

Opko Health, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2016
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 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 June 30, 2016.

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 001-33528

OPKO Health, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware 75-2402409
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)
4400 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, FL 33137
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(305) 575-4100
(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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company"

(in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐

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

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

As of July 27, 2016, the registrant had 550,380,939 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL Page
INFORMATION

<u>Item 1. Financial</u>	
<u>Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed</u>	
<u>Consolidated Balance</u>	
<u>Sheets as of June 30,</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>2016 and December</u>	
<u>31, 2015 (unaudited)</u>	
<u>Condensed</u>	
<u>Consolidated</u>	
<u>Statements of</u>	
<u>Operations for the</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>three and six months</u>	
<u>ended June 30, 2016</u>	
<u>and 2015 (unaudited)</u>	
<u>Condensed</u>	
<u>Consolidated</u>	
<u>Statements of</u>	
<u>Comprehensive</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Income (Loss) for the</u>	
<u>three and six months</u>	
<u>ended June 30, 2016</u>	
<u>and 2015 (unaudited)</u>	
<u>Condensed</u>	
<u>Consolidated</u>	
<u>Statements of Cash</u>	
<u>Flows for the six</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>months ended June 30,</u>	
<u>2016 and 2015</u>	
<u>(unaudited)</u>	
<u>Notes to Condensed</u>	
<u>Consolidated Financial</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Statements (unaudited)</u>	
<u>Management's</u>	
<u>Discussion</u>	
<u>and Analysis</u>	
<u>Item 2. of Financial</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Condition</u>	
<u>and Results</u>	
<u>of Operations</u>	
<u>Quantitative</u>	
<u>and</u>	
<u>Item 3. Qualitative</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Disclosures</u>	
<u>About</u>	
<u>Market Risk</u>	
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>55</u>

Controls and
Procedures

PART II. OTHER
INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings 56

Item 1A. Risk Factors 56

Unregistered
Sales of

Item 2. Equity Securities 56

and Use of
Proceeds

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities 56

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 56

Item 5. Other Information 56

Item 6. Exhibits 57

Signatures 58

Exhibit Index 59

EX-31.1 Section 302
Certification
of CEO

EX-31.2 Section 302
Certification
of CFO

EX-32.1 Section 906
Certification
of CEO

EX-32.2 Section 906
Certification
of CFO

EX-101.INS XBRL
Instance
Document

EX-101.SCH XBRL
Taxonomy
Extension
Schema

EX-101.CAL XBRL
Taxonomy
Extension
Calculation

EX-101.DEF XBRL
Taxonomy
Linkbase
Document

EX-101.INS XBRL
Instance
Document

EX-101.SCH XBRL
Taxonomy
Extension
Schema

EX-101.CAL XBRL
Taxonomy
Extension
Calculation

EX-101.DEF XBRL
Taxonomy
Linkbase
Document

EX-101.INS XBRL
Instance
Document

EX-101.SCH XBRL
Taxonomy
Extension
Schema

EX-101.CAL XBRL
Taxonomy
Extension
Calculation

EX-101.DEF XBRL
Taxonomy
Linkbase
Document

	Extension
	Definition
	Linkbase
	Document
	XBRL
	Taxonomy
EX-101.LAB	Extension
	Label
	Linkbase
	Document
	XBRL
	Taxonomy
EX-101.PRE	Extension
	Presentation
	Linkbase
	Document

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements,” as that term is defined under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”), Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements include statements about our expectations, beliefs or intentions regarding our product development efforts, business, financial condition, results of operations, strategies or prospects. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that these statements do not relate strictly to historical or current matters. Rather, forward-looking statements relate to anticipated or expected events, activities, trends or results as of the date they are made. Because forward-looking statements relate to matters that have not yet occurred, these statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Many factors could cause our actual activities or results to differ materially from the activities and results anticipated in forward-looking statements. These factors include those described below and in “Item 1A-Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and described from time to time in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We do not undertake an obligation to update forward-looking statements. We intend that all forward-looking statements be subject to the safe-harbor provisions of the PSLRA. These forward-looking statements are only predictions and reflect our views as of the date they are made with respect to future events and financial performance.

Risks and uncertainties, the occurrence of which could adversely affect our business, include the following:

- we have a history of losses and may not generate sustained positive cash flow sufficient to fund our operations and research and development programs;
- the risks inherent in funding, developing and obtaining regulatory approvals of new, commercially-viable and competitive products and treatments;
- our research and development activities may not result in commercially viable products;
- that earlier clinical results of effectiveness and safety may not be reproducible or indicative of future results;
- that the launch of commercial sales for Rayaldee may not be successful;
- that we may fail to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates;
- that currently available over-the-counter and prescription products, as well as products under development by others, may prove to be as or more effective than our products for the indications being studied;
- our ability to develop a pharmaceutical sales and marketing infrastructure;
- our ability and our distribution and marketing partners’ ability to comply with regulatory requirements regarding the sales, marketing and manufacturing of our products and product candidates and the operation of our laboratories;
- the performance of our third-party distribution partners, licensees and manufacturers over which we have limited control;
- our success is dependent on the involvement and continued efforts of our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;
- integration challenges for Bio-Reference, EirGen and other acquired businesses;
- changes in regulation and policies in the United States and other countries, including increasing downward pressure on health care reimbursement;
- our ability to manage our growth and our expanded operations;
- increased competition, including price competition;
- changing relationships with payers, including the various state and multi-state Blues programs, suppliers and strategic partners;
- efforts by third-party payors to reduce utilization and reimbursement for clinical testing services;
- failure to timely or accurately bill for our services;
- failure to obtain and retain new clients and business partners, or a reduction in tests ordered or specimens submitted by existing clients;
- failure to establish, and perform to, appropriate quality standards to assure that the highest level of quality is observed in the performance of our testing services;

failure to maintain the security of patient-related information;
our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our products;
our ability to defend our intellectual property rights with respect to our products;
our ability to operate our business without infringing the intellectual property rights of others;
our ability to attract and retain key scientific and management personnel;
our need for, and ability to obtain, additional financing;
• adverse results in material litigation matters or governmental inquiries;
failure to obtain and maintain regulatory approval outside the U.S.; and
legal, economic, political, regulatory, currency exchange, and other risks associated with international operations.

Table of Contents

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the “Company”, “OPKO”, “we”, “our”, “ours”, and “us” refer to OPKO Health, Inc., a Delaware corporation, including our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Item 1. Financial Statements

OPKO Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 156,015	\$ 193,598
Marketable securities	15,634	—
Accounts receivable, net	213,372	193,875
Inventory, net	42,046	39,681
Other current assets and prepaid expenses	78,506	26,904
Total current assets	505,573	454,058
Property, plant and equipment, net	128,274	131,798
Intangible assets, net	804,445	638,152
In-process research and development	606,035	792,275
Goodwill	691,060	743,348
Investments, net	34,249	34,716
Other assets	4,385	4,841
Total assets	\$2,774,021	\$ 2,799,188
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$61,062	\$ 72,535
Accrued expenses	209,848	167,899
Current portion of lines of credit and notes payable	10,327	11,468
Total current liabilities	281,237	251,902
2033 Senior Notes and estimated fair value of embedded derivatives, net of discount	45,233	48,986
Deferred tax liabilities, net	207,595	226,036
Other long-term liabilities, principally deferred revenue and line of credit	224,316	292,470
Total long-term liabilities	477,144	567,492
Total liabilities	758,381	819,394
Equity:		
Common Stock - \$0.01 par value, 750,000,000 shares authorized; 548,301,575 and 546,188,516 shares issued at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	5,483	5,462
Treasury Stock - 586,760 and 1,120,367 shares at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	(1,911)	(3,645)
Additional paid-in capital	2,736,816	2,705,385
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(23,431)	(22,537)
Accumulated deficit	(701,317)	(704,871)
Total shareholders' equity	2,015,640	1,979,794
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,774,021	\$ 2,799,188

