PFIZER INC
Form 10-Q
November 05, 2015
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 27, 2015

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 1-3619

PFIZER INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE	13-5315170
(State of Incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

235 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017
(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)
(212) 733-2323
(Registrant's telephone number)

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 X NO ___

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
YES X NO ___

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

Large Accelerated filer X Accelerated filer ___ Non-accelerated filer ___ 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 X

At November 2, 2015, 6,173,001,952 shares of the issuer's voting common stock were outstanding.

Table of Contents

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements
PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER COMMON SHARE DATA)	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Revenues	$12,087	$12,361	$34,804	$36,487
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales[(a)]	2,219	2,368	6,238	6,875
Selling, informational and administrative expenses[(a)]	3,270	3,556	9,761	10,116
Research and development expenses[(a)]	1,722	1,802	5,342	5,184
Amortization of intangible assets	937	972	2,748	3,090
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	581	(19)	727	120
Other (income)/deductions—net	661	94	670	665
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	2,697	3,587	9,319	10,437
Provision for taxes on income	567	911	2,178	2,575
Income from continuing operations	2,130	2,676	7,141	7,862
Discontinued operations—net of tax	8	(3)	14	70
Net income before allocation to noncontrolling interests	2,139	2,672	7,155	7,932
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	6	23	25
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	$2,130	$2,666	$7,132	$7,907
Earnings per common share—basic:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.34	$0.42	$1.15	$1.23
Discontinued operations—net of tax	—	—	—	0.01
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.35	$0.42	$1.15	$1.24
Earnings per common share—diluted:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.34	$0.42	$1.14	$1.22
Discontinued operations—net of tax	—	—	—	0.01
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.34	$0.42	$1.14	$1.23
Weighted-average shares—basic	6,168	6,330	6,176	6,363
Weighted-average shares—diluted	6,243	6,403	6,259	6,441
Cash dividends paid per common share	$0.28	$0.26	$0.84	$0.78

(a) Excludes amortization of intangible assets, except as disclosed in Note 9A. Identifiable Intangible Assets and Goodwill:Identifiable Intangible Assets.

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Net income before allocation to noncontrolling interests	$2,139	$2,672	$7,155	$7,932
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net	$(535)	$(431)	$(2,170)	$(273)
Reclassification adjustments[a]	—	—	—	(62)
	(535)	(430)	(2,170)	(334)
Unrealized holding losses on derivative financial instruments, net	(217)	(172)	(80)	(229)
Reclassification adjustments for realized (gains)/losses[b]	(35)	441	(545)	527
	(251)	269	(625)	298
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	25	(200)	(502)	(107)
Reclassification adjustments for realized (gains)/losses[b]	69	15	815	(163)
	94	(185)	312	(270)
Benefit plans: actuarial gains/(losses), net	(144)	18	(122)	13
Reclassification adjustments related to amortization[c]	140	48	409	146
Reclassification adjustments related to settlements, net[c]	36	19	98	58
Other	(10)	42	120	16
	23	127	506	233
Benefit plans: prior service credits and other, net	—	—	506	—
Reclassification adjustments related to amortization[c]	(46)	(19)	(115)	(55)
Reclassification adjustments related to curtailments, net[c]	(4)	1	(21)	12
Other	(1)	—	(3)	(1)
	(51)	(18)	366	(44)
Other comprehensive loss, before tax	(721)	(238)	(1,611)	(118)
Tax provision/(benefit) on other comprehensive loss[d]	(65)	83	267	71
Other comprehensive loss before allocation to noncontrolling interests	$(656)	$(320)	$(1,878)	$(189)
Comprehensive income before allocation to noncontrolling interests	$1,483	$2,352	$5,277	$7,743
Less: Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	1	(1)	32
Comprehensive income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	$1,481	$2,351	$5,278	$7,711

[a] Reclassified into Discontinued operations—net of tax in the condensed consolidated statements of income.
[b] Reclassified into Other (income)/deductions—net in the condensed consolidated statements of income.
[c]

Generally reclassified, as part of net periodic pension cost, into Cost of sales, Selling, informational and administrative expenses, and/or Research and development expenses, as appropriate, in the condensed consolidated statements of income. For additional information, see Note 10. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans.

