computations of diluted net earnings per common share for the nine months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, as they were anti-dilutive.

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8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill were as follows:

(In millions)	Distribution Solutions	Technology Solutions	Total
Balance, March 31, 2015	\$7,994	\$1,823	\$9,817
Goodwill acquired	15	—	15
Acquisition accounting and other adjustments	8	—	8
Goodwill disposed	(59	) (26	) (85
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net	(49	) (5	) (54
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$7,909	\$1,792	\$9,701

As of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the accumulated goodwill impairment losses were \$36 million in our Technology Solutions segment.

Information regarding intangible assets is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015				March 31, 2015		
	Weighted Average Remaining Amortization Period (years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer lists	8	\$2,663	\$ (1,295	) \$1,368	\$2,683	\$ (1,116	) \$1,567
Service agreements	15	943	(251	) 692	957	(215	) 742
Pharmacy licenses	25	884	(111	) 773	874	(65	) 809
Trademarks and trade names	14	300	(90	) 210	315	(82	) 233
Technology	2	209	(193	) 16	213	(184	) 29
Other	3	163	(119	) 44	162	(101	) 61
Total		\$5,162	\$ (2,059	) \$3,103	\$5,204	\$ (1,763	) \$3,441

Amortization expense of intangible assets was \$108 million and \$329 million for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2015 and \$125 million and \$384 million for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2014. Estimated annual amortization expense of these assets is as follows: \$86 million, \$378 million, \$360 million, \$327 million and \$302 million for the remainder of 2016 and each of the succeeding years through 2020 and \$1,651 million thereafter. All intangible assets were subject to amortization as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015.

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9. Debt and Financing Activities

Long-Term Debt

Our long-term debt includes both U.S. dollar and foreign currency (primarily Euro) denominated borrowings. At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, \$8,711 million and \$9,709 million of total long-term debt were outstanding, of which \$996 million and \$1,529 million were included under the caption “Current portion of long-term debt” within the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

At March 31, 2015, we had a term loan with an outstanding balance of \$89 million (or £60 million). During the first quarter of 2016, we repaid this term loan for \$93 million. During the second quarter of 2016, we repaid our \$400 million floating rate notes due September 10, 2015 at maturity. During the third quarter of 2016, we repaid our \$500 million 0.95% notes due December 4, 2015 at maturity.

Revolving Credit Facilities

We had a syndicated \$1.3 billion five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility, which was to expire in September 2016. We also had a syndicated €500 million five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility, which was to expire in February 2018. Both revolving credit facilities were terminated in connection with the execution of a new \$3.5 billion revolving credit facility in October 2015, as discussed below. There were no borrowings under these facilities during the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. As of March 31, 2015, there were no amounts outstanding under these facilities.

During the third quarter of 2016, we entered into a syndicated \$3.5 billion five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Global Facility”). The Global Facility has a \$3.15 billion aggregate sublimit of availability in Canadian dollars, British pounds sterling and Euros. The remaining terms and conditions of the Global Facility are substantially similar to those previously in place under the \$1.3 billion revolving credit facility which was terminated in October 2015. There were no borrowings outstanding under this facility during the third quarter of 2016, and as of December 31, 2015.

The Global Facility contains a financial covenant which obligates the Company to maintain a debt to capital ratio of no greater than 65% and other customary investment grade covenants. If we do not comply with these covenants, our ability to use the Global Facility may be suspended and repayment of any outstanding balances under the Global Facility may be required. At December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all covenants.

We also maintain bilateral credit lines primarily denominated in Euros with a total committed and uncommitted balance of \$1.1 billion. During the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, we borrowed \$631 million and \$222 million and repaid \$633 million and \$181 million under these credit lines primarily related to short-term borrowings. These credit lines have interest rates ranging from 0.18% to 6%. As of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, there were \$29 million and \$29 million outstanding under these credit lines.

Accounts Receivable Facilities

In connection with the execution of the Global Facility, we also terminated an accounts receivable sales facility (the “AR Facility”) with a committed balance of \$1.35 billion during the third quarter of 2016. There were no borrowings outstanding under the AR Facility during the first nine months of 2016 (prior to the date of termination) and 2015, and as of March 31, 2015. The AR Facility contained requirements relating to the performance of the accounts receivable and covenants relating to the Company. If we did not comply with these covenants, our ability to use the AR Facility would have been suspended and repayment of any outstanding balances under the AR Facility would have been required. At March 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all covenants.

We also have accounts receivable factoring facilities (the “Factoring Facilities”) denominated in foreign currencies with a total committed balance of \$6 million. During the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, we borrowed \$901 million and \$2,200 million and repaid \$1,037 million and \$2,154 million in short-term borrowings under these facilities. At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, there were \$6 million and \$135 million in secured borrowings outstanding under these facilities. The Factoring Facilities will expire through April 2016.

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Commercial Paper

We maintain a commercial paper program to support our working capital requirements and for other general corporate purposes. In November 2015, we replaced the existing program with a new commercial paper program through which the Company can issue up to \$3.5 billion in outstanding notes. We had no outstanding obligations under either program during the nine months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, and as of December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015.

10. Pension Benefits

The net periodic expense for our defined pension benefit plans is as follows:

(In millions)	U.S. Plans Quarter Ended December 31,		Non-U.S. Plans Quarter Ended December 31,		U.S. Plans Nine Months Ended December 31,		Non-U.S. Plans Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Service cost - benefits earned during the year	\$1	\$—	\$4	\$4	\$3	\$1	\$14	\$13
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	4	5	6	8	13	14	18	26
Expected return on assets	(5	) (5	) (7	) (8	) (14	) (16	) (23	) (23
Amortization of unrecognized actuarial loss and prior service costs	11	5	1	1	32	15	3	3
Curtailed loss (gain)	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Net periodic pension expense	\$11	\$5	\$4	\$10	\$34	\$14	\$12	\$24

Cash contributions to these plans were \$8 million and \$35 million for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, and \$52 million and \$65 million for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. The projected unit credit method is utilized in measuring net periodic pension expense over the employees' service life for the pension plans. Unrecognized actuarial losses exceeding 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market value of assets are amortized straight-line over the average remaining future service periods and expected life expectancy.

11. Hedging Activities

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations. At times, we limit these risks through the use of derivatives such as interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. In accordance with our policy, derivatives are only used for hedging purposes. We do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign currency rate risk

We conduct our business worldwide in U.S. dollars and the functional currencies of our foreign subsidiaries, including Euro, British pounds and Canadian dollars. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect our results of operations, assets and liabilities, capital ratios and purchasing activities that are reported in U.S. dollars. We have certain foreign currency rate risk programs that manage the impact of foreign currency fluctuations primarily through the use of foreign currency forward-exchange contracts. These contracts are typically used to offset the potential earnings effects from intercompany foreign currency loans. These programs reduce but do not entirely eliminate foreign currency rate risk.