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

4

Table of Contents

OPKO Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues:				
Revenue from services	\$266,012	\$ 1,908	\$518,534	\$ 3,977
Revenue from products	22,807	22,848	42,706	38,334
Revenue from transfer of intellectual property and other	68,281	17,673	86,898	30,202
Total revenues	357,100	42,429	648,138	72,513
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of service revenue	140,971	2,505	278,568	4,764
Cost of product revenue	12,468	11,929	22,407	19,991
Selling, general and administrative	117,511	20,937	245,513	38,382
Research and development	31,348	29,570	59,170	55,072
Contingent consideration	10,758	(339)	12,511	4,836
Amortization of intangible assets	15,778	3,236	29,221	5,901
Grant repayment	—	—	—	25,889
Total costs and expenses	328,834	67,838	647,390	154,835
Operating income (loss)	28,266	(25,409)	748	(82,322)
Other income and (expense), net:				
Interest income	135	5	178	12
Interest expense	(2,217)	(986)	(4,004)	(3,551)
Fair value changes of derivative instruments, net	1,235	(16,556)	(188)	(66,344)
Other income (expense), net	5,970	760	6,515	(748)
Other income and (expense), net	5,123	(16,777)	2,501	(70,631)
Income (loss) before income taxes and investment losses	33,389	(42,186)	3,249	(152,953)
Income tax (provision) benefit	(15,868)	(251)	4,638	(5,760)
Income (loss) before investment losses	17,521	(42,437)	7,887	(158,713)
Loss from investments in investees	(1,988)	(804)	(4,333)	(2,565)
Net income (loss)	15,533	(43,241)	3,554	(161,278)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	(475)	—	(1,400)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$15,533	\$ (42,766)	\$3,554	\$ (159,878)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$0.03	\$ (0.09)	\$0.01	\$ (0.35)
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted	\$0.02	\$ (0.09)	\$0.00	\$ (0.35)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	547,558,800	462,253,161	546,691,117	454,361,137
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	557,040,433	462,253,161	556,735,862	454,361,137

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

OPKO Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$15,533	\$(43,241)	\$3,554	\$(161,278)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in foreign currency translation and other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,432)	(694)	2,510	(4,547)
Available for sale investments:				
Change in unrealized loss, net of tax	(1,889)	(682)	(3,404)	(1,941)
Comprehensive income (loss)	9,212	(44,617)	2,660	(167,766)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	(475)	—	(1,400)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$9,212	\$(44,142)	\$2,660	\$(166,366)

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

OPKO Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$3,554	\$(161,278)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	46,780	7,685
Non-cash interest	1,408	1,681
Amortization of deferred financing costs	74	895
Losses from investments in investees	4,333	2,565
Equity-based compensation – employees and non-employees	26,105	14,090
Revenue from receipt of equity	—	(120)
Realized gain on equity securities	(2,494)	(216)
Loss on conversion of 3.00% convertible senior notes	—	291
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	188	66,344
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	12,511	4,836
Deferred income tax benefit	(8,999)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable, net	(18,388)	(4,186)
Inventory, net	(1,763)	(2,547)
Other current assets and prepaid expenses	(14,309)	1,142
Other assets	732	(512)
Accounts payable	(13,205)	7,101
Foreign currency measurement	(405)	300
Deferred revenue	(35,938)	263,926
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	33,452	2,741
Net cash provided by operating activities	33,636	204,738
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investments in investees	(5,921)	(2,345)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash	—	(94,674)
Purchase of marketable securities	(15,630)	—
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	708	—
Capital expenditures	(12,866)	(1,439)
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,709)	(98,458)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from the exercise of Common Stock options and warrants	1,912	17,366
Cash from non-controlling interest	—	100
Borrowings on lines of credit	9,496	11,038
Repayments of lines of credit	(49,341)	(10,022)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(37,933)	18,482
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	423	(452)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(37,583)	124,310
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	193,598	96,907
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$156,015	\$221,217

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Interest paid	\$900	\$1,724
Income taxes paid, net	\$7,172	\$757
Non-cash financing:		
Shares issued upon the conversion of:		
2033 Senior Notes	\$—	\$92,172
Common Stock options and warrants, surrendered in net exercise	\$325	\$14,239
Issuance of capital stock to acquire or contingent consideration settlement:		
EirGen Pharma Limited	\$—	\$33,569
OPKO Health Europe	\$313	\$1,813

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents

OPKO Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 1 BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

We are a diversified healthcare company that seeks to establish industry-leading positions in large and rapidly growing medical markets. Our diagnostics business includes Bio-Reference Laboratories, Inc. (“Bio-Reference”), the nation’s third-largest clinical laboratory with a core genetic testing business and a 420-person sales and marketing department to drive growth and leverage new products, including the 4Kscore prostate cancer test and the Claros 1 in-office immunoassay platform (in development). Our pharmaceutical business features Rayaldee, an FDA-approved treatment for secondary hyperparathyroidism (“SHPT”) in patients with stage 3 or 4 chronic kidney disease (“CKD”) and vitamin D insufficiency and VARUBI™ for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (oral formulation launched by partner TESARO in November 2015 and PDUFA date for IV formulation is January 2017). Our pharmaceutical business includes OPKO Biologics, which features hGH-CTP, a once-weekly human growth hormone injection (in Phase 3 and partnered with Pfizer), a once-daily Factor VIIa drug for hemophilia (Phase 2a), and long-acting oxyntomodulin (“OXM”) for diabetes and obesity (Phase 1). We are incorporated in Delaware and our principal executive offices are located in leased offices in Miami, Florida.

In June 2016, we entered into a definitive agreement under which we agreed to acquire Transition Therapeutics, Inc. (“Transition Therapeutics”), a clinical stage biotechnology company. Under the terms of the agreement, holders of Transition Therapeutics common stock will receive approximately 6.4 million shares of OPKO common stock. Assuming a closing price of \$9.34 per share of OPKO common stock, the transaction is valued at approximately \$60.1 million. We expect the transaction to be completed during the second half of 2016. Closing of the transaction is subject to approval of Transition Therapeutics’ shareholders and other customary conditions.

In August 2015, we completed the acquisition of Bio-Reference, the third largest full service clinical laboratory in the United States, known for its innovative technological solutions and pioneering leadership in the areas of genomics and genetic sequencing. Holders of Bio-Reference common stock received 76,566,147 shares of OPKO Common Stock for the outstanding shares of Bio-Reference common stock. The transaction was valued at approximately \$950.1 million, based on a closing price per share of our Common Stock of \$12.38 as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on the closing date, or \$34.05 per share of Bio-Reference common stock. Included in the transaction value is \$2.3 million related to the value of replacement stock option awards attributable to pre-merger service.

Through our acquisition of Bio-Reference, we provide laboratory testing services, primarily to customers in the larger metropolitan areas across New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Washington DC, Florida, California, Texas, Illinois and Massachusetts as well as to customers in a number of other states. We offer a comprehensive test menu of clinical diagnostics for blood, urine, and tissue analysis. This includes hematology, clinical chemistry, immunoassay, infectious diseases, serology, hormones, and toxicology assays, as well as Pap smear, anatomic pathology (biopsies) and other types of tissue analysis. We perform cancer cytogenetic testing at our leased facilities in Elmwood Park, NJ, Clarksburg, MD, Milford, MA, and genetic testing at our leased facility in Gaithersburg, MD, as well as at our Elmwood Park facility. We perform cytology testing at our leased facilities in Frederick, MD, Milford, MA, Melbourne FL, Houston, TX and at our Elmwood Park facility. We market our laboratory testing services directly to physicians, geneticists, hospitals, clinics, correctional and other health facilities. In May 2015, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of EirGen Pharma Limited (“EirGen”), a specialty pharmaceutical company incorporated in Ireland focused on the development and commercial supply of high potency, high barrier to entry pharmaceutical products, for \$133.8 million. We acquired the outstanding shares of EirGen for approximately \$100.2 million in cash and delivered 2,420,487 shares of our Common Stock valued at approximately \$33.6 million based on the closing price per share of our Common Stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on the closing date of the acquisition, \$13.88 per share.

We operate established pharmaceutical platforms in Ireland, Chile, Spain, and Mexico, which are generating revenue and which we expect to facilitate future market entry for our products currently in development. In addition, we have a development and commercial supply pharmaceutical company and a global supply chain operation and holding company in Ireland. We own a specialty active pharmaceutical ingredients (“APIs”) manufacturer in Israel, which we expect will facilitate the development of our pipeline of molecules and compounds for our molecular diagnostic and

therapeutic products.

