

CELGENE CORP /DE/
Form 10-Q
October 26, 2017

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-34912

CELGENE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

22-2711928

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

86 Morris Avenue, Summit, NJ

07901

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(908) 673-9000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicated by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes NoX

As of October 23, 2017, 787,316,931 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, were outstanding.

CELGENE CORPORATION

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue:				
Net product sales	\$3,283	\$2,969	\$9,494	\$8,208
Other revenue	4	14	26	41
Total revenue	3,287	2,983	9,520	8,249
Expenses:				
Cost of goods sold (excluding amortization of acquired intangible assets)	118	108	342	325
Research and development	1,347	1,653	3,177	3,335
Selling, general and administrative	608	698	2,167	1,973
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	80	87	250	354
Acquisition related charges and restructuring, net	49	25	75	25
Total costs and expenses	2,202	2,571	6,011	6,012
Operating income	1,085	412	3,509	2,237
Other income and (expense):				
Interest and investment income, net	33	7	72	21
Interest (expense)	(127)	(128)	(380)	(373)
Other (expense), net	—	(35)	(18)	(12)
Income before income taxes	991	256	3,183	1,873
Income tax provision	3	85	162	303
Net income	\$988	\$171	\$3,021	\$1,570
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$1.26	\$0.22	\$3.87	\$2.02
Diluted	\$1.21	\$0.21	\$3.72	\$1.95
Weighted average shares:				
Basic	784.1	775.8	781.2	777.3
Diluted	815.2	801.5	812.6	803.7

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2017		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	\$988	\$171	\$3,021	\$1,570
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	23	4	64	7
Net unrealized gains (losses) related to cash flow hedges (See Notes 1 and 2):				
Unrealized holding (losses)	(131)	(53)	(397)	(244)
Tax (expense) benefit	—	(1)	7	18
Unrealized holding (losses), net of tax	(131)	(54)	(390)	(226)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) included in net income	(6)	(69)	(169)	(216)
Tax (benefit)	—	(1)	(2)	(2)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) included in net income, net of tax	(6)	(70)	(171)	(218)
Excluded component related to cash flow hedges (See Notes 1 and 2):				
Amortization of excluded component (loss) gain	(5)	—	(10)	—
	(5)	—	(10)	—
Net unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities available-for-sale:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses)	444	(8)	673	(361)
Tax (expense) benefit	(157)	2	(238)	129
Unrealized holding gains (losses), net of tax	287	(6)	435	(232)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(2)	31	32	71
Tax expense (benefit)	1	(11)	(12)	(25)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income, net of tax	(1)	20	20	46
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	167	(106)	(52)	(623)
Comprehensive income	\$1,155	\$65	\$2,969	\$947

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,511	\$ 6,170
Marketable securities available-for-sale	6,248	1,800
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$34 and \$31 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	1,816	1,621
Inventory	537	498
Other current assets	671	779
Total current assets	14,783	10,868
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,002	930
Intangible assets, net	10,137	10,392
Goodwill	4,866	4,866
Other non-current assets	948	1,030
Total assets	\$ 31,736	\$ 28,086
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	1,400	501
Accounts payable	263	247
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	2,265	2,115
Income taxes payable	55	41
Current portion of deferred revenue	66	55
Total current liabilities	4,049	2,959
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	46	28
Income taxes payable	469	420
Other non-current tax liabilities	2,519	2,519
Other non-current liabilities	1,929	1,771
Long-term debt, net of discount	12,874	13,789
Total liabilities	21,886	21,486
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 15)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share, 5.0 million shares authorized; none outstanding at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value per share, 1,150.0 million shares authorized; issued 970.4 million and 954.1 million shares at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	10	10
Common stock in treasury, at cost; 183.3 million and 175.5 million shares at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	(17,243) (16,281
Additional paid-in capital	13,604	12,378
Retained earnings	13,142	10,074
Accumulated other comprehensive income	337	419
Total stockholders' equity	9,850	6,600
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 31,736	\$ 28,086

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$3,021	\$1,570
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	100	90
Amortization	255	277
Impairment charges	51	187
Deferred income taxes	(195)	(257)
Change in value of contingent consideration	75	12
(Gain) on sale of business	—	(38)
Net (gain) on sale of investments	(18)	(7)
Share-based compensation expense	482	452
Share-based employee benefit plan expense	35	29
Derivative instruments	14	193
Other, net	(18)	(9)
Change in current assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of acquisitions and disposals:		
Accounts receivable	(139)	(144)
Inventory	(37)	(62)
Other operating assets	(285)	137
Accounts payable and other operating liabilities	28	164
Income tax payable	165	158
Deferred revenue	23	11
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,557	2,763
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities available-for-sale	3,307	542
Purchases of marketable securities available-for-sale	(7,019)	(560)
Capital expenditures	(176)	(170)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	14	13
Purchases of investment securities	(88)	(122)
Other	(27)	(1)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(3,989)	(298)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment for treasury shares	(925)	(2,026)
Principal repayments on current portion of long-term debt	(500)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	496	—
Net proceeds from common equity put options	—	8
Net proceeds from share-based compensation arrangements	637	191
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(292)	(1,827)
Effect of currency rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	65	5
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(659)	643
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6,170	4,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$5,511	\$5,523

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - (Continued)
 (Unaudited)
 (Dollars in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activity:		
Change in net unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities available-for-sale	\$ (673)	\$ 361
Investment in Human Longevity, Inc. common stock	—	40
Investment in Celularity, Inc. common stock	22	—
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	461	463
Income taxes paid	450	345

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In all accompanying tables, amounts of dollars expressed in millions,
except per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated)

1. Nature of Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Celgene Corporation, together with its subsidiaries (collectively “we,” “our,” “us,” “Celgene” or the “Company”), is an integrated global biopharmaceutical company engaged primarily in the discovery, development and commercialization of innovative therapies for the treatment of cancer and inflammatory diseases through next-generation solutions in protein homeostasis, immuno-oncology, epigenetics, immunology and neuro-inflammation. Celgene Corporation was incorporated in the State of Delaware in 1986.