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At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, forward contracts to hedge the U.S. dollar against cash flows denominated in Canadian dollars with total notional values of \$399 million were designated for hedge accounting. These contracts will mature between March 2016 and March 2020. Changes in the fair values of contracts designated for hedge accounting are recorded into accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings; amounts recorded to earnings for these contracts were not material during the quarters and nine months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

We also have a number of forward contracts to primarily hedge the Euro against cash flows denominated in British pounds and other European currencies. At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the total notional value of these contracts was \$1,878 million and \$1,755 million. These contracts will mature through June 2016 and none of these contracts were designated for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair values of contracts not designated for hedge accounting are recorded directly into earnings and accordingly, net losses of \$24 million and \$2 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 and net losses of \$24 million and \$74 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 were recorded within operating expenses. However, the gains and losses from these contracts are largely offset by changes in the value of the underlying intercompany foreign currency loans.

Information regarding the fair value of derivatives on a gross basis is as follows:

(In millions)	Balance Sheet Caption	December 31, 2015			March 31, 2015		U.S Dollar Notional
		Fair Value of Derivative Asset	Liability	U.S. Dollar Notional	Fair Value of Derivative Asset	Liability	
Derivatives designated for hedge accounting							
Foreign exchange contracts (current)	Prepaid expenses and other	\$19	\$—	\$76	\$14	\$—	\$76
Foreign exchange contracts (non-current)	Other assets	75	—	323	53	—	323
Total		\$94	\$—		\$67	\$—	
Derivatives not designated for hedge accounting							
Foreign exchange contracts (current)	Prepaid expenses and other	\$25	\$—	\$1,162	\$7	\$—	\$493
Foreign exchange contracts (current)	Other accrued liabilities	—	10	716	—	79	1,262
Total		\$25	\$10		\$7	\$79	

Refer to Financial Note 12, "Fair Value Measurements," for more information on these recurring fair value measurements.

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12. Fair Value Measurements

At December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the carrying amounts of cash, certain cash equivalents, restricted cash, marketable securities, receivables, drafts and accounts payable, short-term borrowings and other current liabilities approximated their estimated fair values because of the short maturity of these financial instruments.

Our long-term debt is carried at amortized cost. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of these liabilities were \$8.7 billion and \$9.0 billion at December 31, 2015 and \$9.7 billion and \$10.4 billion at March 31, 2015. The estimated fair value of our long-term debt was determined using quoted market prices in a less active market and other observable inputs from available market information, which are considered to be Level 2 inputs, and may not be representative of actual values that could have been realized or that will be realized in the future.

Included in cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015 were investments in money market funds and time deposits of \$1.9 billion and \$4.2 billion, which are reported at fair value. The fair value of these investments was determined by using quoted prices for identical investments in active markets, which are considered to be Level 1 inputs under the fair value measurements and disclosure guidance. The carrying value of all other cash equivalents approximates their fair value due to their relatively short-term nature.

Fair values of our forward foreign currency derivatives were determined using quoted market prices of similar instruments in an active market and other observable inputs from available market information. These inputs are considered Level 2 under the fair value measurements and disclosure guidance, and may not be representative of actual values that could have been realized or that will be realized in the future. Refer to Financial Note 11, "Hedging Activities," for more information on our forward foreign currency derivatives.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the quarters and nine months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

13. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In addition to commitments and obligations in the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various claims, other pending and potential legal actions for damages, investigations relating to governmental laws and regulations and other matters arising out of the normal conduct of our business. As described below, many of these proceedings are at preliminary stages and many seek an indeterminate amount of damages.

When a loss is considered probable and reasonably estimable, we record a liability in the amount of our best estimate for the ultimate loss. However, the likelihood of a loss with respect to a particular contingency is often difficult to predict and determining a meaningful estimate of the loss or a range of loss may not be practicable based on the information available and the potential effect of future events and decisions by third parties that will determine the ultimate resolution of the contingency. Moreover, it is not uncommon for such matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information must be reevaluated at least quarterly to determine both the likelihood of potential loss and whether it is possible to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss. When a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, disclosure of the proceeding is provided. Disclosure also is provided when it is reasonably possible that a loss will be incurred or when it is reasonably possible that the amount of a loss will exceed the recorded provision. We review all contingencies at least quarterly to determine whether the likelihood of loss has changed and to assess whether a reasonable estimate of the loss or range of loss can be made. As discussed above, development of a meaningful estimate of loss or a range of potential loss is complex when the outcome is directly dependent on negotiations with or decisions by third parties, such as regulatory agencies, the court system and other interested parties. Such factors bear directly on whether it is possible to reasonably estimate a range of potential loss and boundaries of high and low estimates.

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Significant developments in previously reported proceedings and in other litigation and claims, since the filing of our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015, are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, we are currently unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible losses for the unresolved proceedings described below. Should any one or a combination of more than one of these proceedings be successful, or should we determine to settle any or a combination of these matters, we may be required to pay substantial sums, become subject to the entry of an injunction or be forced to change the manner in which we operate our business, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Litigation, Government Subpoenas and Investigations

On August 29, 2007, PSKW, LLC filed a lawsuit against McKesson Specialty Arizona Inc. in the New York Supreme Court, New York County, alleging that McKesson Specialty Arizona misappropriated trade secrets and confidential information in launching its LoyaltyScript® program, PSKW, LLC v. McKesson Specialty Arizona Inc., Index No. 602921/07. The trial began on June 22, 2015 and has concluded. Post trial briefs will be filed, with a verdict to follow.

In May 2013, True Health Chiropractic, Inc. filed a class action against McKesson Corporation, claiming that McKesson sent unsolicited marketing faxes in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (“TCPA”), as amended by the Junk Fax Protection Act of 2005 or JFPA. The case is pending in the Northern District of California. True Health Chiropractic Inc., et al. v. McKesson Corporation, et al., CV-13-02219 (HG). In August 2015, McKesson was granted a waiver from the opt out requirement from the Federal Communications Commission. Plaintiffs have appealed that decision. In September 2015, plaintiffs filed for class certification. The Court’s ruling on that motion is pending.

On January 8, 2016, the state of West Virginia filed suit against the Company in state court in Boone County, West Virginia, State of West Virginia ex rel. Patrick Morrissey, Attorney General v. McKesson Corporation, Case No. 16-C-1. As with similar suits pending against other distributors, the lawsuit alleges violations of the West Virginia Controlled Substances Act, the West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act, as well as common law claims for negligence, public nuisance and unjust enrichment, related to McKesson’s supply of controlled substances to West Virginia from 2007-2012, and its alleged failure to report suspicious controlled substances orders.