Our research and development activities are primarily performed at leased facilities in Miramar, Florida, Woburn, Massachusetts, Waterford, Ireland, Nes Ziona, Israel, and Barcelona, Spain.

Table of Contents

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation. The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments or otherwise disclosed herein) considered necessary to present fairly the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows have been made. The results of operations and cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations and cash flows that may be reported for the remainder of 2016 or any future periods. The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Principles of consolidation. The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of OPKO Health, Inc. and of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include short-term, interest-bearing instruments with original maturities of 90 days or less at the date of purchase. We also consider all highly liquid investments with original maturities at the date of purchase of 90 days or less as cash equivalents. These investments include money markets, bank deposits, certificates of deposit and U.S. treasury securities.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market (net realizable value). Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. We consider such factors as the amount of inventory on hand, estimated time required to sell such inventories, remaining shelf-life, and current market conditions to determine whether inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventories at our diagnostics segment consist primarily of purchased laboratory supplies, which is used in our testing laboratories. The provision for inventory obsolescence for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

Pre-launch inventories. We may accumulate commercial quantities of certain product candidates prior to the date we anticipate that such products will receive final U.S. FDA approval. The accumulation of such pre-launch inventories involves the risk that such products may not be approved for marketing by the FDA on a timely basis, or ever. This risk notwithstanding, we may accumulate pre-launch inventories of certain products when such action is appropriate in relation to the commercial value of the product launch opportunity. In accordance with our policy, this pre-launch inventory is expensed. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no pre-launch inventories.

Goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill represents the difference between the purchase price and the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting and arose from our acquisitions. Refer to Note 4. Goodwill, in-process research and development ("IPR&D") and other intangible assets acquired in business combinations, licensing and other transactions at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$2.1 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, licensing and other transactions are generally recognized at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. We determined the fair value of intangible assets, including IPR&D, using the "income method."

Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, by assessing qualitative factors or performing a quantitative analysis in determining whether it is more likely than not that its fair value exceeds the carrying value.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable, although IPR&D is required to be tested at least annually until the

project is completed or abandoned. Upon obtaining regulatory approval, the IPR&D asset is then accounted for as a finite-lived intangible asset and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. If the project is abandoned, the IPR&D asset is charged to expense.

Table of Contents

We amortize intangible assets with definite lives on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 3 to 20 years. We use the straight-line method of amortization as there is no reliably determinable pattern in which the economic benefits of our intangible assets are consumed or otherwise used up. Amortization expense was \$29.2 million and \$5.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

We reclassified \$187.6 million of IPR&D related to Rayaldee from In-process research and development to Intangible assets, net in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet upon the FDA's approval of Rayaldee in June 2016. The assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of approximately 12 years.

Fair value measurements. The carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and short-term debt approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Investments that are considered available for sale as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are carried at fair value. Our debt under the credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. approximates fair value due to the variable rate of interest.

In evaluating the fair value information, considerable judgment is required to interpret the market data used to develop the estimates. The use of different market assumptions and/or different valuation techniques may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, the estimates of fair value presented herein may not be indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange. Refer to Note 8.

Contingent consideration. Each period we revalue the contingent consideration obligations associated with certain prior acquisitions to their fair value and record increases in the fair value as contingent consideration expense and decreases in the fair value as a reduction in contingent consideration expense. Changes in contingent consideration result from changes in the assumptions regarding probabilities of successful achievement of related milestones, the estimated timing in which the milestones are achieved and the discount rate used to estimate the fair value of the liability. Contingent consideration may change significantly as our development programs progress, revenue estimates evolve and additional data is obtained, impacting our assumptions. The assumptions used in estimating fair value require significant judgment. The use of different assumptions and judgments could result in a materially different estimate of fair value which may have a material impact on our results from operations and financial position.

Derivative financial instruments. We record derivative financial instruments on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at their fair value and recognize the changes in the fair value in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations when they occur, the only exception being derivatives that qualify as hedges. For the derivative instrument to qualify as a hedge, we are required to meet strict hedge effectiveness and contemporaneous documentation requirements at the initiation of the hedge and assess the hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis over the life of the hedge. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our forward contracts for inventory purchases did not meet the documentation requirements to be designated as hedges. Accordingly, we recognize all changes in the fair values of our derivatives instruments, net, in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. Refer to Note 9.

Property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets and includes amortization expense for assets capitalized under capital leases. The estimated useful lives by asset class are as follows: software - 3 years, machinery, medical and other equipment - 5-8 years, furniture and fixtures - 5-10 years, leasehold improvements - the lesser of their useful life or the lease term, buildings and improvements - 10-40 years, automobiles and aircraft - 3-15 years. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation expense was \$17.6 million and \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Assets held under capital leases are included within Property, plant and equipment, net in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet and are amortized over the shorter of their useful lives or the expected term of their related leases.

Impairment of long-lived assets. Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Income taxes. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset-and-liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and the respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary

Table of Contents

differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

We operate in various countries and tax jurisdictions globally. For interim reporting purposes, we record income taxes based on the expected annual effective income tax rate taking into consideration global forecasted tax results. For the interim periods presented herein, the tax rate differed from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the relative mix in earnings and losses in the U.S. versus foreign tax jurisdictions, the impact of certain discrete tax events and losses incurred in tax jurisdictions which do not result in a tax benefit.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we received approval from the Internal Revenue Service on an application for a change in accounting method. As a result of the change, we recognized an additional \$51.2 million of income tax benefits, of which \$39.4 million was recognized as a receivable in Other current assets and prepaid expenses and \$11.8 million was recognized as a reduction of Deferred tax liabilities, net.

We periodically evaluate the realizability of our net deferred tax assets. Our tax accruals are analyzed periodically and adjustments are made as events occur to warrant such adjustment. On January 5, 2016, the Israeli Parliament officially published the Law for the Amendment of the Israeli Tax Ordinance (Amendment 216), that reduces the standard corporate income tax rate from 26.5% to 25%. The amendment was entered into force on January 1, 2016 and the 25% corporate tax rate will apply to income that was generated from that day onwards. The new rate has been used in determining Income tax (provision) benefit in 2016.

Revenue recognition. Revenue for laboratory services is recognized at the time test results are reported, which approximates when services are provided. Services are provided to patients covered by various third-party payer programs including various managed care organizations, as well as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Billings for services under third-party payer programs are included in revenue net of allowances for contractual discounts and allowances for differences between the amounts billed and estimated program payment amounts. Adjustments to the estimated payment amounts based on final settlement with the programs are recorded upon settlement as an adjustment to revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, approximately 10% and 4%, respectively, of our revenues from services were derived directly from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The increase in revenues from laboratory services, including revenue from Medicare and Medicaid programs, is due to the acquisition of Bio-Reference in August 2015.

Generally, we recognize revenue from product sales when goods are shipped and title and risk of loss transfer to our customers. Our estimates for sales returns and allowances are based upon the historical patterns of product returns and allowances taken, matched against the sales from which they originated, and management's evaluation of specific factors that may increase or decrease the risk of product returns.

Revenue from transfer of intellectual property includes revenue related to the sale, license or transfer of intellectual property such as upfront license payments, license fees, milestone and royalty payments received through our license, and collaboration and commercialization agreements. We analyze our multiple-element arrangements to determine whether the elements can be separated and accounted for individually as separate units of accounting.

Non-refundable license fees for the out-license of our technology are recognized depending on the provisions of each agreement. We recognize non-refundable upfront license payments as revenue upon receipt if the license has standalone value and qualifies for treatment as a separate unit of accounting under multiple-element arrangement guidance. License fees with ongoing involvement or performance obligations that do not have standalone value are recorded as deferred revenue, included in Accrued expenses or Other long-term liabilities, when received and generally are recognized ratably over the period of such performance obligations only after both the license period has commenced and we have delivered the technology.

The assessment of our obligations and related performance periods requires significant management judgment. If an agreement contains research and development obligations, the relevant time period for the research and development phase is based on management estimates and could vary depending on the outcome of clinical trials and the regulatory approval process. Such changes could materially impact the revenue recognized, and as a result, management reviews the estimates related to the relevant time period of research and development on a quarterly basis. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, revenue from transfer of intellectual property includes \$17.7 million and \$35.3 million, respectively, of revenue related to the Pfizer Transaction. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, revenue

from transfer of intellectual property includes \$17.7 million and \$30.2 million, respectively, of revenue related to the Pfizer Transaction. Refer to Note 12.