(d) See Note 5C. Tax Matters: Tax Provision/(Benefit) on Other Comprehensive Loss.

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$3,099	$3,343
Short-term investments	17,559	32,779
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts: 2015—$416; 2014—$412	9,535	8,401
Inventories	7,678	5,663
Current deferred tax assets and other current tax assets	4,883	4,498
Other current assets	2,248	3,019
Total current assets	45,001	57,702
Long-term investments	16,233	17,518
Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	13,695	11,762
Identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization	43,297	35,166
Goodwill	47,217	42,069
Noncurrent deferred tax assets and other noncurrent tax assets	1,512	1,544
Other noncurrent assets	3,911	3,513
Total assets	$170,867	$169,274
Liabilities and Equity		
Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt	$9,818	$5,141
Trade accounts payable	3,294	3,210
Dividends payable	1,728	1,711
Income taxes payable	1,178	531
Accrued compensation and related items	2,155	1,841
Other current liabilities	9,672	9,197
Total current liabilities	27,845	21,631
Long-term debt	29,079	31,541
Pension benefit obligations, net	6,745	7,885
Postretirement benefit obligations, net	1,980	2,379
Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities	28,654	24,981
Other taxes payable	4,452	4,353
Other noncurrent liabilities	4,987	4,883
Total liabilities	103,743	97,652
Commitments and Contingencies		
Preferred stock	27	29
Common stock	459	455
Additional paid-in capital	80,763	78,977
Treasury stock	(79,259)	(73,021)
Retained earnings	74,019	72,176
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(9,170)	(7,316)
Total Pfizer Inc. shareholders' equity	66,838	71,301
Equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	286	321
Total equity	67,124	71,622

Total liabilities and equity	$170,867	$169,274

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 28, 2014
Operating Activities		
Net income before allocation to noncontrolling interests	$7,155	$7,932
Adjustments to reconcile net income before allocation to noncontrolling interests to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,733	4,206
Asset write-offs and impairments	864	414
Adjustment to gain on disposal of discontinued operations	—	(65)
Deferred taxes from continuing operations	(165)	766
Share-based compensation expense	488	424
Benefit plan contributions (in excess of)/less than expense	(804)	(208)
Other adjustments, net	(184)	(464)
Other changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures	(1,288)	(1,519)
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,799	11,485
Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(786)	(845)
Purchases of short-term investments	(21,068)	(36,294)
Proceeds from redemptions/sales of short-term investments	33,609	32,883
Net proceeds from redemptions/sales of short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less	5,557	4,945
Purchases of long-term investments	(6,578)	(9,254)
Proceeds from redemptions/sales of long-term investments	4,535	4,637
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(16,322)	(195)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(48)	(342)
Other investing activities, net	346	325
Net cash used in investing activities	(756)	(4,140)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	2,022	8
Principal payments on short-term borrowings	(15)	(3)
Net proceeds from/(payments on) short-term borrowings with original maturities of 90 days or less	1,907	(2,758)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	4,491
Principal payments on long-term debt	(3,003)	(786)
Purchases of common stock	(6,160)	(3,801)
Cash dividends paid	(5,211)	(4,970)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,165	704
Other financing activities, net	171	56
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,124)	(7,060)
Effect of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(162)	(30)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(244)	255
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	3,343	2,183
Cash and cash equivalents, end	$3,099	$2,437

Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	$1,414	$1,484
Interest	1,162	1,329

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

We prepared the condensed consolidated financial statements following the requirements of the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information that are normally required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) can be condensed or omitted.

Balance sheet amounts and operating results for subsidiaries operating outside the U.S. are as of and for the three and nine months ended August 23, 2015 and August 24, 2014.