As previously disclosed, on May 21, 2014, four hedge funds managed by Magnetar Capital filed a complaint against McKesson Deutschland GmbH & Co. KGaA (formerly known as “Dragonfly GmbH & Co KGaA”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, in a German court in Frankfurt, Germany, alleging that McKesson Deutschland violated German takeover law in connection with the Company’s acquisition of Celesio by paying more to some holders of Celesio’s convertible bonds than it paid to the shareholders of Celesio’s stock, Magnetar Capital Master Fund Ltd. et al. v. Dragonfly GmbH & Co KGaA, No. 3- 05 O 44/14. On December 5, 2014, the court dismissed Magnetar’s lawsuit.

Magnetar subsequently appealed that ruling. On January 19, 2016, the appellate court issued a ruling reversing the lower court’s decision. The Company plans to appeal.

From time to time, the Company receives subpoenas or requests for information from various government agencies. The Company generally responds to such subpoenas and requests in a cooperative, thorough and timely manner. These responses sometimes require time and effort and can result in considerable costs being incurred by the Company. Such subpoenas and requests also can lead to the assertion of claims or the commencement of civil or criminal legal proceedings against the Company and other members of the health care industry, as well as to settlements. Examples of such subpoenas and investigations are included in the Company’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company continues to receive and respond to these requests.

Value Added Tax Assessments

We operate in various countries outside the United States which collect value added taxes (“VAT”). The determination of the manner in which a VAT applies to our foreign operations is subject to varying interpretations arising from the complex nature of the tax laws. We have received assessments for VAT which are in various stages of appeal. We

disagree with these assessments and believe that we have strong legal arguments to defend our tax positions. Certain VAT assessments relate to years covered by an indemnification agreement. Due to the complex nature of the tax laws, it is not possible to estimate the outcome of these matters. However, based on the currently available information, we believe the ultimate outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

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14. Stockholders' Equity

Each share of the Company's outstanding common stock is permitted one vote on proposals presented to stockholders and is entitled to share equally in any dividends declared by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board").

In July 2015, the Company's quarterly dividend was raised from \$0.24 to \$0.28 per common share for dividends declared on or after such date by the Board. The Company anticipates that it will continue to pay quarterly cash dividends in the future. However, the payment and amount of future dividends remain within the discretion of the Board and will depend upon the Company's future earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors.

In May 2015, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$500 million of the Company's common stock. During the second quarter of 2016, we bought 2.5 million shares at an average price per share of \$196.20. At September 30, 2015, no authorized amounts were available for future repurchases of the Company's common stock under the May 2015 share purchase plan. In October 2015, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$2 billion of the Company's common stock. During the third quarter of 2016, we bought 1.9 million shares at an average price per share of \$186.99. During 2016, our share repurchases were completed through open market transactions. The total authorization outstanding for repurchases of the Company's common stock was \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2015. During the third quarter of 2016, we retired 115.5 million or \$7.8 billion of the Company's treasury shares previously repurchased. Under the applicable state law, these shares resume the status of authorized and unissued shares upon retirement. In accordance with our accounting policy, we allocate any excess of share repurchase price over par value between additional paid-in capital and retained earnings. Accordingly, our retained earnings and additional paid-in capital were reduced by \$6.3 billion and \$1.5 billion during the third quarter of 2016.

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Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Information regarding other comprehensive income (loss) including noncontrolling and redeemable noncontrolling interests, net of tax, by component is as follows:

(In millions)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31, 2015	2014	December 31, 2015	2014
Foreign currency translation adjustments ⁽¹⁾				
Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during period, net of income tax benefit of \$3, nil, \$3 and nil ^{(2) (3)}	\$(246)	\$(416)	\$(142)	\$(985)
Reclassified to income statement, net of income tax expense of nil, nil, nil and nil ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	(10)
	(246)	(416)	(142)	(995)
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges				
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges arising during period, net of income tax expense of nil, nil, nil and nil	(1)	1	5	(1)
Changes in retirement-related benefit plans				
Net actuarial gain (loss) and prior service cost arising during the period, net of income tax benefit of nil, \$6, \$9 and \$6 ⁽⁵⁾	—	(21)	(28)	(21)
Amortization of actuarial loss and prior service costs, net of income tax expense of \$4, \$2, \$13 and \$5 ⁽⁶⁾	8	3	23	9
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of income tax expense of nil, nil, nil and nil	7	2	3	4
	15	(16)	(2)	(8)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$(232)	\$(431)	\$(139)	\$(1,004)

Foreign currency translation adjustments result from the conversion of non-U.S. dollar financial statements of our (1) foreign subsidiaries into the Company's reporting currency, U.S. dollars, and were primarily related to our foreign subsidiary, Celesio, in 2016 and 2015.

The net foreign currency translation losses during the third quarter of 2016 were primarily due to the weakening of the Euro, British pound sterling and Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar from October 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. The net foreign currency translation losses during first nine months of 2016 were primarily due to the (2) weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar from April 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. During the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, the currency translation losses were primarily due to the weakening of the Euro and British pound sterling against the U.S. dollar from April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

The third quarter and first nine months of 2016 include net foreign currency translation losses of \$32 million and (3) \$2 million, which are primarily attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests. The third quarter and first nine months of 2015 included net foreign currency translation losses of \$13 million and \$164 million attributable to noncontrolling interests and translation losses of \$39 million attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests.

(4) These net foreign currency losses were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to discontinued operations within our consolidated statement of operations due to the sales of certain businesses.

(5) The third quarter and first nine months of 2016 include net actuarial gains of \$1 million and losses of \$5 million attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests.

(6) Pre-tax amount reclassified into cost of sales and operating expenses in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. The related tax expense was reclassified into income tax expense in our condensed consolidated

statements of operations.

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Information regarding changes in our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, by component for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 is as follows:

(In millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, Net of Tax	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax	Unrealized Net Gains (Losses) and Other Components of Benefit Plans, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$(1,346)	\$(15)	\$(283)	\$(1,644)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(246)	(1)	—	(247)
Amounts reclassified to earnings and other	—	—	15	15
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(246)	(1)	15	(232)
Less: amounts attributable to noncontrolling and redeemable noncontrolling interests	(32)	—	1	(31)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to McKesson	(214)	(1)	14	(201)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$(1,560)	\$(16)	\$(269)	\$(1,845)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$(1,420)	\$(21)	\$(272)	\$(1,713)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(142)	5	(28)	(165)
Amounts reclassified to earnings and other	—	—	26	26
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(142)	5	(2)	(139)
Less: amounts attributable to noncontrolling and redeemable noncontrolling interests	(2)	—	(5)	(7)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to McKesson	(140)	5	3	(132)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$(1,560)	\$(16)	\$(269)	\$(1,845)

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15. Segment Information

We report our operations in two operating segments: McKesson Distribution Solutions and McKesson Technology Solutions. The factors for determining the reportable segments included the manner in which management evaluates the performance of the Company combined with the nature of the individual business activities. We evaluate the performance of our operating segments on a number of measures, including operating profit before interest expense, income taxes and results from discontinued operations.