Revenue from milestone payments related to arrangements under which we have continuing performance obligations are recognized as Revenue from transfer of intellectual property upon achievement of the milestone only if all of the following conditions are met: the milestone payments are non-refundable; there was substantive uncertainty at the date of entering into the arrangement that the milestone would be achieved; the milestone is commensurate with either our performance to achieve

Table of Contents

the milestone or the enhancement of the value of the delivered item by us; the milestone relates solely to past performance; and the amount of the milestone is reasonable in relation to the effort expended or the risk associated with the achievement of the milestone. If any of these conditions are not met, the milestone payments are not considered to be substantive and are, therefore, deferred and recognized as Revenue from transfer of intellectual property over the term of the arrangement as we complete our performance obligations.

Total deferred revenue included in Accrued expenses and Other long-term liabilities was \$198.5 million and \$232.9 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The deferred revenue balance at June 30, 2016 relates primarily to the Pfizer Transaction. Refer to Note 12.

Concentration of credit risk and allowance for doubtful accounts. Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable. Substantially all of our accounts receivable are with either companies in the health care industry or patients. However, credit risk is limited due to the number of our clients as well as their dispersion across many different geographic regions.

While we have receivables due from federal and state governmental agencies, we do not believe that such receivables represent a credit risk since the related health care programs are funded by federal and state governments, and payment is primarily dependent upon submitting appropriate documentation. Accounts receivable balances (net of contractual adjustments) from Medicare and Medicaid were \$30.4 million and \$26.1 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The portion of our accounts receivable due from individual patients comprises the largest portion of credit risk. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, receivables due from patients represent approximately 6.6% and 7.5%, respectively, of our consolidated accounts receivable (prior to allowance for doubtful accounts).

We assess the collectability of accounts receivable balances by considering factors such as historical collection experience, customer credit worthiness, the age of accounts receivable balances, regulatory changes and current economic conditions and trends that may affect a customer's ability to pay. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our reported net income (loss) is directly affected by our estimate of the collectability of accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$48.8 million and \$25.2 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The provision for bad debts for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$40.5 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

Equity-based compensation. We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost is recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. We record excess tax benefits, realized from the exercise of stock options as a financing cash inflow and as a reduction of taxes paid in cash flow from operations. Equity-based compensation arrangements to non-employees are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date. The measurement of equity-based compensation to non-employees is subject to periodic adjustment as the underlying equity instruments vest. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded \$26.1 million and \$14.1 million, respectively, of equity-based compensation expense.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses include external and internal expenses, partially offset by third-party grants and fundings arising from collaboration agreements. External expenses include clinical and non-clinical activities performed by contract research organizations, lab services, purchases of drug and diagnostic product materials and manufacturing development costs. Research and development employee-related expenses include salaries, benefits and equity-based compensation expense. Other internal research and development expenses are incurred to support overall research and development activities and include expenses related to general overhead and facilities. We expense these costs in the period in which they are incurred. We estimate our liabilities for research and development expenses in order to match the recognition of expenses to the period in which the actual services are received. As such, accrued liabilities related to third party research and development activities are recognized based upon our estimate of services received and degree of completion of the services in accordance with the specific third party contract.

We record expense for in-process research and development projects acquired as asset acquisitions which have not reached technological feasibility and which have no alternative future use. For in-process research and development

projects acquired in business combinations, the in-process research and development project is capitalized and evaluated for impairment until the development process has been completed. Once the development process has been completed the asset will be amortized over its remaining useful life.

Segment reporting. Our chief operating decision-maker (“CODM”) is Phillip Frost, M.D., our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Our CODM reviews our operating results and operating plans and makes resource allocation decisions on a Company-wide or aggregate basis. We manage our operations in two reportable segments, pharmaceutical and diagnostics. The pharmaceutical segment consists of our pharmaceutical operations we acquired in Chile, Mexico, Ireland, Israel and Spain and

Table of Contents

our pharmaceutical research and development. The diagnostics segment primarily consists of clinical laboratory operations we acquired through the acquisitions of Bio-Reference and OPKO Lab and our point-of-care operations. There are no significant inter-segment sales. We evaluate the performance of each segment based on operating profit or loss. There is no inter-segment allocation of interest expense and income taxes.

Variable interest entities. The consolidation of variable interest entities (“VIE”) is required when an enterprise has a controlling financial interest. A controlling financial interest in a VIE will have both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Refer to Note 5.

Investments. We have made strategic investments in development stage and emerging companies. We record these investments as equity method investments or investments available for sale based on our percentage of ownership and whether we have significant influence over the operations of the investees. Investments for which it is not practical to estimate fair value and which we do not have significant influence are accounted for as cost method investments. For investments classified under the equity method of accounting, we record our proportionate share of their losses in Losses from investments in investees in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. Refer to Note 5. For investments classified as available for sale, we record changes in their fair value as unrealized gain or loss in Other comprehensive income (loss) based on their closing price per share at the end of each reporting period. Refer to Note 5.

Recent accounting pronouncements. In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” ASU No. 2014-09 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and develops a common revenue standard for GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards that removes inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements, provides a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues, improves comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions, and capital markets, provides more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements and simplifies the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. ASU No. 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Companies can choose to apply the ASU using either the full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. We are currently evaluating both methods of adoption and the impact that the adoption of this ASU will have on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-12, “Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force).” ASU No. 2014-12 requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. ASU No. 2014-12 was effective for the Company beginning after January 1, 2016. Our adoption of ASU 2014-12 in the first quarter of 2016 using the prospective application did not have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, “Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” to provide guidance on management’s responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016 with early adoption permitted. We do not believe the impact of our pending adoption of ASU 2014-15 on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements will be material.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, “Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis,” which amends current consolidation guidance including changes to both the variable and voting interest models used by companies to evaluate whether an entity should be consolidated. The requirements from ASU 2015-02 were effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2016. Our adoption of ASU 2015-02 in the first quarter of 2016 did not have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, “Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs,” which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. ASU 2015-03 was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2016. Our adoption of ASU

2015-03 in the first quarter of 2016 did not have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory," which changes the measurement principle for entities that do not measure inventory using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") or retail inventory method from the lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments,” which replaces the requirement that an acquirer in a business combination account for measurement period adjustments retrospectively with a requirement that an acquirer recognize adjustments to the provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. ASU 2015-16 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. Our early adoption of ASU 2015-16 in 2015 did not have a significant impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes,” which requires deferred tax liabilities and assets to be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. We early adopted the provisions of this ASU prospectively in the fourth quarter of 2015, and did not retrospectively adjust the prior periods. The adoption of this ASU simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes and reduces complexity without decreasing the usefulness of information provided to users of financial statements. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 did not have a significant impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, “Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10),” which addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. The ASU requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. ASU No. 2016-01 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842),” which will require organizations that lease assets with lease terms of more than 12 months to recognize assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases on their balance sheets. The ASU will also require new qualitative and quantitative disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. ASU No. 2016-02 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, “Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718),” which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, classification on the statement of cash flows and accounting for forfeitures. ASU No. 2016-09 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3 EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing our net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. For diluted earnings per share, the dilutive impact of stock options, warrants and bifurcated conversion options of the 2033 Senior Notes is determined by applying the “treasury stock” method. In the periods in which their effect would be antidilutive, no effect has been given to outstanding options, warrants or the potentially dilutive shares issuable pursuant to the 2033 Senior Notes (defined in Note 6) in the dilutive computation. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

Table of Contents

	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
(Shares in thousands)	2016	2015	2016	2015
Numerator				
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders, basic	\$15,533	\$(42,766)	\$3,554	\$(159,878)
Add: Interest on 2033 Senior Notes	604	—	1,196	—
Change in FV of embedded derivative income	(4,872)	—	(4,734)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders, diluted	\$11,265	\$(42,766)	\$16	\$(159,878)
Denominator				
(Shares in thousands)				
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	547,559	462,253	546,691	454,361
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	4,264	—	4,222	—
Warrants	661	—	1,267	—
2033 Senior Notes	4,556	—	4,556	—
Dilutive potential shares	9,481	—	10,045	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	557,040	462,253	556,736	454,361
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$0.03	\$(0.09)	\$0.01	\$(0.35)
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted	\$0.02	\$(0.09)	\$—	\$(0.35)

A total of 11,261,582 and 14,375,502 potential shares of Common Stock have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, because their inclusion would be antidilutive.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, 439,238 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants to purchase shares of our Common Stock were exercised, resulting in the issuance of 318,082 shares of Common Stock. Of the 439,238 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants exercised, 121,156 shares of Common Stock were surrendered in lieu of a cash payment via the net exercise feature of the agreements.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, 2,238,537 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants to purchase shares of our Common Stock were exercised, resulting in the issuance of 2,113,157 shares of Common Stock. Of the 2,238,537 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants exercised, 125,380 shares of Common Stock were surrendered in lieu of a cash payment via the net exercise feature of the agreements.