Our primary commercial stage products include REVLIMID[®], POMALYST[®]/IMNOVID[®], OTEZLA[®], ABRAXANE[®], VIDAZA[®], azacitidine for injection (generic version of VIDAZA[®]), THALOMID[®] (sold as THALOMID[®] or Thalidomide Celgene[®] outside of the U.S.) and IDHIFA[®]. IDHIFA[®] was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in August 2017 for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or (R/R AML) with an isocitrate dehydrogenase-2 (IDH2) mutation as detected by an FDA approved diagnostic test. We began recognizing revenue related to IDHIFA[®] during the third quarter of 2017. In addition, we earn revenue from other product sales and licensing arrangements.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Celgene Corporation and its subsidiaries. Investments in limited partnerships and interests where we have an equity interest of 50% or less and do not otherwise have a controlling financial interest are accounted for by either the equity or cost method.

We operate in a single segment engaged in the discovery, development, manufacturing, marketing, distribution and sale of innovative therapies for the treatment of cancer and inflammatory diseases. Consistent with our operational structure, our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), as the chief operating decision maker, manages and allocates resources at the global corporate level. Our global research and development organization is responsible for discovery of new drug candidates and supports development and registration efforts for potential future products. Our global supply chain organization is responsible for the manufacturing and supply of products. Regional/therapeutic area commercial organizations market, distribute and sell our products. The business is also supported by global corporate staff functions. Managing and allocating resources at the global corporate level enables our CEO to assess both the overall level of resources available and how to best deploy these resources across functions, therapeutic areas, regional commercial organizations and research and development projects in line with our overarching long-term corporate-wide strategic goals, rather than on a product or franchise basis. Consistent with this decision-making process, our CEO uses consolidated, single-segment financial information for purposes of evaluating performance, allocating resources, setting incentive compensation targets, as well as forecasting future period financial results.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We are subject to certain risks and uncertainties related to, among other things, product development, regulatory approval, market acceptance, scope of patent and proprietary rights, competition, outcome of legal and governmental proceedings, credit risk, technological change and product liability.

Interim results may not be indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year. In the opinion of management, these unaudited consolidated financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of these interim unaudited consolidated financial statements. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K). During the third quarter of 2017, we adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-12, "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities" (ASU 2017-12). As a result of the adoption of ASU 2017-12, we have updated our Derivative Instruments and Hedges accounting policies. There were no other changes to our significant accounting policies from those disclosed in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K. See Notes 2 and 7 for additional details related to the adoption of ASU 2017-12.

Derivative Instruments and Hedges: All derivative instruments are recognized on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income (loss), depending on whether a derivative instrument is designated as part of a hedging transaction and, if it is, the type of hedging transaction. For a derivative to qualify as a hedge at inception and throughout the hedged period, we formally document the nature and relationships

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

between the hedging instruments and hedged item. We assess, both at inception and on an on-going basis, whether derivative instruments are highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of hedged items. If we determine that a forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring, we discontinue hedge accounting and any related unrealized gain or loss on the derivative instrument is recognized in Other (expense), net in our Consolidated Statements of Income. We use derivative instruments, including those not designated as part of a hedging transaction, to manage our exposure to movements in foreign exchange, our stock price and interest rates. The use of these derivative instruments modifies the exposure of these risks with the intent to reduce our risk or cost.

Prior to the adoption of ASU 2017-12, we were required to separately measure and reflect the amount by which the hedging instrument did not offset the changes in the fair value or cash flows of hedged items, which was referred to as the ineffective amount. We assessed hedge effectiveness on a quarterly basis and recorded the gain or loss related to the ineffective portion of derivative instruments, if any, in Other (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Pursuant to the provisions of ASU 2017-12, we are no longer required to separately measure and recognize hedge ineffectiveness. Upon adoption of ASU 2017-12, we no longer recognize hedge ineffectiveness in our Consolidated Statements of Income, but we instead recognize the entire change in the fair value of:

cash flow hedges included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness in Other comprehensive income (loss). The amounts recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss) will subsequently be reclassified to earnings in the same line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income as impacted by the hedged item when the hedged item affects earnings; and

fair value hedges included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness in the same line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item.

Prior to the adoption of ASU 2017-12, we excluded option premiums and forward points (excluded components) from our assessment of hedge effectiveness for our foreign exchange cash flow hedges. We recognized all changes in fair value of the excluded components in Other (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The amendments in ASU 2017-12 continue to allow those components to be excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness, which we have elected to continue to apply. Pursuant to the provisions of ASU 2017-12, we no longer recognize changes in the fair value of the excluded components in Other (expense), net, but we instead recognize the initial value of the excluded component on a straight-line basis over the life of the derivative instrument, within the same line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item.