Financial information relating to our reportable operating segments and reconciliations to the condensed consolidated totals is as follows:

(In millions)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31, 2015	2014	December 31, 2015	2014
Revenues				
Distribution Solutions ⁽¹⁾				
North America pharmaceutical distribution and services	\$39,615	\$37,397	\$119,750	\$106,848
International pharmaceutical distribution and services	6,022	6,767	17,726	20,506
Medical-Surgical distribution and services	1,568	1,565	4,579	4,473
Total Distribution Solutions	47,205	45,729	142,055	131,827
Technology Solutions - products and services	694	755	2,151	2,293
Total Revenues	\$47,899	\$46,484	\$144,206	\$134,120
Operating profit				
Distribution Solutions ⁽²⁾	\$906	\$803	\$2,742	\$2,333
Technology Solutions ⁽³⁾	122	112	426	305
Total	1,028	915	3,168	2,638
Corporate Expenses, Net	(95)	(103)	(320)	(317)
Interest Expense	(87)	(93)	(267)	(284)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$846	\$719	\$2,581	\$2,037

(1) Revenues derived from services represent less than 2% of this segment's total revenues.

Distribution Solutions operating profit for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 include \$33 million and \$215 million in pre-tax charges related to our last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method of accounting for inventories. The third quarter and first nine months of 2015 include pre-tax LIFO charges of \$95 million and \$287 million. LIFO expense for the third quarter of 2016 includes a gross charge of \$65 million, partially offset by a \$32 million

(2) reversal of a portion of the LIFO expense recorded in the first half of 2016 due to a change in estimate. LIFO expense was less in 2016 primarily due to lower full year expectations for price increases. The third quarter and first nine months of 2016 include \$17 million and \$76 million of net cash proceeds representing our share of net settlements of antitrust class action lawsuits against drug manufacturers. Additionally, the first nine months of 2016 include a pre-tax gain of \$52 million recognized from the sale of our ZEE Medical business.

(3) Technology Solutions operating profit for the first nine months of 2016 includes a pre-tax gain of \$51 million recognized from the sale of our nurse triage business, and for the first nine months of 2015 includes a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$34 million related to the retained workforce business within our International Technology business.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)
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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

GENERAL

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, referred to as the Financial Review, is intended to assist the reader in the understanding and assessment of significant changes and trends related to the results of operations and financial position of the Company together with its subsidiaries. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying financial notes in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in Item 8 of Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 previously filed with the SEC on May 12, 2015 ("2015 Annual Report").

The Company's fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. Unless otherwise noted, all references to a particular year shall mean the Company's fiscal year.

Certain statements in this report constitute forward-looking statements. See "Factors Affecting Forward-Looking Statements" included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Results of Operations

Overview:

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Quarter Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	December 31,		Change		December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		%	2015	2014		%
Revenues	\$47,899	\$46,484	3	%	\$144,206	\$134,120	8	%
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$846	\$719	18	%	\$2,581	\$2,037	27	%
Income Tax Expense	(204)	(198)	3		(704)	(606)	16	
Income from Continuing Operations	642	521	23		1,877	1,431	31	
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax	5	(10)	(150)	)	(11)	(32)	(66))
Net Income	647	511	27		1,866	1,399	33	
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(13)	(39)	(67)	)	(39)	(55)	(29))
Net Income Attributable to McKesson Corporation	\$634	\$472	34	%	\$1,827	\$1,344	36	%
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share Attributable to McKesson Corporation								
Continuing Operations	\$2.71	\$2.04	33	%	\$7.86	\$5.85	34	%
Discontinued Operations	0.02	(0.04)	(150)	)	(0.05)	(0.13)	(62))
Total	\$2.73	\$2.00	37	%	\$7.81	\$5.72	37	%
Weighted Average Diluted Common Shares	232	236	(2)	)%	234	235	—	%

Revenues for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 increased 3% and 8% compared to the same periods a year ago. Excluding unfavorable foreign currency effects of 2%, revenues increased 5% and 10% for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 primarily due to market growth and expanded business with existing customers within our North America pharmaceutical distribution businesses.

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Income from continuing operations before income taxes for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 increased 18% and 27% compared to the same periods a year ago primarily due to higher operating profit from both of our operating segments: Distribution Solutions and Technology Solutions. Additionally, income from continuing operations before income taxes was also affected by:

• Last-in-first out (“LIFO”) inventory charges of \$33 million and \$215 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016, compared to \$95 million and \$287 million for the same periods a year ago,

• Pre-tax gains of \$103 million (after-tax \$67 million) resulting from the 2016 second quarter sale of our ZEE Medical business and the 2016 first quarter sale of our nurse triage business,

• Acquisition-related expenses of \$23 million and \$86 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016, compared to \$51 million and \$162 million for the same periods a year ago. Decreases in these expenses are associated with the decline in integration activities for our 2014 and 2013 acquisitions of Celesio AG (“Celesio”) and PSS World Medical Inc. (“PSSI”), and

• \$17 million and \$76 million of pre-tax credits for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 representing net cash proceeds for our share of antitrust legal settlements.

Income tax expense for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 include a \$19 million tax benefit related to enacted tax law changes in foreign jurisdictions. Additionally, income tax expense for the first nine months of 2016 include a \$25 million discrete tax benefit recorded based on our assessment of a U.S. Tax Court decision made in July 2015.

Net income attributable to McKesson Corporation for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 was \$634 million and \$472 million and for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 was \$1,827 million and \$1,344 million. Diluted earnings per common share attributable to McKesson for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 were \$2.73 and \$2.00 and for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 were \$7.81 and \$5.72.

Revenues:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	December 31,		Change	December 31,		Change
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Distribution Solutions						
North America pharmaceutical distribution and services	\$39,615	\$37,397	6 %	\$119,750	\$106,848	12 %
International pharmaceutical distribution and services	6,022	6,767	(11)	17,726	20,506	(14)
Medical-Surgical distribution and services	1,568	1,565	—	4,579	4,473	2
Total Distribution Solutions	47,205	45,729	3	142,055	131,827	8
Technology Solutions - products and services	694	755	(8)	2,151	2,293	(6)
Total Revenues	\$47,899	\$46,484	3 %	\$144,206	\$134,120	8 %

Revenues for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 increased 3% and 8% compared to the same periods a year ago. Excluding unfavorable foreign currency effects of 2%, revenues increased 5% and 10% for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 primarily due to our Distribution Solutions segment, which accounted for approximately 99% of our consolidated revenues.