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, 2,106,679 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants to purchase shares of our Common Stock were exercised, resulting in the issuance of 2,106,634 shares of Common Stock. Of the 2,106,679 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants exercised, 45 shares of Common Stock were surrendered in lieu of a cash payment via the net exercise feature of the agreements.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, 24,168,461 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants to purchase shares of our Common Stock were exercised, resulting in the issuance of 22,635,661 shares of Common Stock. Of the 24,168,461 Common Stock options and Common Stock warrants exercised, 1,206,654 shares of Common Stock were surrendered in lieu of a cash payment via the net exercise feature of the agreements.

Table of Contents

NOTE 4 COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT CAPTIONS

(In thousands)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable, net		
Accounts receivable	\$262,145	\$ 219,043
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(48,773)	(25,168)
	\$213,372	\$ 193,875
Inventories, net		
Consumable supplies	\$22,825	\$ 22,265
Finished products	13,944	13,404
Work in-process	1,137	1,215
Raw materials	5,453	3,848
Less: inventory reserve	(1,313)	(1,051)
	\$42,046	\$ 39,681
Other current assets and prepaid expenses		
Taxes recoverable	52,588	3,076
Other receivables	13,464	11,946
Prepaid supplies	9,534	8,773
Prepaid insurance	2,144	2,206
Other	776	903
	\$78,506	\$ 26,904
Intangible assets, net:		
Customer relationships	\$450,792	\$ 449,972
Technologies	339,307	151,709
Trade names	50,469	50,416
Licenses	23,509	23,432
Covenants not to compete	16,362	8,612
Product registrations	7,836	7,512
Other	4,394	5,600
Less: accumulated amortization	(88,224)	(59,101)
	\$804,445	\$ 638,152
Accrued expenses:		
Deferred revenue	\$73,112	\$ 70,246
Employee benefits	37,121	29,751
Contingent consideration	30,294	22,164
Taxes payable	10,954	7,605
Capital leases short-term	5,069	5,373
Clinical trials	10,051	2,505
Milestone payment	4,966	5,000
Professional fees	1,967	1,506
Other	36,314	23,749
	\$209,848	\$ 167,899

Table of Contents

(In thousands)	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Other long-term liabilities:		
Deferred revenue	\$ 125,348	\$ 162,634
Line of credit	38,135	72,107
Contingent consideration	36,340	32,258
Mortgages and other debts payable	1,807	2,523
Capital leases long-term	8,500	9,285
Other	14,186	13,663
	\$ 224,316	\$ 292,470

All of the intangible assets and goodwill acquired relate to our acquisitions of principally OPKO Renal, OPKO Biologics, EirGen and Bio-Reference. We do not anticipate capitalizing the cost of product registration renewals, rather we expect to expense these costs, as incurred. Our goodwill is not tax deductible for income tax purposes in any jurisdiction we operate in.

We reclassified \$187.6 million of IPR&D related to Rayaldee from In-process research and development to Intangible assets, net in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet upon the FDA's approval of Rayaldee in June 2016. In addition, we made certain purchase price allocation adjustments related to the Bio-Reference acquisition during the six months ended June 30, 2016. Refer to Note 5. Other changes in value of the intangible assets and goodwill are primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations between the Chilean and Mexican pesos, the Euro and the Shekel against the U.S. dollar.

The following table reflects the changes in Goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

(In thousands)	2016 Balance at January 1st	Purchase accounting adjustments	Foreign exchange	Balance at June 30th
Pharmaceuticals				
CURNA	\$ 4,827	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,827
EirGen	81,139	—	1,573	82,712
FineTech	11,698	—	—	11,698
OPKO Chile	4,517	—	309	4,826
OPKO Biologics	139,784	—	—	139,784
OPKO Health Europe	7,191	—	130	7,321
OPKO Renal	2,069	—	—	2,069
Diagnostics				
Bio-Reference	441,158	(54,300)	—	386,858
OPKO Diagnostics	17,977	—	—	17,977
OPKO Lab	32,988	—	—	32,988
	\$ 743,348	\$ (54,300)	\$ 2,012	\$ 691,060

Table of Contents

NOTE 5 ACQUISITIONS, INVESTMENTS AND LICENSES

Bio-Reference acquisition

In August 2015, we completed the acquisition of Bio-Reference, the third largest full service clinical laboratory in the United States, known for its innovative technological solutions and pioneering leadership in the areas of genomics and genetic sequencing. Holders of Bio-Reference common stock received 76,566,147 shares of OPKO Common Stock for the outstanding shares of Bio-Reference common stock. The transaction was valued at approximately \$950.1 million, based on a closing price per share of our Common Stock of \$12.38 as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, or \$34.05 per share of Bio-Reference common stock. Included in the transaction value is \$2.3 million related to the value of replacement stock option awards attributable to pre-merger service.

The following table summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation and the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The purchase price allocation for Bio-Reference is preliminary pending completion of the fair value analysis of acquired assets and liabilities:

(In thousands) Bio-Reference

Purchase price:

Value of OPKO Common Stock issued to Bio-Reference shareholders	\$ 947,889
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Value of replacement stock options awards to holders of Bio-Reference stock options	2,259
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Total purchase price	\$ 950,148
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Preliminary value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,800
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Accounts receivable	168,164
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Inventory	19,674
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Other current assets, principally deferred tax assets	99,116
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Total current assets	302,754
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Property, plant and equipment	112,457
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Intangible assets:

Trade name	47,100
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Customer relationships	395,200
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Technology	100,600
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Other intangible assets	7,750
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Total intangible assets	550,650
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Goodwill	386,858
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Investments	5,326
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Other assets	13,265
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Total assets	1,371,310
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Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(108,217)
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Income taxes payable	(1,014)
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Lines of credit and notes payable	(65,701)
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Capital lease obligations	(18,293)
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Deferred tax liability (non-current)	(227,937)
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Total purchase price	\$ 950,148
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During 2016, we continued to finalize our purchase price allocation during the measurement period and obtained new fair value information related to certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Bio-Reference. As a result, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 we adjusted the purchase price allocation by increasing Other current assets by \$38.0 million, increasing Other intangible assets by \$7.8 million, decreasing Goodwill by \$54.3 million, decreasing Accrued expenses by \$0.5 million,

Table of Contents

increasing Income taxes payable by \$0.6 million and decreasing Deferred tax liability (non-current) by \$8.6 million. As a result of these adjustments, Amortization of intangible assets in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased \$2.2 million.

The purchase price allocation adjustments are largely due to an approval we received from the Internal Revenue Service during 2016 on an application for a change in accounting method. As a result of the change, we recognized an additional \$51.2 million of income tax benefits, of which \$39.4 million was recognized as a receivable in Other current assets and \$11.8 million was recognized as a reduction of our Deferred tax liability (non-current). In addition, Goodwill was reduced by \$51.2 million.

Goodwill from the acquisition of Bio-Reference principally relates to intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition (for instance, Bio-Reference's assembled workforce), our expectation to develop and market new products, and the deferred tax liability generated as a result of the transaction. Goodwill is not tax deductible for income tax purposes and was assigned to the diagnostics reporting segment.

The weighted average amortization periods for intangible assets recognized in the Bio-Reference acquisition are 5 years for trade name, 19.3 years for customer relationships, 10.2 years for technology and 13.7 years in total.