In the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, we performed certain reclassifications to conform to current period presentation, none of which were material to our financial statements.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to “Pfizer,” “the Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q refer to Pfizer Inc. and its subsidiaries.

On September 3, 2015 (the acquisition date), we acquired Hospira, Inc. (Hospira) for approximately $16.0 billion in cash. Commencing from the acquisition date, our financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, operating results and cash flows of Hospira, and, in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations. Hospira is now a subsidiary of Pfizer. The combination of local Pfizer and Hospira entities may be pending in various jurisdictions and integration is subject to completion of various local legal and regulatory steps. See Note 2A for additional information.

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities can vary during each quarter of the year. Therefore, the results and trends in these interim financial statements may not be representative of those for the full year.

We are responsible for the unaudited financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments that are considered necessary for the fair presentation of our condensed consolidated balance sheets and condensed consolidated statements of income.

The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Certain amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements and associated notes may not add due to rounding. All percentages have been calculated using unrounded amounts.

B. Adoption of New Accounting Standard

We adopted a new accounting and disclosure standard as of January 1, 2015 that limits the presentation of discontinued operations to when the disposal of the business operation represents a strategic shift that has had or will have a major effect on our operations and financial results. This new standard is applied prospectively to all disposals

(or classifications as held for sale) of components of an entity that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years. We did not have any disposals within the scope of this new standard and, therefore, there were no impacts to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

C. Fair Value

Our fair value methodologies depend on the following types of inputs:

- Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets (Level 1 inputs).
- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable, or inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means (Level 2 inputs).
- Unobservable inputs that reflect estimates and assumptions (Level 3 inputs).

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

A single estimate of fair value can result from a complex series of judgments about future events and uncertainties and can rely heavily on estimates and assumptions.

Note 2. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment

A. Acquisitions

Hospira, Inc. (Hospira)

On September 3, 2015 (the acquisition date), we acquired Hospira, a leading provider of sterile injectable drugs and infusion technologies as well as a provider of biosimilars, for $90 per share in cash. The total fair value of consideration transferred for Hospira was approximately $16.0 billion in cash ($15.6 billion, net of cash acquired). Hospira is now a subsidiary of Pfizer. The combination of local Pfizer and Hospira entities may be pending in various jurisdictions and integration is subject to completion of various local legal and regulatory steps.

Hospira's principal business was the development, manufacture, marketing and distribution of generic acute-care and oncology injectables, biosimilars and integrated infusion therapy and medication management systems. Hospira’s broad portfolio of products is used by hospitals and alternate site providers, such as clinics, home healthcare providers and long-term care facilities. We believe our acquisition of Hospira has strengthened our Global Established Products (GEP) business, as GEP now has a broadened portfolio of generic and branded sterile injectables, marketed biosimilars, medication management systems and biosimilars in development.

The following table summarizes the provisional amounts recognized for assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. The estimated values are not yet finalized (see below) and are subject to change, which could be significant. We will finalize the amounts recognized as we obtain the information necessary to complete the analyses. We expect to finalize these amounts as soon as possible but no later than one year from the acquisition date.

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Amounts Recognized as of Acquisition Date (Provisional)
Working capital, excluding inventories[a]	$271
Inventories	1,894
Property, plant and equipment	2,338
Identifiable intangible assets, excluding in-process research and development[b]	10,030
In-process research and development	1,120
Other noncurrent assets	311
Long-term debt	(1,928)
Benefit obligations	(117)
Net income tax accounts[c]	(3,645)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(37)
Total identifiable net assets	10,237
Goodwill	5,790
Net assets acquired/total consideration transferred	$16,027

(a) Includes cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, other current assets, assets held for sale, accounts payable and other current liabilities.

(b) Comprised of finite-lived developed technology rights with a weighted-average life of approximately 13 years ($9.4 billion) and other finite-lived identifiable intangible assets with a weighted-average life of approximately 18

years ($590 million).