Distribution Solutions

North America pharmaceutical distribution and services revenues for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 increased primarily due to market growth and our mix of business including expanded business with existing customers. These increases were partially offset by customer losses. Market growth includes growing drug utilization, newly launched drugs, price increases and price deflation, including deflation associated with brand to generic drug

conversions.

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International pharmaceutical distribution and services revenues for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased 11% and 14%. Excluding unfavorable foreign currency effects of 10% and 14%, revenues decreased 1% for the third quarter of 2016 and remained unchanged for the first nine months of 2016 primarily due to lower revenues in Norway associated with the loss of a hospital contract, partially offset by higher retail service revenues and a new distribution agreement with a manufacturer in the United Kingdom.

Medical-Surgical distribution and services revenues remained unchanged for the third quarter of 2016 and increased slightly for the first nine months of 2016 primarily due to market growth, offset by a decrease in revenues associated with the sale of our ZEE Medical business.

Our Distribution Solutions segment is experiencing customer consolidation, including business combinations that impact our customers.

Technology Solutions: Technology Solutions revenues for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased primarily due to a decline in hospital software service revenues and the sale of our nurse triage business in the first quarter of 2016. These decreases were partially offset by higher revenues in our other businesses.

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Gross Profit:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	December 31,		Change	December 31,		Change
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Gross Profit						
Distribution Solutions	\$2,511	\$2,527	(1)%	\$7,462	\$7,401	1 %
Technology Solutions	361	371	(3)	1,102	1,093	1
Total	\$2,872	\$2,898	(1)%	\$8,564	\$8,494	1 %
Gross Profit Margin						
Distribution Solutions	5.32	5.53	(21)bp	5.25	5.61	(36)bp
Technology Solutions	52.02	49.14	288	51.23	47.67	356
Total	6.00	6.23	(23)bp	5.94	6.33	(39)bp

bp - basis points

Gross profit for the third quarter and the first nine months of 2016 remained relatively unchanged compared to the same periods a year ago. Excluding unfavorable foreign currency effects of 3% and 4%, gross profit increased 2% and 5% for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 primarily due to an increase within our Distribution Solutions segment. Gross profit margin for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased primarily due to a decline within our Distribution Solutions segment.

Distribution Solutions

Distribution Solutions segment's gross profit for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 remained relatively unchanged compared to the same periods a year ago. Excluding unfavorable foreign currency effects of 4% and 5%, gross profit increased 3% and 6% for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 primarily due to increased sales volume within our North America business, benefits from our global procurement arrangements and lower LIFO expenses, as further discussed below. Additionally, gross profit for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 includes \$17 million and \$76 million of net cash proceeds representing our share of antitrust legal settlements against certain drug manufacturers, which were recorded as a reduction to cost of sales.

Distribution Solutions segment's gross profit margin decreased in 2016 primarily due to a decrease in sell margin within our North America distribution business mainly driven by increased customer sales volume. The decrease in sell margin was partially offset by benefits from our global procurement activities, a decrease in LIFO expense and the receipts of antitrust settlements. Additionally, for the first nine months of 2016, gross profit margin benefited from an increase in buy margin. This segment is experiencing weaker generic pharmaceutical pricing trends. Buy margin primarily reflects volume and timing of compensation we receive from pharmaceutical manufacturers, including the effects of price increases of both branded and generic drugs.

Our last-in-first-out ("LIFO") inventory expense was \$33 million and \$95 million in the third quarters of 2016 and 2015, and \$215 million and \$287 million in the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Our North America distribution business uses the LIFO method of accounting for the majority of its inventories, which results in cost of sales that more closely reflects replacement cost than under other accounting methods. The business' practice is to pass on to customers published price changes from suppliers. Manufacturers generally provide us with price protection, which limits price-related inventory losses. A LIFO expense is recognized when the net effect of price increases on pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical products held in inventory exceeds the impact of price declines including the effect of branded pharmaceutical products that have lost market exclusivity. A LIFO credit is recognized when the net effect of price declines exceeds the impact of price increases on pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical products held in inventory. Our annual LIFO expense, which we estimate on a quarterly basis, is affected by expected changes in year-end inventory quantities, product mix and manufacturer pricing practices, which may be affected by market and other external influences. Changes to any of the above factors could have a material impact to our annual LIFO

expense. LIFO expense for the third quarter of 2016 includes a gross charge of \$65 million, partially offset by a \$32 million reversal of a portion of the LIFO expense recorded in the first half of 2016 due to a change in estimate. LIFO expense was less in 2016 primarily due to lower full year expectations for price increases.

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Technology Solutions

Technology Solutions segment's gross profit for the third quarter of 2016 decreased 3% and for the first nine months of 2016 increased slightly compared to the same periods a year ago. Changes in our gross profit primarily reflect:

• A decline in revenues in 2016,

• \$8 million and \$28 million reduction-in-workforce severance charges recorded during the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 primarily associated with the wind down of a product line. The severance charges were recorded as follows: \$6 million and \$21 million in cost of sales and \$2 million and \$7 million in operating expenses during the third quarter and first nine months of 2016, and

• \$34 million pre-tax charge recorded in the first quarter of 2015, which represented a catch up in depreciation and amortization expense not recognized in 2014 when certain assets were classified as held for sale within our International Technology business.

In 2014, we committed to a plan to sell our International Technology business from our Technology Solutions segment. As required, we classified the results of operations and cash flows of the business as discontinued operations for all periods presented in our consolidated financial statements in 2014 and depreciation and amortization expense was not recognized as the assets were held for sale. During the first quarter of 2015, we decided to retain the workforce business, which provided workforce management solutions for the National Health Service in the United Kingdom, within our International Technology business. As a result, we reclassified the workforce business, which had been designated as a discontinued operation during 2014, as a continuing operation for all periods presented effective in the first quarter of 2015. As a result, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$34 million as a catch-up of depreciation and amortization expense not recognized in 2014 when the assets were classified as held for sale. The non-cash charge was primarily recorded in cost of sales. The workforce business was transitioned to another service provider during the first quarter of 2016.

This segment's gross profit margin increased in 2016 primarily reflecting the above changes and our mix of business.