Pro forma disclosure for Bio-Reference acquisition

The pro forma information has been prepared utilizing period ends that differ by less than 93 days, as permitted by Regulation S-X. We are a registrant with a fiscal year that ends on December 31 and Bio-Reference was a registrant with a fiscal year that ended on October 31. The pro forma results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 combines the results of operations of OPKO and Bio-Reference, giving effect to the merger as if it occurred on January 1, 2014, and are based on the individual condensed consolidated statements of operations of OPKO as of June 30, 2015 and Bio-Reference as of April 30, 2015.

(In thousands)	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Revenues	\$266,415	\$505,333
Net loss	(40,252)	(157,880)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(39,777)	(156,480)

The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for information purposes only. The unaudited pro forma financial information may not necessarily reflect our future results of operations or what the results of operations would have been had we owned and operated Bio-Reference as of the beginning of the period presented.

EirGen Pharma Limited acquisition

In May 2015, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of EirGen, a specialty pharmaceutical company incorporated in Ireland focused on the development and commercial supply of high potency, high barrier to entry pharmaceutical products, for \$133.8 million. We acquired the outstanding shares of EirGen for approximately \$100.2 million in cash and delivered 2,420,487 shares of our Common Stock valued at approximately \$33.6 million based on the closing price per share of our Common Stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on the closing date of the acquisition, \$13.88 per share.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the final purchase price allocation and the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition of EirGen at the date of acquisition:

(In thousands)	EirGen
Current assets ⁽¹⁾	\$11,795
Intangible assets:	
IPR&D assets	560
Customer relationships	34,155
Currently marketed products	3,919
Total intangible assets	38,634
Goodwill	83,373
Property, plant and equipment	8,117
Other assets	1,232
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(6,254)
Deferred tax liability	(3,131)
Total purchase price	\$133,766

(1)Current assets include cash, accounts receivable, inventory and other assets of \$5.5 million, \$2.7 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, related to the EirGen acquisition. The fair value of the accounts receivable equals the gross contractual amount at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill from the acquisition of EirGen principally relates to intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition (for instance, EirGen's assembled workforce), our expectation to develop and market new products, and the deferred tax liability generated as a result of this being a partial stock transaction. Goodwill is not tax deductible for income tax purposes and was assigned to the pharmaceutical reporting segment.

Revenue and Net income (loss) in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2015 includes revenue and net loss of EirGen from the date of acquisition to June 30, 2015 of \$2.3 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Our IPR&D assets will not be amortized until the underlying development programs are completed. Upon obtaining regulatory approval, the IPR&D assets are then accounted for as finite-lived intangible assets and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. The weighted average amortization periods for amortizing intangible assets recognized in the EirGen acquisition are 15.8 years for customer relationships, 10.0 years for currently marketed product and 15.0 years in total.

Pro forma disclosure for EirGen acquisition

The following table includes the pro forma results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and combines the results of operations of OPKO and EirGen as though the acquisition of EirGen had occurred on January 1, 2014.

(In thousands)	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Revenues	\$43,848	\$76,769
Net loss	(43,420)	(162,331)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(42,945)	(160,931)

The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for information purposes only. The unaudited pro forma financial information may not necessarily reflect our future results of operations or what the results of operations would have been had we owned and operated EirGen as of the beginning of the period presented.

Table of Contents

Investments

The following table reflects the accounting method, carrying value and underlying equity in net assets of our unconsolidated investments as of June 30, 2016:

(in thousands)

Investment type	Investment Underlying	
	Carrying Value	Equity in Net Assets
Equity method investments	\$ 27,429	\$ 16,254
Variable interest entity, equity method	620	—
Available for sale investments	5,312	
Warrants and options	888	
Total carrying value of investments	\$ 34,249	

Equity Method Investments

Our equity method investments consist of investments in Pharmsynthez (ownership 17%), Cocrystal Pharma, Inc. (“COCP”) (8%), Sevion Therapeutics, Inc. (“Sevion”) (3%), Non-Invasive Monitoring Systems, Inc. (1%), Neovasc (4%), VBI (17%) and InCellDx, Inc. (27%). The total assets, liabilities, and net losses of our equity method investees as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were \$421.4 million, \$(167.8) million, and \$(125.7) million, respectively. We have determined that we and/or our related parties can significantly influence the success of our equity method investments through our board representation and/or voting power. Accordingly, we account for our investment in these entities under the equity method. For investments classified under the equity method of accounting, we record our proportionate share of their losses in Loss from investments in investees in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. The aggregate value of our equity method investments based on the quoted market price of their common stock and the number of shares held by us as of June 30, 2016 is \$57.7 million.

Available for Sale Investments

Our available for sale investments consist of investments in RXi Pharmaceuticals Corporation (“RXi”) (ownership 3%), ChromaDex Corporation (2%), MabVax Therapeutics Holdings, Inc. (“MabVax”) (1%), ARNO Therapeutics, Inc. (“ARNO”) (4%) and Xenetic Biosciences, Inc. (“Xenetic”) (6%). We have determined that our ownership, along with that of our related parties, does not provide us with significant influence over the operations of our available for sale investments. Accordingly, we account for our investment in these entities as available for sale, and we record changes in these investments as an unrealized gain or loss in Other comprehensive income (loss) each reporting period.

Sales of Investments

Gains (losses) included in earnings from sales of our investments are recorded in Other income (expense), net in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. We did not have any such activity in the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Refer to Investment in SciVac below.

Warrants and Options

In addition to our equity method investments and available for sale investments, we hold options to purchase 1.0 million additional shares of Neovasc, which are fully vested as of December 31, 2015, and 1.0 million, 0.8 million, 0.5 million, 1.8 million and 0.7 million of warrants to purchase additional shares of COCP, ARNO, Sevion, MabVax and InCellDx, Inc., respectively. We recorded the changes in the fair value of the options and warrants in Fair value changes of derivative instruments, net in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. We record the fair value of the options and warrants in Investments, net in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. See further discussion of the Company’s options and warrants in Note 8 and Note 9.

Investments in Variable Interest Entities

We have determined that we hold variable interests in Zebra Biologics, Inc. (“Zebra”). We made this determination as a result of our assessment that Zebra does not have sufficient resources to carry out its principal activities without additional financial support.

We own 1,260,000 shares of Zebra Series A-2 Preferred Stock and 900,000 shares of Zebra restricted common stock (ownership 29% at June 30, 2016). Zebra is a privately held biotechnology company focused on the discovery and

Table of Contents

development of biosuperior antibody therapeutics and complex drugs. Dr. Richard Lerner, M.D., a member of our Board of Directors, is a founder of Zebra and, along with Dr. Frost, serves as a member of Zebra's Board of Directors. In order to determine the primary beneficiary of Zebra, we evaluated our investment and our related parties' investment, as well as our investment combined with the related party group's investment to identify if we had the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of Zebra. We determined that we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Zebra's economic performance. Based on the capital structure, governing documents and overall business operations of Zebra, we determined that, while a VIE, we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact Zebra's economic performance. We did determine, however, that we can significantly influence the success of Zebra through our board representation and voting power. Therefore, we have the ability to exercise significant influence over Zebra's operations and account for our investment in Zebra under the equity method.

Investment in SciVac

In June 2012, we acquired a 50% stock ownership in SciVac from FDS Pharma LLP ("FDS"). SciVac was a privately-held Israeli company that produced a third-generation hepatitis B-vaccine. From November 2012 through June 30, 2015, we loaned to SciVac a combined \$7.9 million for working capital purposes. We determined that we held variable interests in SciVac based on our assessment that SciVac did not have sufficient resources to carry out its principal activities without financial support. We had also determined we were the primary beneficiary of SciVac through our representation on SciVac's board of directors. As a result of this conclusion, we consolidated the results of operations and financial position of SciVac through June 2015 and recorded a reduction of equity for the portion of SciVac we do not own.

On July 9, 2015, SciVac Therapeutics Inc., formerly Levon Resources Ltd. ("STI") completed a reverse takeover transaction (the "Arrangement") pursuant to which STI acquired all of the issued and outstanding securities of SciVac. As a result of this transaction, OPKO's ownership in STI decreased to 24.5%.