2. New Accounting Standards

New accounting standards which have been adopted

In July 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory" (ASU 2015-11). ASU 2015-11 applies only to inventory for which cost is determined by methods other than last in, first-out and the retail inventory method, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out or average cost. Inventory within the scope of this standard is required to be measured at the lower of cost and 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. ASU 2015-11 was effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-07, "Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures" (ASU 2016-07). ASU 2016-07 eliminates the requirement that when an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence, an investor must adjust the investment, results of operations, and retained earnings retroactively as if the equity method had been in effect during all previous periods that the investment had been held. Under the new guidance, available-for-sale equity securities that become qualified for the equity method of accounting will result in the recognition through earnings of the unrealized holding gain or loss in accumulated other comprehensive income at the date the investment becomes qualified for use of the equity method. ASU 2016-07 was effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this updated standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation" (ASU 2016-09). The new standard was effective for us on January 1, 2017. Among other provisions, the new standard requires that excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies that arise upon vesting or exercise of share-based payments be recognized as income tax benefits

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

and expenses in the income statement. Previously, such amounts were recorded to additional paid-in-capital. This aspect of the new guidance was required to be adopted prospectively, and accordingly, the income tax provisions for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 includes \$103 million and \$273 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits arising from share-based compensation awards that vested or were exercised during the periods. In addition, at January 1, 2017, the Company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to Retained earnings, with a corresponding increase to net deferred tax assets, in the amount of \$18 million related to previously unrecognized excess tax benefits outstanding in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. In addition, the adoption of the new standard increased the diluted share count for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 by approximately 7.0 million and 7.3 million shares, respectively. The new standard also amends the presentation of employee share-based payment-related items in the statement of cash flows by requiring that excess income tax benefits and tax deficiencies be classified in Cash flows from operating activities (such amounts were previously included in Cash flows from financing activities). The Company elected to adopt this aspect of the new guidance retrospectively, and accordingly, to conform to the current year presentation, \$130 million of excess tax benefits were reclassified from Net Cash Used in Financing Activities to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities and included within the change in Income taxes payable in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. As a result, Net Cash Used in Financing Activities increased by \$130 million with a corresponding increase in Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12 which we adopted on August 31, 2017 (Adoption Date). The guidance was issued to improve and more closely align a company's financial reporting of its hedging relationships with the objective of a company's risk management activities. Among other provisions, the new standard (1) eliminates the separate measurement and reporting of hedge ineffectiveness and (2) permits an entity to recognize in earnings the initial value of an excluded component under a systematic and rational method over the life of the derivative instrument. In accordance with ASU 2017-12, certain provisions were required to be applied on a modified retrospective basis, which requires a cumulative effect adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, or January 1, 2017 (Application Date). In addition, certain provisions in the guidance require modifications to existing presentation and disclosure requirements on a prospective basis. See Note 7 for disclosures relating to the Company's derivative instruments and hedging activities.

Pursuant to the provisions of ASU 2017-12, we are no longer required to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness, which was previously recorded in Other (expense), net in our Consolidated Statements of Income. For fair value hedges, the entire change in the fair value of the hedging instrument included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness is recorded in the same line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item. The timing of recognition of the change in fair value of a hedging instrument included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness is the same as prior to the adoption of ASU 2017-12. For cash flow hedges the entire change in the fair value of the hedging instrument included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness is recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss). Those amounts are subsequently reclassified to earnings in the same line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income as impacted by the hedged item when the hedged item affects earnings.

In accordance with the transition provisions of ASU 2017-12, the Company is required to eliminate the separate measurement of ineffectiveness for its cash flow hedging instruments existing as of the Adoption Date through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the Application Date. We did not record a cumulative effect adjustment to eliminate ineffectiveness amounts as all such amounts were not material to the Company's previously issued Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, we did not have any ineffectiveness during fiscal year 2017.

The Company may continue to elect to exclude certain portions of its derivative instruments' change in fair value from the assessment of hedge effectiveness (excluded component). In accordance with the new guidance, the Company may recognize in earnings the initial value of the excluded component on a systematic and rational method over the life of the derivative instrument. Alternatively, the Company may elect to continue to recognize all fair value changes in an excluded component currently in earnings, which is consistent with the guidance prior to the issuance of ASU 2017-12. We will recognize in earnings the initial value of the excluded component on a straight-line basis over the life of the derivative instrument. Previously, we recognized all changes in fair value of the excluded components in Other (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. We believe the revised guidance in ASU 2017-12 better portrays the economic results of our risk management activities and hedging relationships in our Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with the transition provisions of ASU 2017-12, we modified the recognition model for the excluded component from a mark-to-market approach to an amortization approach for all hedges existing as of the Adoption Date with a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$30 million that reduced Accumulated other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment that increased Retained earnings as of the Application Date. The effect of the change in recognition model to an amortization approach, increased both income before income taxes and net income by approximately \$57 million and \$49 million,

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

respectively, for the three-month period ended September 30, 2017 and \$94 million and \$80 million, respectively, for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017. In addition, the effect of the change in recognition model to an amortization approach also increased both the Company's basic and diluted income per share by \$0.06 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2017 and by \$0.10 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017.