Operating Expenses and Other Income, Net:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Operating Expenses						
Distribution Solutions	\$1,613	\$1,731	(7)%	\$4,750	\$5,109	(7)%
Technology Solutions	240	260	(8)	678	791	(14)
Corporate	99	107	(7)	331	326	2
Total	\$1,952	\$2,098	(7)%	\$5,759	\$6,226	(8)%

Operating Expenses as a Percentage of
Revenues

Distribution Solutions	3.42	3.79	(37)bp	3.34	3.88	(54)bp
Technology Solutions	34.58	34.44	14	31.52	34.50	(298)
Total	4.08	4.51	(43)bp	3.99	4.64	(65)bp

Other Income, Net

Distribution Solutions	\$8	\$7	14 %	\$30	\$41	(27)%
Technology Solutions	1	1	—	2	3	(33)
Corporate	4	4	—	11	9	22
Total	\$13	\$12	8 %	\$43	\$53	(19)%

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Operating expenses for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased 7% and 8% compared to the same periods a year ago. Excluding foreign currency effects of 4% and 6%, operating expenses decreased 3% and 2% for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016. Operating expenses for the first nine months of 2016 include pre-tax gains of \$103 million (\$67 million after-tax) from the sale of two businesses, as further described below. We are currently performing a review of our administrative cost structure which we anticipate completing in the fourth quarter of 2016. As a result, we may incur restructuring and other related charges.

Distribution Solutions segment's operating expenses for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased 7% and 7% compared to the same periods a year ago. Excluding foreign currency effects of 5% and 6%, operating expenses decreased 2% and 1% for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016. Operating expenses and operating expenses as a percentage of revenues for the first nine months of 2016 benefited from a \$52 million pre-tax gain from the sale of our ZEE Medical business in the second quarter of 2016. Additionally, operating expenses for 2016 reflect lower acquisition-related expenses, partially offset by higher compensation and benefit costs, transportation and other costs incurred to support revenue growth.

Technology Solutions segment's operating expenses for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased 8% and 14% compared to the same periods a year ago primarily due to lower compensation and benefit costs and a decrease in professional service expenses. Operating expenses and operating expenses as a percentage of revenues for the first nine months of 2016 also benefited from a pre-tax gain of \$51 million from the sale of our nurse triage business in the first quarter of 2016.

Corporate expenses decreased for the third quarter of 2016 compared to the same period a year ago primarily due to lower compensation and benefit costs. Corporate expenses increased slightly for the first nine months of 2016 primarily due to higher expenses to support business growth and corporate initiatives, partially offset by a decrease in acquisition-related expenses.

Acquisition Expenses and Related Adjustments

Acquisition expenses and related adjustments, which include transaction and integration expenses that are directly related to acquisitions made by the Company, were \$23 million and \$86 million in the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 and \$51 million and \$162 million in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015. These expenses were primarily related to our 2014 acquisition of Celesio and our 2013 acquisition of PSSI. Decreases in these expenses are associated with the decline in integration activities for these acquisitions.

Acquisition expenses and related adjustments were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of Sales	\$—	\$1	\$—	\$1
Operating Expenses and Other Income, Net				
Integration related expenses	22	\$38	79	118
Severance and relocation	—	10	1	36
Transaction closing expenses	1	2	6	7
Total Acquisition Expenses and Related Adjustments	\$23	\$51	\$86	\$162

Acquisition expenses and related adjustments by segment were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Expenses and Other Income, Net				
Distributions Solutions	\$22	\$51	84	\$151
Technology Solutions	—	(1)) —	—

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Corporate	1	1	2	11
Total Acquisition Expenses and Related Adjustments	\$23	\$51	\$86	\$162

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We incurred \$3 million and \$16 million of acquisition-related expenses for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 and \$8 million and \$92 million for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 primarily for our acquisition of Celesio. We incurred \$16 million and \$35 million of acquisition-related expenses for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 and \$61 million and \$69 million for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 for our acquisition of PSSI. These expenses primarily include distribution center consolidation and facility closure related expenses, legal and other expenses to integrate the businesses.

Amortization Expenses of Acquired Intangible Assets

Amortization expenses of acquired intangible assets purchased in connection with business acquisitions were \$108 million and \$125 million for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 and \$329 million and \$384 million for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, which were primarily recorded in operating expenses. Amortization expenses decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to foreign currency effects.

Amortization expenses by segment were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Distribution Solutions	\$97	\$112	\$298	\$346
Technology Solutions	11	13	31	38
Total	\$108	\$125	\$329	\$384

Other Income, Net: Other income, net, for the third quarter of 2016 remained relatively unchanged and for the first nine months of 2016 decreased primarily due to gains recognized from the sales of certain small investments during the same period in 2015.

Segment Operating Profit, Corporate Expenses, Net and Interest Expense:

(Dollars in millions)	Quarter Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	December 31,		Change	December 31,		Change
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Segment Operating Profit ⁽¹⁾						
Distribution Solutions	\$906	\$803	13 %	\$2,742	\$2,333	18 %
Technology Solutions	122	112	9	426	305	40
Subtotal	1,028	915	12	3,168	2,638	20
Corporate Expenses, Net	(95)	(103)	(8)	(320)	(317)	1
Interest Expense	(87)	(93)	(6)	(267)	(284)	(6)
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$846	\$719	18 %	\$2,581	\$2,037	27 %

Segment Operating Profit Margin

Distribution Solutions	1.92	% 1.76	% 16	bp	1.93	% 1.77	% 16	bp
Technology Solutions	17.58	14.83	275		19.80	13.30	650	

(1) Segment operating profit includes gross profit, net of operating expenses, as well as other income, net, for our two operating segments.

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McKESSON CORPORATION
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Segment Operating Profit

Distribution Solutions: Operating profit and operating profit margin for the segment increased in 2016 compared to the same periods a year ago primarily due to lower operating expenses. Operating profit margin for the first nine months of 2016 also benefited from a \$52 million pre-tax gain from the sale of our ZEE Medical business.

Technology Solutions: Operating profit and operating profit margin for the segment increased in 2016 compared to the same periods a year ago primarily due to lower operating expenses. Operating profit margin for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 includes \$8 million and \$28 million severance charges and for the first nine months of 2016 includes a \$51 million pre-tax gain from the first quarter sale of our nurse triage business. Additionally, operating profit margin for the first nine months of 2015 included a \$34 million pre-tax catch-up depreciation and amortization charge relating to the reclassification of the workforce business within our International Technology business from discontinued operations to continuing operations.

Corporate: Corporate expenses, net, decreased for the third quarter of 2016 and increased slightly for the first nine months of 2016 primarily due to changes in operating expenses as previously discussed.

Interest Expense: Interest expense for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 decreased primarily due to repayments of certain foreign currency denominated credit facilities.

Income Taxes: Our reported income tax rates for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 were 24.1% and 27.5%, and 27.3% and 29.7% for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Fluctuations in our reported income tax rates are primarily due to changes within our business mix, including varying proportions of income attributable to foreign countries that have lower income tax rates and discrete items. Income tax expense for the third quarter and first nine months of 2016 includes approximately \$19 million tax benefit pertaining to the "Protecting Americans From Tax Hikes Act of 2015" signed by the President of the United States on December 18, 2015. Income tax expense for the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 includes a \$20 million benefit pertaining to the "Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014" which was signed by the President of the United States on December 19, 2014.