(c) As of the acquisition date, included in Current deferred tax assets and other current tax assets ($218 million), Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities ($3.8 billion) and Other taxes payable ($114 million, including accrued interest of $5 million).

As of the acquisition date, the fair value of accounts receivable approximated the book value acquired. The gross contractual amount receivable was $573 million, of which $7 million was not expected to be collected.

In the ordinary course of business, Hospira incurs liabilities for environmental, legal and tax matters, as well as guarantees and indemnifications. These matters may include contingencies. Except as specifically excluded by the relevant accounting standard, contingencies are required to be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date, if the acquisition-date fair value of the asset or liability arising from a contingency can be determined. If the acquisition-date fair value of the asset or liability cannot be determined, the asset or liability would be recognized at the acquisition date if both of the following criteria were

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

met: (i) it is probable that an asset existed or that a liability had been incurred at the acquisition date, and (ii) the amount of the asset or liability can be reasonably estimated.

- Environmental Matters—In the ordinary course of business, Hospira incurs liabilities for environmental matters such as remediation work, asset retirement obligations and environmental guarantees and indemnifications. See below for items pending finalization.
- Legal Matters—Hospira is involved in various legal proceedings, including product liability, patent, commercial, antitrust and environmental matters and government investigations, of a nature considered normal to its business. The contingencies arising from legal matters are not significant to Pfizer's financial statements.
- Tax Matters—In the ordinary course of business, Hospira incurs liabilities for income taxes. Income taxes are exceptions to both the recognition and fair value measurement principles associated with the accounting for business combinations. Reserves for income tax contingencies continue to be measured under the benefit recognition model as previously used by Hospira (see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1O. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies: Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and Income Tax Contingencies in our 2014 Financial Report). Net liabilities for income taxes approximate $3.6 billion as of the acquisition date, which includes $112 million for uncertain tax positions. The net tax liability includes the recording of additional adjustments of approximately $3.5 billion for the tax impact of fair value adjustments and approximately $790 million for income tax matters that we intend to resolve in a manner different from what Hospira had planned or intended. For example, because we plan to repatriate certain overseas funds, we provided deferred taxes on Hospira's unremitted earnings for which no taxes have been previously provided by Hospira as it was Hospira's intention to indefinitely reinvest those earnings.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the consideration transferred over the net assets recognized and represents the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired that could not be individually identified and separately recognized. Specifically, the goodwill recorded as part of the acquisition of Hospira includes the following:

- the expected specific synergies and other benefits that we believe will result from combining the operations of Hospira with the operations of Pfizer;
- any intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, as well as future, as yet unidentified projects and products; and
- the value of the going-concern element of Hospira's existing businesses (the higher rate of return on the assembled collection of net assets versus if Pfizer had acquired all of the net assets separately).

Goodwill is not amortized and is not deductible for tax purposes. All of the goodwill related to the acquisition of Hospira is related to our GEP segment (see Note 9 for additional information).

All the recorded amounts for assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Hospira as of the acquisition date are provisional and subject to change, which could be significant, pending finalization of the evaluation of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as well as the valuation efforts associated with the acquired assets and liabilities.

Actual and Pro Forma Impact of Acquisition—The following table presents information for Hospira's operations that are included in Pfizer's condensed consolidated statements of income beginning from the acquisition date, September 3, 2015 (see Note 1A):

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended September 27, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015
Revenues	$330	$330
Net loss attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders[(a)]	(265)	(265)

(a) Includes purchase accounting charges related to (i) the preliminary fair value adjustment for acquisition-date inventory estimated to have been sold ($77 million pre-tax in both the third quarter and first nine months of 2015); (ii) amortization expense related to the preliminary fair value of identifiable intangible assets acquired from Hospira ($57 million pre-tax in both the third quarter and first nine months of 2015); (iii) depreciation expense related to the preliminary fair value adjustment of fixed assets acquired from Hospira ($8 million pre-tax both in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015); and (iv) amortization expense related to the fair value adjustment of long-term debt acquired from Hospira ($3 million income pre-tax both in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015), as well as restructuring and integration costs ($413 million pre-tax in both the third quarter and first nine months of 2015).