In addition, the Company assessed the impact of applying the guidance to its Consolidated Financial Statements on previously issued interim reports for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, and the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017. The Company concluded that the impacts to the previously issued interim reports were not material and therefore no recast of such reports have been made at this time. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded pre-tax expense of \$11 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 and pre-tax income of \$48 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017 as a result of applying the new guidance, which is included in the effects disclosed above. Upon filing of the interim reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, we intend to recast the financial statements for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, respectively, to reflect the adoption of ASU 2017-12. In addition, we intend to recast the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017 within our quarterly results of operations footnote included within our annual financial statements to be filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

New accounting standards which have not yet been adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (ASU 2014-09) and has subsequently issued a number of amendments to ASU 2014-09. The new standard, as amended, provides a single comprehensive model to be used in the accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The standard's stated core principle is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this core principle, ASU 2014-09 includes provisions within a five step model that includes identifying the contract with a customer, identifying the performance obligations in the contract, determining the transaction price, allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizing revenue when, or as, an entity satisfies a performance obligation. In addition, the standard requires disclosure of the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The new standard will be effective for us beginning January 1, 2018 and permits two methods of adoption: the full retrospective method, which requires the standard to be applied to each prior period presented, or the modified retrospective method, which requires the cumulative effect of adoption to be recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings in the period of adoption. We will adopt the standard using the modified retrospective method.

We have completed an analysis of existing contracts with our customers and assessed the differences in accounting for such contracts under ASU 2014-09 compared with current revenue accounting standards. Based on our review of current customer contracts, we do not expect the implementation of ASU 2014-09 to have a material quantitative impact on our consolidated financial statements as the timing of revenue recognition for product sales is not expected to significantly change. In limited instances, we may recognize revenue earlier than under the current standard. Currently, we defer certain revenue where the price pursuant to the underlying customer arrangement is not fixed and determinable. Under the new standard, such customer arrangements will be accounted for as variable consideration, which may result in revenue being recognized earlier provided we can reliably estimate the ultimate price expected to be realized from the customer. We will continue to assess new customer contracts throughout 2017. The new standard will result in additional revenue-related disclosures in the footnotes to our consolidated financial statements. Adoption

of this standard will require changes to our business processes, systems and controls to support the additional required disclosures. We are in the process of identifying and designing such changes to ensure our readiness.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments—Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (ASU 2016-01). ASU 2016-01 changes accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 does not apply to equity investments in consolidated subsidiaries or those accounted for under the equity method of accounting. In addition, the FASB clarified guidance related to the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities. Equity investments with readily determinable fair values will be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. Companies have the option to either measure equity investments without readily determinable fair values at fair value or at cost adjusted for changes in observable prices minus impairment. Changes in measurement under either alternative will be recognized in net income. Companies that elect the fair value option for financial liabilities must recognize changes in fair value related to instrument-specific credit risk in other

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

comprehensive income (OCI). Companies must assess valuation allowances for deferred tax assets related to available-for-sale debt securities in combination with their other deferred tax assets. ASU 2016-01 will be effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2018 and early adoption is available to publicly traded companies to record fair value changes for financial liabilities under the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in OCI. We expect the implementation of this standard to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, as we held publicly traded equity investments as of September 30, 2017 with a fair value of approximately \$1.9 billion in a net unrealized gain position of \$925 million, and having an associated deferred tax liability of \$328 million, as of September 30, 2017. We will record a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings for the amount of unrealized gains or losses, net of tax at the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The guidance related to equity investments without readily determinable fair values should be applied prospectively to equity investments that exist as of the date of adoption. The implementation of ASU 2016-01 is expected to increase volatility in our net income as the volatility currently recorded in OCI related to changes in the fair market value of available-for-sale equity investments will be reflected in net income after adoption.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, "Leases" (ASU 2016-02). ASU 2016-02 provides accounting guidance for both lessee and lessor accounting models. Among other things, lessees will recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for leases with a duration of greater than one year. For income statement purposes, ASU 2016-02 will require leases to be classified as either an operating or finance lease. Operating leases will result in straight-line expense while finance leases will result in a front-loaded expense pattern. The new standard will be effective for us on January 1, 2019 and will be adopted using a modified retrospective approach which will require application of the new guidance at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We expect the implementation of this standard to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures as we had aggregate future minimum lease payments of approximately \$213 million as of December 31, 2016 under our portfolio of non-cancelable leased office and research facilities at that time which had various expirations dates between 2017 and 2025 as included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We anticipate recognition of additional assets and corresponding liabilities related to these leases on our consolidated balance sheet.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" (ASU 2016-13). ASU 2016-13 requires that expected credit losses relating to financial assets measured on an amortized cost basis and available-for-sale debt securities be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. ASU 2016-13 limits the amount of credit losses to be recognized for available-for-sale debt securities to the amount by which carrying value exceeds fair value and also requires the reversal of previously recognized credit losses if fair value increases. The new standard will be effective for us on January 1, 2020. Early adoption will be available on January 1, 2019. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments" (ASU 2016-15). ASU 2016-15 clarifies how companies present and classify certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows where diversity in practice exists. ASU 2016-15 is effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2018 and earlier adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-16, "Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory" (ASU 2016-16). ASU 2016-16 requires the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets

other than inventory to be recognized as current period income tax expense or benefit and removes the requirement to defer and amortize the consolidated tax consequences of intra-entity transfers. The new standard will be effective for us on January 1, 2018 and will be adopted using a modified retrospective approach which requires a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01, "Business Combinations" (ASU 2017-01). ASU 2017-01 provides guidance for evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The guidance provides a screen to determine when an integrated set of assets and activities (a "set") does not qualify to be a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in an identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. If the screen is not met, the guidance requires a set to be considered a business to include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs and removes the evaluation as to whether a market participant could replace the missing elements. The new standard will be effective for us on January 1, 2018 and will be adopted on a prospective basis.