Income tax expense for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 includes net discrete tax benefits of \$16 million and net discrete tax expenses of \$4 million and for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 included net discrete tax benefits of \$45 million and \$14 million. During the third quarter of 2016, we recorded a \$19 million discrete tax benefit related to enacted tax law changes in foreign jurisdictions. During the second quarter of 2016, we recorded a \$25 million discrete tax benefit based on our assessment of a U.S. Tax Court decision issued in July 2015.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax: Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$5 million in income and \$10 million in losses for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 and \$11 million and \$32 million in losses for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share from discontinued operations for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 was \$0.02 in earnings and \$0.04 in loss and for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 was \$0.05 and \$0.13 in losses.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for 2016 primarily represents the accrual of the annual recurring compensation amount of €0.83 per Celesio share that McKesson is obligated to pay to the noncontrolling shareholders of Celesio under a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (the "Domination Agreement"). For 2016, the estimated annual compensation is \$44 million based on the Euro to U.S. dollar exchange rate and shares owned by the noncontrolling interests as of December 31, 2015. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for 2015 primarily represents a one-time guaranteed dividend of \$50 million that we became obligated to pay to the noncontrolling shareholders of Celesio upon the effectiveness of the Domination Agreement in December 2015. Refer to Financial Note 3, "Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests," to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information.

Net Income Attributable to McKesson Corporation: Net income attributable to McKesson Corporation was \$634 million and \$472 million, and diluted earnings per common share attributable to McKesson Corporation were \$2.73

and \$2.00 for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015. Net income attributable to McKesson Corporation was \$1,827 million and \$1,344 million, and diluted earnings per common share attributable to McKesson Corporation were \$7.81 and \$5.72 for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015.

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Weighted Average Diluted Common Shares Outstanding: Diluted earnings per common share were calculated based on a weighted average number of shares outstanding of 232 million and 236 million for the third quarters of 2016 and 2015 and 234 million and 235 million for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Weighted average diluted shares for 2016 decreased from 2015 primarily reflecting common stock repurchases during the year.

We conduct businesses in a number of foreign countries in local currencies. As a result, the comparability of our results reported in U.S. dollars can be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. In discussing our operating results, we may use the term “foreign currency effect” which refers to the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates used to convert the local currency results of foreign countries where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. We present this information to provide a framework for assessing how our business performed excluding the effect of foreign currency rate fluctuations. In computing foreign currency effect, we translate our current year results in local currencies into U.S dollars by applying average foreign exchange rates of the corresponding prior year periods, and we subsequently compare those results to the previously reported results of the comparable prior year periods in U.S. dollars.

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McKESSON CORPORATION
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Business Combinations

Refer to Financial Note 2, “Business Combinations,” to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10 Q for further information.

New Accounting Pronouncements

New accounting pronouncements that we have recently adopted as well as those that have been recently issued but not yet adopted by us are included in Financial Note 1, “Significant Accounting Policies,” to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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McKESSON CORPORATION
FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)
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Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

We expect our available cash generated from operations, together with our existing sources of liquidity from our credit facilities and commercial paper issuance will be sufficient to fund our long-term and short-term capital expenditures, working capital and other cash requirements. In addition, from time to time, we may access the long-term debt capital markets to discharge our other liabilities.

Operating activities generated cash of \$566 million and \$1,229 million during the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Operating activities for the first nine months of 2016 were affected by higher drafts and accounts payable and increases in receivables and inventories primarily associated with revenue growth. Cash flows from operations can be significantly impacted by factors such as timing of receipts from customers, inventory receipts and payments to vendors. Additionally, working capital is primarily a function of sale and purchase volumes, inventory requirements and vendor payment terms.

Investing activities utilized cash of \$228 million and \$439 million during the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Investing activities for the first nine months of 2016 included \$204 million in net proceeds from the sale of businesses. Additionally, investing activities reflect cash paid for purchases of property and capitalized software.

Financing activities utilized cash of \$2,247 million and \$252 million during the first nine months of 2016 and 2015. Financing activities for the first nine months of 2016 include cash receipts of \$1,532 million and payments of \$1,668 million for short-term borrowings. Long-term debt repayments during the first nine months of 2016 were primarily due to the repayment of a \$400 million bond in September 2015 and a \$500 million bond in December 2015, while long-term debt repayments in the first nine months of 2015 were due to cash paid on foreign currency denominated bilateral lines of credit. Financing activities for the nine months of 2015 include cash receipts of \$2,424 million and payments of \$2,320 million for short-term borrowings. Additionally, financing activities for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 included \$960 million and \$106 million of cash paid for stock repurchases, including shares surrendered for tax withholding.

Stock repurchases may be made from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions such as accelerated share repurchase programs, or by any combination of such methods. The timing of any repurchases and the actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors, including corporate and regulatory requirements, restrictions under our debt obligations and other market and economic conditions. At September 30, 2015, all Board authorized amounts for future repurchases of the Company's common stock were exhausted. In October 2015, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$2 billion of the Company's common stock. During the third quarter of 2016, we bought 1.9 million shares through open market transactions at an average price per share of \$186.99. The total authorization outstanding for repurchases of the Company's common stock was \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2015.

We believe that our operating cash flow, financial assets and current access to capital and credit markets, including our existing credit facilities, will give us the ability to meet our financing needs for the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that future volatility and disruption in the global capital and credit markets will not impair our liquidity or increase our costs of borrowing.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)
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Selected Measures of Liquidity and Capital Resources

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,406	\$5,341	
Working capital	3,782	3,173	
Debt, net of cash and cash equivalents	5,312	4,503	
Debt to capital ratio ⁽¹⁾	44.8	% 50.3	%
Net debt to net capital employed ⁽²⁾	37.4	% 36.0	%
Return on McKesson stockholders' equity ⁽³⁾	22.5	% 17.0	%

Ratio is computed as total debt divided by the sum of total debt and McKesson stockholders' equity, which (1) excludes noncontrolling and redeemable noncontrolling interests and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Ratio is computed as total debt, net of cash and cash equivalents ("net debt"), divided by the sum of net debt and (2) McKesson stockholders' equity, which excludes noncontrolling and redeemable noncontrolling interests ("net capital employed").

Ratio is computed as net income attributable to McKesson Corporation for the last four quarters, divided by a (3) five-quarter average of McKesson stockholders' equity, which excludes noncontrolling and redeemable noncontrolling interests.

Cash equivalents, which are available-for-sale, are carried at fair value. Cash equivalents are primarily invested in AAA rated prime and U.S. government money market funds denominated in U.S. dollars, AAA rated prime money market funds denominated in Euros, overnight repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, Canadian government securities and/or securities that are guaranteed or sponsored by the U.S. government and an AAA rated prime money market fund denominated in British pound sterling.