Upon completion of the Arrangement, we determined that STI was not a VIE. We also determined that we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of STI that would require us to consolidate STI. We recorded a \$15.9 million gain on the deconsolidation of SciVac in Other income (expense), net in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2015. The recognized gain was primarily due to the fair value of the retained interest in STI based on Levon's cash contribution of approximately \$21.2 million under the Arrangement.

Following the deconsolidation, we account for our investment in STI under the equity method as we have determined that we and/or our related parties can significantly influence STI through our voting power and board representation. STI is considered a related party as a result of our board representation in STI and executive management's ownership interests in STI.

In May, 2016, STI completed a merger transaction pursuant to which a wholly-owned subsidiary of STI merged with and into VBI Vaccines Inc. with VBI Vaccines Inc. surviving the merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of STI, and STI changed its name to VBI Vaccines Inc. ("VBI"). We recorded a \$2.5 million gain in connection with the merger transaction in Other income (expense), net in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016. In June 2016, we invested an additional \$5.7 million in VBI for 1,362,370 shares of its common stock. As a result of these two transactions, OPKO's ownership in VBI changed to 17%.

We account for our investment in VBI under the equity method as we have determined that we can significantly influence VBI through our board representation.

Other

On January 5, 2016, we completed a stock exchange agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with Relative Core Cyprus Limited ("Relative Core") pursuant to which Relative Core agreed to transfer and sell to us that certain number shares of Xenetic having a fair market value of \$5.0 million in exchange for that number of shares of our common stock having a fair market value of \$5.0 million. We issued 494,462 shares of our common stock to Relative Core and received 10,204,082 shares of Xenetic common stock from Relative Core. The number of shares exchanged in the transaction was calculated based on the average closing sale price for our common stock on the NYSE for the ten (10) consecutive trading day period ending on the second day prior to the closing and the average closing sale price for

Xenetic's common stock on the OTC "Pink Sheet" for the ten (10) consecutive trading day period ending on the second day prior to the closing. We account for investment in Xenetic as an available for sale investment.

Table of Contents

In March 2016, we entered into an agreement with Relative Core pursuant to which we delivered \$5.0 million to Relative Core in exchange for a \$5.0 million promissory note (“Relative Note”) which bears interest at 10% and is due in March 2017. The Relative Note is secured by 4,000,000 shares of common stock of Xenetic and 494,462 shares of OPKO common stock. We recorded the Relative Note within Other current assets and prepaid expenses in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

NOTE 6 DEBT

In January 2013, we entered into note purchase agreements (the “2033 Senior Notes”) with qualified institutional buyers and accredited investors (collectively the “Purchasers”) in a private placement in reliance on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”). The 2033 Senior Notes were issued on January 30, 2013. The 2033 Senior Notes, which totaled \$175.0 million in original principal amount, bear interest at the rate of 3.00% per year, payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year. The 2033 Senior Notes will mature on February 1, 2033, unless earlier repurchased, redeemed or converted. Upon a fundamental change as defined in the Indenture, dated as of January 30, 2013, by and between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank N.A., as trustee, governing the 2033 Senior Notes (the “Indenture”), subject to certain exceptions, the holders may require us to repurchase all or any portion of their 2033 Senior Notes for cash at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2033 Senior Notes being repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to but not including the related fundamental change repurchase date.

The following table sets forth information related to the 2033 Senior Notes which is included our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2016:

(In thousands)	Embedded conversion option	2033 Senior Notes	Discount	Debt Issuance Cost	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 23,737	\$32,200	\$(6,525)	\$ (426)	\$48,986
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	—	—	907	74	981
Change in fair value of embedded derivative	(4,734)	—	—	—	(4,734)
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 19,003	\$32,200	\$(5,618)	\$ (352)	\$45,233

The 2033 Senior Notes will be convertible at any time on or after November 1, 2032, through the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, at the option of the holders. Additionally, holders may convert their 2033 Senior Notes prior to the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding November 1, 2032, under the following circumstances: (1) conversion based upon satisfaction of the trading price condition relating to the 2033 Senior Notes; (2) conversion based on the Common Stock price; (3) conversion based upon the occurrence of specified corporate events; or (4) if we call the 2033 Senior Notes for redemption. The 2033 Senior Notes will be convertible into cash, shares of our Common Stock, or a combination of cash and shares of Common Stock, at our election unless we have made an irrevocable election of net share settlement. The initial conversion rate for the 2033 Senior Notes will be 141.48 shares of Common Stock per \$1,000 principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$7.07 per share of Common Stock), and will be subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, we will, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate for holders who convert their 2033 Senior Notes in connection with a make-whole fundamental change (as defined in the Indenture) and holders who convert upon the occurrence of certain specific events prior to February 1, 2017 (other than in connection with a make-whole fundamental change). Holders of the 2033 Senior Notes may require us to repurchase the 2033 Senior Notes for 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, on February 1, 2019, February 1, 2023 and February 1, 2028, or following the occurrence of a fundamental change as defined in the indenture governing the 2033 Senior Notes.

We may not redeem the 2033 Senior Notes prior to February 1, 2017. On or after February 1, 2017 and before February 1, 2019, we may redeem for cash any or all of the 2033 Senior Notes but only if the last reported sale price of our Common Stock exceeds 130% of the applicable conversion price for at least 20 trading days during the 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the trading day immediately prior to the date on which we deliver the redemption notice. The redemption price will equal 100% of the principal amount of the 2033 Senior Notes to be redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to but not including the redemption date. On or after February 1, 2019,

we may redeem for cash any or all of the 2033 Senior Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the 2033 Senior Notes to be redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest up to but not including the redemption date.

The terms of the 2033 Senior Notes, include, among others: (i) rights to convert into shares of our Common Stock, including upon a fundamental change; and (ii) a coupon make-whole payment in the event of a conversion by the holders of the 2033 Senior Notes on or after February 1, 2017 but prior to February 1, 2019. We have determined that these specific terms are

Table of Contents

considered to be embedded derivatives. Embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contract, the 2033 Senior Notes, and carried at fair value when: (a) the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract; and (b) a separate, stand-alone instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument. We have concluded that the embedded derivatives within the 2033 Senior Notes meet these criteria and, as such, must be valued separate and apart from the 2033 Senior Notes and recorded at fair value each reporting period.

For accounting and financial reporting purposes, we combine these embedded derivatives and value them together as one unit of accounting. At each reporting period, we record these embedded derivatives at fair value which is included as a component of the 2033 Senior Notes on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In August 2013, one of the conversion rights in the 2033 Senior Notes was triggered. Holders of the 2033 Senior Notes converted \$16.9 million principal amount into 2,396,145 shares of the Company's Common Stock. In June 2014, we entered into an exchange agreement with a holder of the Company's 2033 Senior Notes pursuant to which such holder exchanged \$70.4 million in aggregate principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes for 10,974,431 shares of the Company's Common Stock and approximately \$0.8 million in cash representing accrued interest through the date of completion of the exchange. During 2015, pursuant to a conversion right or through exchange agreements we entered with certain holders of our 2033 Senior Notes, holders of our 2033 Senior Notes converted or exchanged \$55.4 million in aggregate principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes for 8,118,062 shares of the Company's Common Stock. On April 1, 2015, we initially announced that our 2033 Senior Notes were convertible through June 2015 by holders of such notes. This conversion right was triggered because the closing price per share of our Common Stock exceeded \$9.19, or 130% of the initial conversion price of \$7.07, for at least 20 of 30 consecutive trading days during the applicable measurement period. We have elected to satisfy our conversion obligation under the 2033 Senior Notes in shares of our Common Stock. Our 2033 Senior Notes continued to be convertible by holders of such notes for the remainder of 2015 and the first nine months of 2016, and may be convertible thereafter, if one or more of the conversion conditions specified in the Indenture is satisfied during future measurement periods. Pursuant to the Indenture, a holder who elects to convert the 2033 Senior Notes will receive 141.4827 shares of our Common Stock plus such number of additional shares as is applicable on the conversion date per \$1,000 principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes based on the early conversion provisions in the Indenture. See further discussion in Note 14.