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Early adoption is permitted. We anticipate that the adoption of this standard will result in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions.

3. Acquisitions and Divestitures

Acquisitions in Fiscal 2017:

Delinia, Inc. (Delinia): On February 3, 2017, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of Delinia, a privately held biotechnology company focused on developing novel therapeutics for the treatment of autoimmune diseases. The transaction expands our Inflammation and Immunology pipeline primarily through the acquisition of Delinia's lead program, DEL-106, as well as related second generation programs. DEL-106 is a novel IL-2 mutein Fc fusion protein designed to preferentially upregulate regulatory T cells (Tregs), immune cells that are critical to maintaining natural self-tolerance and immune system homeostasis.

The consideration included an initial payment of \$302 million. In addition, the sellers of Delinia are eligible to receive up to \$475 million in contingent development, regulatory and commercial milestones. The acquisition did not include any significant processes and thus, for accounting purposes, we have concluded that the acquired assets did not meet the definition of a business. The initial payment was allocated primarily to the DEL-106 program, resulting in a \$300 million research and development asset acquisition expense and approximately \$2 million of net assets acquired.

Other acquisitions: In addition, during the first quarter of 2017, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of a privately held biotechnology company for total initial consideration of \$26 million. The sellers are also eligible to receive up to \$210 million in contingent development and regulatory approval milestones. The acquisition did not include any significant processes and thus, for accounting purposes, we have concluded that the acquired assets did not meet the definition of a business. The consideration transferred resulted in a \$25 million research and development asset acquisition expense and \$1 million of net assets acquired.

Acquisitions in Fiscal 2016:

EngMab AG (EngMab): On September 27, 2016, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of EngMab, a privately held biotechnology company focused on T-cell bi-specific antibodies. EngMab's lead molecule, EM901 is a preclinical T-cell bi-specific antibody targeting B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA). The acquisition also included another early stage program.

The consideration included an initial payment of 607 million Swiss Francs (CHF) (approximately \$625 million), contingent development and regulatory milestones of up to CHF 150 million (approximately \$155 million) and contingent commercial milestones of up to approximately CHF 2.3 billion (approximately \$2.3 billion) based on cumulative sales levels of between \$1.0 billion and \$40.0 billion. The acquisition of EngMab did not include any significant processes and thus, for accounting purposes, we have concluded that the acquired assets did not meet the definition of a business. The initial payment was allocated primarily to the EM901 molecule and another early stage program, resulting in a \$623 million research and development asset acquisition expense and \$2 million of net working capital acquired.

Divestitures in Fiscal 2017:

Celgene Pharmaceutical (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (Celgene China): On August 31, 2017, we completed the sale of our Celgene commercial operations in China to BeiGene, Ltd. (BeiGene). The transaction resulted in an immaterial loss

on disposal that was recorded on our Consolidated Statement of Income in Other (expense), net during the three-month period ended September 30, 2017. In conjunction with the sale, we contemporaneously entered into both a product supply agreement and strategic collaboration arrangement with BeiGene. See Note 14 for additional details related to the collaboration arrangement with BeiGene.

Divestitures in Fiscal 2016:

LifebankUSA: In February 2016, we completed the sale of certain assets of Celgene Cellular Therapeutics (CCT) comprising CCT's biobanking business known as LifebankUSA, CCT's biomaterials portfolio of assets, including Biovance®, and CCT's rights to PSC-100, a placental stem cell program, to Human Longevity, Inc. (HLI), a genomics and cell therapy-based diagnostic and therapeutic company based in San Diego, California. We received 3.4 million shares of HLI Class A common stock with a fair value of \$40 million as consideration in the transaction. The fair value of the shares of common stock we received was determined based on the most recent preferred share offering and reduced for the estimated value of the liquidation preference not offered to common shareholders. The transaction generated a \$38 million gain that was recorded on our Consolidated Statement of Income in Other (expense), net during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2017, our total investment in HLI represents approximately 14% of HLI's outstanding capital stock.

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

4. Earnings Per Share

	Three-Month		Nine-Month	
	Periods Ended September 30, 2017	Periods Ended September 30, 2016	Periods Ended September 30, 2017	Periods Ended September 30, 2016
(Amounts in millions, except per share)				
Net income	\$988	\$171	\$3,021	\$1,570
Weighted-average shares:				
Basic	784.1	775.8	781.2	777.3
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Options, restricted stock units, performance-based restricted stock units and other	31.1	25.7	31.4	26.4
Diluted	815.2	801.5	812.6	803.7
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$1.26	\$0.22	\$3.87	\$2.02
Diluted	\$1.21	\$0.21	\$3.72	\$1.95

The total number of potential shares of common stock excluded from the diluted earnings per share computation because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive was 11.4 million and 20.7 million shares for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 21.5 million and 21.7 million shares for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Share Repurchase Program: During the period of April 2009 through September 30, 2017, our Board of Directors approved repurchases of up to an aggregate of \$20.5 billion of our common stock.