The remaining cash and cash equivalents are deposited with several financial institutions. We mitigate the risk of our short term investment portfolio by depositing funds with reputable financial institutions and monitoring risk profiles and investment strategies of money market funds.

Our cash and cash equivalents balance as of December 31, 2015 included approximately \$2.4 billion of cash held by our subsidiaries outside of the United States. Our primary intent is to utilize this cash for foreign operations as well as to fund certain research and development activities for an indefinite period of time. Although the vast majority of cash held outside the United States is available for repatriation, doing so could subject us to U.S. federal, state and local income tax.

Working capital primarily includes cash and cash equivalents, receivables and inventories net of drafts and accounts payable, short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt, deferred revenue and other current liabilities. Our Distribution Solutions segment requires a substantial investment in working capital that is susceptible to large variations during the year as a result of inventory purchase patterns and seasonal demands. Inventory purchase activity is a function of sales activity and other requirements.

Our debt to capital ratio improved in 2016 primarily reflecting a decrease in our debt and higher McKesson stockholders' equity. Our ratio of net debt to net capital employed increased in 2016 due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents and higher McKesson stockholders' equity, offset by a decrease in our debt.

At December 31, 2015, the carrying value of redeemable noncontrolling interests related to Celesio was \$1.38 billion, which exceeded the maximum redemption value of \$1.22 billion. The balance of redeemable noncontrolling interests is reported at the greater of its carrying value or its maximum redemption value at each reporting date. Under the Domination Agreement, the noncontrolling shareholders of Celesio received the right to put their Celesio shares to McKesson at €22.99 per share, which price is increased annually for interest in the amount of five percentage points above a base rate published by the German Bundesbank semiannually, less the guaranteed dividend paid during the second quarter of 2016 related to calendar year 2014 and any compensation amount already paid in respect of the

relevant time period (“Put Amount”). The redemption value is the Put Amount adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations each period. The ultimate amount and timing of any future cash payments related to the Put Amount are uncertain. Refer to Financial Note 3 “Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests,” to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information.

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In July 2015, the Company's quarterly dividend was raised from \$0.24 to \$0.28 per common share for dividends declared on or after such date by the Board. The Company anticipates that it will continue to pay quarterly cash dividends in the future. However, the payment and amount of future dividends remain within the discretion of the Board and will depend upon the Company's future earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors.

Credit Resources

We fund our working capital requirements primarily with cash and cash equivalents as well as short-term borrowings from our credit facilities and commercial paper issuance.

Funds necessary for future debt maturities and our other cash requirements are expected to be met by existing cash balances, cash flow from operations, existing credit sources and other capital market transactions. Detailed information regarding our debt and financing activities is included in Financial Note 9, "Debt and Financing Activities," to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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FACTORS AFFECTING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 2 of Part I of this report, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Some of these statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” or the negative of and other comparable terminology. The discussion of financial trends, strategy, plans or intentions may also include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected, anticipated or implied. Although it is not possible to predict or identify all such risks and uncertainties, they may include, but are not limited to, the following factors. The reader should not consider this list to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties:

- changes in the U.S. healthcare industry and regulatory environment;
- foreign operations subject us to a number of operating, economic, political and regulatory risks;
- changes in the Canadian healthcare industry and regulatory environment;
- general European economic conditions together with austerity measures taken by certain European governments;
- changes in the European regulatory environment with respect to privacy and data protection regulations;
- foreign currency fluctuations;
- the Company’s ability to successfully identify, consummate, finance and integrate strategic acquisitions;
- the Company’s ability to manage and complete divestitures;
- material adverse resolution of pending legal and regulatory proceedings;
- competition;
 - substantial defaults in payments or a material reduction in purchases by, or the loss of, a large customer or group purchasing organization;
- the loss of government contracts as a result of compliance or funding challenges;
- public health issues in the United States or abroad;
 - malfunction, failure or breach of sophisticated internal information systems;
- cyber attacks or other privacy or data security breaches;
- the adequacy of insurance to cover property loss or liability claims;
- the Company’s failure to attract and retain customers for its software products and solutions due to integration and implementation challenges, or due to an inability to keep pace with technological advances;
- the Company’s proprietary products and services may not be adequately protected, and its products and solutions may be found to infringe on the rights of others;
- system errors or failure of our technology products and solutions to conform to specifications;
- disaster or other event causing interruption of customer access to the data residing in our service centers;
- the delay or extension of our sales or implementation cycles for external software products;
- changes in circumstances that could impair our goodwill or intangible assets;
- new or revised tax legislation or challenges to our tax positions;
- general economic conditions, including changes in the financial markets that may affect the availability and cost of credit to the Company, its customers or suppliers;
- changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and
- withdrawal from participation in one or more multiemployer pension plans or if such plans are reported to have underfunded liabilities.

These and other risks and uncertainties are described herein and in other information contained in our publicly available Securities and Exchange Commission filings and press releases. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date such statements were first made. Except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We believe there has been no material change in our exposure to risks associated with fluctuations in interest and foreign currency exchange rates as disclosed in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, with the participation of other members of the Company's management, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, and our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective based on their evaluation of these controls and procedures as required by paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15.

There were no changes in our "internal control over financial reporting" (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 that occurred during our third quarter of 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The information set forth in Financial Note 13, "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities," to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, of our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Stock repurchases may be made from time to time in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, through accelerated share repurchase programs, or by any combination of such methods. The timing of any repurchases and the actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors, including our stock price, corporate and regulatory requirements, restrictions under our debt obligations and other market and economic conditions.

In October 2015, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$2 billion of the Company's common stock.

During the third quarter of 2016, we bought 1.9 million shares at an average price per share of \$186.99. During 2016, our share repurchases were completed through open market transactions. The total authorization outstanding for repurchases of the Company's common stock was \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2015.

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The following table provides information on the Company's share repurchases during the third quarter of 2016.
Share Repurchases ⁽¹⁾

(In millions, except price per share)	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs
October 1, 2015 – October 31, 2015	—	\$ —	—	\$ 2,000
November 1, 2015 – November 30, 2015	1.1	185.22	1.1	1,790
December 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015	0.8	189.62	0.8	1,646
Total	1.9		1.9	—

This table does not include shares tendered to satisfy the exercise price in connection with cashless exercises of (1) employee stock options or shares tendered to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with employee equity awards.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable

Item 5. Other Information.

None

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32†	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from the McKesson Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2015, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) related Financial Notes.

Furnished herewith.

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McKESSON CORPORATION

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MCKESSON CORPORATION

Date: January 27, 2016

/s/ James A. Beer
James A. Beer
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

MCKESSON CORPORATION

Date: January 27, 2016

/s/ Nigel A. Rees
Nigel A. Rees
Senior Vice President and Controller