We used a binomial lattice model in order to estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative in the 2033 Senior Notes. A binomial lattice model generates two probable outcomes — one up and another down — arising at each point in time, starting from the date of valuation until the maturity date. A lattice model was initially used to determine if the 2033 Senior Notes would be converted, called or held at each decision point. Within the lattice model, the following assumptions are made: (i) the 2033 Senior Notes will be converted early if the conversion value is greater than the holding value; or (ii) the 2033 Senior Notes will be called if the holding value is greater than both (a) the redemption price (as defined in the Indenture) and (b) the conversion value plus the coupon make-whole payment at the time. If the 2033 Senior Notes are called, then the holder will maximize their value by finding the optimal decision between (1) redeeming at the redemption price and (2) converting the 2033 Senior Notes.

Using this lattice model, we valued the embedded derivatives using the “with-and-without method,” where the value of the 2033 Senior Notes including the embedded derivatives is defined as the “with,” and the value of the 2033 Senior Notes excluding the embedded derivatives is defined as the “without.” This method estimates the value of the embedded derivatives by looking at the difference in the values between the 2033 Senior Notes with the embedded derivatives and the value of the 2033 Senior Notes without the embedded derivatives.

The lattice model requires the following inputs: (i) price of our Common Stock; (ii) Conversion Rate (as defined in the Indenture); (iii) Conversion Price (as defined in the Indenture); (iv) maturity date; (v) risk-free interest rate; (vi) estimated stock volatility; and (vii) estimated credit spread for the Company.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the inputs to the lattice model used to value the embedded derivative:

	June 30, 2016
Stock price	\$9.34
Conversion Rate	141.4827
Conversion Price	\$7.07
Maturity date	February 1, 2033
Risk-free interest rate	0.66%
Estimated stock volatility	49%
Estimated credit spread	1,018 basis points

The following table sets forth the fair value of the 2033 Senior Notes with and without the embedded derivatives, and the fair value of the embedded derivatives at June 30, 2016. At June 30, 2016 the principal amount of the 2033 Senior Notes was \$32.2 million:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2016
Fair value of 2033 Senior Notes:	
With the embedded derivatives	\$45,821
Without the embedded derivatives	\$26,818
Estimated fair value of the embedded derivatives	\$19,003

Changes in certain inputs into the lattice model can have a significant impact on changes in the estimated fair value of the embedded derivatives. For example, a decrease in our estimated credit spread results in an increase in the estimated value of the embedded derivatives. Conversely, a decrease in the price of our Common Stock results in a decrease in the estimated fair value of the embedded derivatives. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, we observed an decrease in the market price of our Common Stock which primarily resulted in a \$4.7 million decrease in the estimated fair value of our embedded derivatives recorded in Fair value changes of derivative instruments, net in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On November 5, 2015, Bio-Reference and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("CB"), as lender and administrative agent (the "Credit Agreement"), which replaced Bio-Reference's existing credit facility with PNC Bank, National Association ("PNC"). The Credit Agreement provides for a \$175.0 million secured revolving credit facility and includes a \$20.0 million sub-facility for swingline loans and a \$20.0 million sub-facility for the issuance of letters of credit. Bio-Reference may increase the credit facility to up to \$275.0 million on a secured basis, subject to the satisfaction of specified conditions. The Credit Agreement matures on November 5, 2020 and is guaranteed by all of Bio-Reference's domestic subsidiaries. The Credit Agreement is also secured by substantially all assets of Bio-Reference and its domestic subsidiaries, as well as a non-recourse pledge by us of our equity interest in Bio-Reference. Availability under the Credit Agreement is based on a borrowing base comprised of eligible accounts receivables of Bio-Reference and certain of its subsidiaries, as specified therein. The proceeds of the new credit facility were used to refinance existing indebtedness, including amounts outstanding under the previous credit facility with PNC which was terminated in 2015 in accordance with its terms, to finance working capital needs and for general corporate purposes of Bio-Reference and its subsidiaries. Principal under the Credit Agreement is due upon maturity on November 5, 2020.

At Bio-Reference's option, borrowings under the Credit Agreement (other than swingline loans) will bear interest at (i) the CB floating rate (defined as the higher of (a) the prime rate and (b) the LIBOR rate (adjusted for statutory reserve requirements for Eurocurrency liabilities) for an interest period of one month plus 2.50%) plus an applicable margin of 0.35% for the first 12 months and 0.50% thereafter or (ii) the LIBOR rate (adjusted for statutory reserve requirements for Eurocurrency liabilities) plus an applicable margin of 1.35% for the first 12 months and 1.50% thereafter. Swingline loans will bear interest at the CB floating rate plus the applicable margin. The Credit Agreement also calls for other customary fees and charges, including an unused commitment fee of 0.25% of the lending

commitments.

The Credit Agreement contains customary covenants and restrictions, including, without limitation, covenants that require Bio-Reference and its subsidiaries to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio if availability under the new credit facility falls below a specified amount and to comply with laws, and restrictions on the ability of Bio-Reference and its subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness or to pay dividends and make certain other distributions to the Company, subject to certain exceptions as specified therein. Failure to comply with these covenants would constitute an event of default under the Credit Agreement, notwithstanding the ability of Bio-Reference to meet its debt service obligations. The Credit Agreement

25

Table of Contents

also includes various customary remedies for the lenders following an event of default, including the acceleration of repayment of outstanding amounts under the Credit Agreement and execution upon the collateral securing obligations under the Credit Agreement. Substantially all the assets of Bio-Reference and its subsidiaries are restricted from sale, transfer, lease, disposal or distributions to the Company, subject to certain exceptions. Bio-Reference and its subsidiaries net assets as of June 30, 2016 was approximately \$1.0 billion, which includes goodwill of \$386.9 million and intangible assets of \$513.9 million.

In addition to the Credit Agreement with CB, we have line of credit agreements with nine other financial institutions as of June 30, 2016 and ten other financial institutions as of December 31, 2015 in United States, Chile and Spain. These lines of credit are used primarily as a source of working capital for inventory purchases.

The following table summarizes the amounts outstanding under the Bio Reference, Chilean and Spanish lines of credit:

(Dollars in thousands)		Balance Outstanding		
Lender	Interest rate on borrowings at June 30, 2016	Credit line capacity	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
JPMorgan Chase	3.85%	\$ 175,000	\$ 38,135	\$ 72,107
Itau Bank	5.50%	1,450	1,000	282
Bank of Chile	6.60%	2,500	2,493	2,313
BICE Bank	5.50%	2,000	314	1,502
BBVA Bank	5.50%	2,300	1,436	1,825
Security Bank	N/A	N/A	—	145
Estado Bank	5.50%	2,400	1,353	2,210
Santander Bank	5.50%	3,000	1,325	1,345
Scotiabank	5.00%	1,300	1,287	939
Corpbanca	5.00%	500	318	—
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya	2.90%	278	—	—
Total		\$ 190,728	\$ 47,661	\$ 82,668

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the weighted average interest rate on our lines of credit was approximately 4.6% and 4.3%, respectively.

At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had notes payable and other debt (excluding the 2033 Senior Notes, the Credit Agreement and amounts outstanding under lines of credit) as follows:

(In thousands)	June 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Current portion of notes payable	\$ 1,007	\$ 1,054
Other long-term liabilities	1,849	1,963
Total	\$ 2,856	\$ 3,017

The notes and other debt mature at various dates ranging from 2015 through 2024 bearing variable interest rates from 2.7% up to 6.3%. The weighted average interest rate on the notes and other debt at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, was 3.4% and 4.3%, respectively. The notes payable are secured by our office space in Barcelona.

Table of Contents**NOTE 7 ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, were as follows:

(In thousands)	Foreign currency	Unrealized gain (loss) in Accumulated OCI	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$(21,791)	\$ (746)	\$(22,537)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	2,510	(3,404)	(894)
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$(19,281)	\$ (4,150)	\$(23,431)

NOTE 8 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

We record fair values at an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. We utilize a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

A summary of our investments classified as available for sale and carried at fair value, is as follows:

As of June 30, 2016				
(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross unrealized gains in Accumulated OCI	Gross unrealized losses in Accumulated OCI	Fair value
Common stock investments, available for sale	\$8,084	\$ 1,210	\$ (3,982)	\$5,312
Total assets	\$8,084	\$ 1,210	\$ (3,982)	\$5,312

As of December 31,
2015

(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross unrealized gains in Accumulated OCI
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