As part of the management of our share repurchase program, we may, from time to time, sell put options on our common stock with strike prices that we believe represent an attractive price to purchase our shares. If the trading price of our shares exceeds the strike price of the put option at the time the option expires, we will have economically reduced the cost of our share repurchase program by the amount of the premium we received from the sale of the put option. If the trading price of our stock is below the strike price of the put option at the time the option expires, we would purchase the shares covered by the option at the strike price of the put option. During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, we recorded put option activity on our Consolidated Statements of Income in Other (expense), net as follows:

	Three-Month		Nine-Month	
	Periods Ended September 30, 2017	Periods Ended September 30, 2016	Periods Ended September 30, 2017	Periods Ended September 30, 2016
Gain from sale of put options	\$ —	\$ —	—\$	—\$ 8

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding put options.

We have purchased 0.9 million and 7.7 million shares of common stock under the share repurchase program from all sources at a total cost of \$114 million and \$925 million during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30,

2017, respectively. As of September 30, 2017, we had a remaining share repurchase authorization of \$3.8 billion.

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

5. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) consist of changes in pension liability, changes in net unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, net unrealized gains (losses) related to cash flow hedges, the amortization of the excluded component related to cash flow hedges and changes in foreign currency translation adjustments.

The accumulated balances related to each component of other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, are summarized as follows:

	Pension Liability Adjustment	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Available-for-Sale Marketable Securities	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) Related to Cash Flow Hedges	Amortization of Excluded Component Related to Cash Flow Hedges (See Notes 1 & 2)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ (38)	\$ 144	\$ 415	\$ —	\$ (102)	\$ 419
Cumulative effect adjustment for the adoption of ASU 2017-12 (See Note 2)	—	—	(12)	(18)	—	(30)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax	—	435	(390)	(10)	64	99
Reclassified losses (gains) from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	20	(171)	—	—	(151)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	455	(561)	(10)	64	(52)
Balance as of September 30, 2017	\$ (38)	\$ 599	\$ (158)	\$ (28)	\$ (38)	\$ 337
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ (14)	\$ 272	\$ 586	\$ —	\$ (76)	\$ 768
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications, net of tax	—	(232)	(226)	—	7	(451)
Reclassified losses (gains) from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	46	(218)	—	—	(172)
Net current-period other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	—	(186)	(444)	—	7	(623)
Balance as of September 30, 2016	\$ (14)	\$ 86	\$ 142	\$ —	\$ (69)	\$ 145
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Classification in the Consolidated Statements of Income				Gains (Losses) Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Three-Month Periods	Nine-Month Periods

		Ended September 30, 2017	Ended September 30, 2016	Ended September 30, 2017	Ended September 30, 2016
Gains (losses) related to cash-flow hedges:					
Foreign exchange contracts	Net product sales	\$7	\$71	\$174	\$221
Treasury rate lock agreements	Interest (expense)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)
Interest rate swap agreements	Interest (expense)	—	—	(1)	(1)
	Income tax provision (expense) benefit	—	1	2	2
Gains (losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities:					
Realized gain (loss) on sales of marketable securities	Interest and investment income, net	2	(31)	(32)	(71)
	Income tax provision (expense) benefit	(1)	11	12	25
Total reclassification, net of tax		\$7	\$50	\$151	\$172

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

6. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

The tables below present information about assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and the valuation techniques we utilized to determine such fair value. Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Our level 1 assets consist of marketable equity securities. Our level 1 liability relates to our publicly traded Contingent Value Rights (CVRs). See Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the CVRs.

Level 2 inputs utilize observable quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and observable quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not very active. Our level 2 assets consist primarily of U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government-sponsored agency securities, U.S. government-sponsored agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), global corporate debt securities, asset backed securities, ultra short income fund investments, time deposits and repurchase agreements with original maturities of greater than three months, foreign currency forward contracts, purchased foreign currency options and interest rate swap contracts. Our level 2 liabilities relate to written foreign currency options, foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts.

Level 3 inputs utilize unobservable inputs and include valuations of assets or liabilities for which there is little, if any, market activity. We do not have any level 3 assets. Our level 3 liabilities consist of contingent consideration related to undeveloped product rights and technology platforms resulting from the acquisitions of Gloucester Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Gloucester), Nogra Pharma Limited (Nogra), Avila Therapeutics, Inc. (Avila) and QuanticeL Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (QuanticeL).

Our contingent consideration obligations are recorded at their estimated fair values and we revalue these obligations each reporting period until the related contingencies are resolved. The fair value measurements are estimated using probability-weighted discounted cash flow approaches that are based on significant unobservable inputs related to product candidates acquired in business combinations and are reviewed quarterly. These inputs include, as applicable, estimated probabilities and timing of achieving specified development and regulatory milestones, estimated annual sales and the discount rate used to calculate the present value of estimated future payments. Significant changes which increase or decrease the probabilities of achieving the related development and regulatory events, shorten or lengthen the time required to achieve such events, or increase or decrease estimated annual sales would result in corresponding increases or decreases in the fair values of these obligations. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration obligations are recognized in Acquisition related charges and restructuring, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The fair value of our contingent consideration as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was calculated using the following significant unobservable inputs:

Inputs	Ranges (weighted average) utilized as of:	
	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Discount rate	1.5 to 12.0% (9.1%)	1.5% to 12.0% (8.6%)
Probability of payment	0% to 95% (41.8%)	0% to 95% (42%)
Projected year of payment for development and regulatory milestones	2017 to 2029 (2020)	2017 to 2029 (2019)
Projected year of payment for sales-based milestones and other amounts calculated as a percentage of annual sales	2020 to 2032 (2025)	2019 to 2033 (2024)

The maximum remaining potential payments related to the contingent consideration from the acquisitions of Gloucester, Avila and QuanticeL are estimated to be approximately \$120 million, \$475 million and \$314 million, respectively and \$1.9 billion plus other amounts calculated as a percentage of annual sales pursuant to the license agreement with Nogra. See Note 17 for additional details related to the GED-0301 (mogensen) trials impacting the Nogra contingent consideration liability.

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	Balance as of September 30, 2017	Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 6,248	\$ 1,887	\$ 4,361	\$ —
Purchased currency options	60	—	60	—
Interest rate swaps	22	—	22	—
Total assets	\$ 6,330	\$ 1,887	\$ 4,443	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Contingent value rights	\$ (66)	\$ (66)	\$ —	\$ —
Forward currency contracts	(10)	—	(10)	—
Written currency options	(161)	—	(161)	—
Other acquisition related contingent consideration	(1,481)	—	—	(1,481)
Total liabilities	\$ (1,718)	\$ (66)	\$ (171)	\$ (1,481)

	Balance as of December 31, 2016	Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 1,800	\$ 891	\$ 909	\$ —
Forward currency contracts	379	—	379	—
Purchased currency options	140	—	140	—
Interest rate swaps	31	—	31	—
Total assets	\$ 2,350	\$ 891	\$ 1,459	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Contingent value rights	\$ (44)	\$ (44)	\$ —	\$ —
Written currency options	(54)	—	(54)	—
Other acquisition related contingent consideration	(1,490)	—	—	(1,490)
Total liabilities	\$ (1,588)	\$ (44)	\$ (54)	\$ (1,490)

There were no security transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the three-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The following tables represent a roll-forward of the fair value of level 3 instruments:

	Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2017			
Liabilities:	Gloucester	Nogra	Avila	QuanticeL Total

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Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ (22)	\$ (1,372)	\$ (3)	\$ (91)	\$ (1,488)
Amounts acquired or issued, including measurement period adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in fair value	—	(31)	—	(5)	(36)
Settlements, including transfers to Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	—	—	43	43
Balance as of September 30, 2017	\$ (22)	\$ (1,403)	\$ (3)	\$ (53)	\$ (1,481)

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

	Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016				
Liabilities:	Gloucester	Nogra	Avila	Quantice	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$(20)	\$(1,295)	\$(15)	\$(140)	\$(1,470)
Amounts acquired or issued, including measurement period adjustments	—	—	—	11	11
Net change in fair value	2	(30)	—	(13)	(41)
Settlements, including transfers to Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	—	—	20	20
Balance as of September 30, 2016	\$(18)	\$(1,325)	\$(15)	\$(122)	\$(1,480)

There were no security transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The following tables represent a roll-forward of the fair value of level 3 instruments:

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2017				
Liabilities:	Gloucester	Nogra	Avila	Quantice	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$(21)	\$(1,346)	\$(8)	\$(115)	\$(1,490)
Amounts acquired or issued, including measurement period adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in fair value	(1)	(57)	5	—	(53)
Settlements, including transfers to Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	—	—	62	62
Balance as of September 30, 2017	\$(22)	\$(1,403)	\$(3)	\$(53)	\$(1,481)

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2016				
Liabilities:	Gloucester	Nogra	Avila	Quantice	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$(19)	\$(1,239)	\$(97)	\$(167)	\$(1,522)
Amounts acquired or issued, including measurement period adjustments	—	—	—	11	11
Net change in fair value	1	(86)	82	(16)	(19)
Settlements, including transfers to Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	—	—	50	50
Balance as of September 30, 2016	\$(18)	\$(1,325)	\$(15)	\$(122)	\$(1,480)

7. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

During the third quarter of 2017, we adopted ASU 2017-12. Among other provisions, the new standard required modifications to existing presentation and disclosure requirements on a prospective basis. As such, certain disclosures for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2016 below conform to the disclosure requirements prior to the adoption of ASU 2017-12. See Note 2 for additional information related to the adoption of ASU 2017-12.

Our revenue and earnings, cash flows and fair values of assets and liabilities can be impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. We actively manage the impact of foreign exchange rate and interest rate movements through operational means and through the use of various financial instruments, including derivative instruments such as foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, treasury rate lock agreements and interest rate swap contracts. In instances where these financial instruments are accounted for as cash flow hedges or fair value hedges we may from time to time terminate the hedging relationship. If a hedging relationship is terminated, we generally either settle the instrument or enter into an offsetting instrument.

CELGENE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Foreign Currency Risk Management

We maintain a foreign exchange exposure management program to mitigate the impact of volatility in foreign exchange rates on future foreign currency cash flows, translation of foreign earnings and changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Through our revenue hedging program, we endeavor to reduce the impact of possible unfavorable changes in foreign exchange rates on our future U.S. Dollar cash flows that are derived from foreign currency denominated sales. To achieve this objective, we hedge a portion of our forecasted foreign currency denominated sales that are expected to occur in the foreseeable future, typically within the next three years, with a maximum of five years. We manage our anticipated transaction exposure principally with foreign currency forward contracts, a combination of foreign currency put and call options, and occasionally purchased foreign currency put options.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts: We use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge specific forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currencies, manage exchange rate volatility in the translation of foreign earnings, and reduce exposures to foreign currency fluctuations of certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

We manage a portfolio of foreign currency forward contracts to protect against changes in anticipated foreign currency cash flows resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily associated with non-functional currency denominated revenues and expenses of foreign subsidiaries. The foreign currency forward hedging contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 had settlement dates within 22 months and 31 months, respectively. The spot rate components of these foreign currency forward contracts are designated as cash flow hedges and any unrealized gains or losses are reported in OCI and reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income in the same periods during which the underlying hedged transactions affect earnings. If a hedging relationship is terminated with respect to a foreign currency forward contract, accumulated gains or losses associated with the contract remain in OCI until the hedged forecasted transaction occurs and are reclassified to operations in the same periods during which the underlying hedged transactions affect earnings. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2017-12, the forward point components of these foreign currency forward contracts were excluded from assessing effectiveness of the hedging relationship and all fair value adjustments of forward point amounts were recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Income in Other (expense), net. Upon adoption of ASU 2017-12, we recognize in earnings the initial value of the forward point components on a straight-line basis over the life of the derivative instrument within the same line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income that is used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item. See Note 2 for additional information related to the adoption of ASU 2017-12.

Foreign currency forward contracts entered into to hedge forecasted revenue and expenses were as follows as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Notional Amount	
Foreign Currency	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Australian Dollar	\$71	\$ 49
British Pound	128	199
Canadian Dollar	278	193
Euro	1,211	1,812
Japanese Yen	469	597

Total \$2,157 \$ 2,850

We consider the impact of our own and the counterparties' credit risk on the fair value of the contracts as well as the ability of each party to execute its obligations under the contract on an ongoing basis. As of September 30, 2017, credit risk did not materially change the fair value of our foreign currency forward contracts.

We also manage a portfolio of foreign currency contracts to reduce exposures to foreign currency fluctuations of certain recognized assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and, from time to time, we enter into foreign currency contracts to manage exposure related to translation of foreign earnings. These foreign currency forward contracts have not been designated as hedges and, accordingly, any changes in their fair value are recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Income in Other (expense), net in the current period. The aggregate notional amount of the foreign currency forward non-designated hedging contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were \$882 million and \$934 million, respectively.

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 NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Foreign Currency Option Contracts: From time to time, we may hedge a portion of our future foreign currency exposure by utilizing a strategy that involves both a purchased local currency put option and a written local currency call option that are accounted for as hedges of future sales denominated in that local currency. Specifically, we sell (or write) a local currency call option and purchase a local currency put option with the same expiration dates and local currency notional amounts but with different strike prices. This combination of transactions is generally referred to as a “collar.” The expiration dates and notional amounts correspond to the amount and timing of forecasted foreign currency sales. The foreign currency option contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 had settlement dates within 39 months and 48 months, respectively. If the U.S. Dollar weakens relative to the currency of the hedged anticipated sales, the purchased put option value reduces to zero and we benefit from the increase in the U.S. Dollar equivalent value of our anticipated foreign currency cash flows; however, this benefit would be capped at the strike level of the written call, which forms the upper end of the collar. The premium collected from the sale of the call option is equal to the premium paid for the purchased put option, resulting in a net zero cost for each collar. Outstanding foreign currency option contracts entered into to hedge forecasted revenue were as follows as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	
	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Foreign currency option contracts designated as hedging activity:		
Purchased Put	\$3,319	\$ 1,790
Written Call	3,739	2,009

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Dollar notional amounts are calculated as the hedged local currency amount multiplied by the strike value of the foreign currency option. The local currency notional amounts of our purchased put and written call that are designated as hedging activities are equal to each other.

We also have entered into foreign currency put option contracts to hedge forecasted revenue which were not part of a collar strategy. Such put option contracts had a notional value of \$387 million as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and settlement dates within 15 months and 24 months, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Forward Starting Interest Rate Swaps and Treasury Rate Locks: In anticipation of issuing fixed-rate debt, we may use forward starting interest rate swaps (forward starting swaps) or treasury rate lock agreements (treasury rate locks) that are designated as cash flow hedges to hedge against changes in interest rates that could impact expected future issuances of debt. To the extent these hedges of cash flows related to anticipated debt are effective, any realized or unrealized gains or losses on the forward starting swaps or treasury rate locks are reported in OCI and are recognized in income over the life of the anticipated fixed-rate notes.

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had outstanding forward starting swaps with effective dates in 2017 and 2018 and maturing in ten years that were designated as cash flow hedges with notional amounts as shown in the table below:

	Notional Amount	
	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Forward starting interest rate swap contracts:		
Forward starting swaps with effective dates in 2017	\$500	\$ 500
Forward starting swaps with effective dates in 2018	500	500

Interest Rate Swap Contracts: From time to time we hedge the fair value of certain debt obligations through the use of interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate swap contracts are designated hedges of the fair value changes in the notes attributable to changes in benchmark interest rates. Gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value of the underlying debt attributable to the hedged benchmark interest rate risk are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Income within Interest (expense) with an associated offset to the carrying value of the notes recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Since the specific terms and notional amount of the swap are intended to match those of the debt being hedged all changes in fair value of the swap are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Income within Interest (expense) with an associated offset to the derivative asset or liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Consequently, there is no net impact recorded in income. Any net interest payments made or received on interest rate swap contracts are recognized as interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income. If a hedging relationship is terminated for an interest rate swap contract, accumulated gains or losses associated with the contract are measured and recorded as a reduction or increase of current and future interest expense associated with the previously hedged debt obligations.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)