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

The following table provides supplemental pro forma information as if the acquisition of Hospira had occurred on January 1, 2014:

	Unaudited Supplemental Pro Forma Consolidated Results			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Revenues	$12,957	$13,512	$38,034	$39,824
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	2,471	2,679	7,432	6,966
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	0.40	0.42	1.19	1.08

The unaudited supplemental pro forma consolidated results do not purport to reflect what the combined company's results of operations would have been had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2014, nor do they project the future results of operations of the combined company or reflect the expected realization of any cost savings associated with the acquisition. The actual results of operations of the combined company may differ significantly from the pro forma adjustments reflected here due to many factors. The unaudited supplemental pro forma financial information includes various assumptions, including those related to the preliminary purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed from Hospira.

The unaudited supplemental pro forma consolidated results reflect the historical financial information of Pfizer and Hospira, adjusted to give effect to the acquisition of Hospira as if it had occurred on January 1, 2014, primarily for the following pre-tax adjustments:

- Elimination of Hospira's historical intangible asset amortization expense (approximately $9 million in the third quarter of 2015, $17 million in the third quarter of 2014, $33 million in the first nine months of 2015 and $61 million in the first nine months of 2014).
- Additional amortization expense (approximately $143 million in the third quarter of 2015, $199 million in the third quarter of 2014, $541 million in the first nine months of 2015 and $579 million in the first nine months of 2014) related to the preliminary estimate of the fair value of identifiable intangible assets acquired.
- Additional depreciation expense (approximately $19 million in the third quarter of 2015, $28 million in the third quarter of 2014, $72 million in the first nine months of 2015 and $83 million in the first nine months of 2014) related to the preliminary estimate of the fair value adjustment to property, plant and equipment (PP&E) acquired.
- Adjustment related to the preliminary estimate of the non-recurring fair value adjustment to acquisition-date inventory estimated to have been sold (the elimination of $66 million of charges in the third quarter of 2015, the addition of $17 million of charges in the third quarter of 2014, the elimination of $42 million of charges in the first nine months of 2015 and the addition of $514 million of charges in the first nine months of 2014).
- Adjustment to decrease interest expense (approximately $3 million in the third quarter of 2015, $10 million in the third quarter of 2014, $23 million in the first nine months of 2015 and $29 million in the first nine months of 2014) related to the fair value adjustment of Hospira debt.
- Adjustment for non-recurring acquisition-related costs directly attributable to the acquisition (the elimination of $682 million of charges in the third quarter of 2015 and $724 million of charges in the first nine months of 2015, and the addition of $724 million of charges in the first nine months of 2014, reflecting non-recurring charges incurred by both Hospira and Pfizer).

The above adjustments were adjusted for the applicable tax impact. The taxes associated with the adjustments related to the preliminary estimate of the fair value adjustment for acquired intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, inventory and debt reflect the statutory tax rates in the various jurisdictions where the adjustments are expected to be incurred. The taxes associated with the adjustment for the acquisition-related costs directly attributable to the

acquisition were based on the tax rate in the jurisdiction in which the related deductible costs were incurred.

Marketed Vaccines Business of Baxter International Inc. (Baxter)

On December 1, 2014 (which falls in the first fiscal quarter of 2015 for our international operations), we acquired Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines for a final purchase price of $648 million. The portfolio that was acquired consists of NeisVac-C and FSME-IMMUN/TicoVac. NeisVac-C is a vaccine that helps protect against meningitis caused by group C meningococcal meningitis and FSME-IMMUN/TicoVac is a vaccine that helps protect against tick-borne encephalitis. In connection with this

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

acquisition, we recorded $376 million in Identifiable intangible assets, primarily consisting of $371 million in Developed technology rights. We also recorded $194 million of Inventories and $12 million in Goodwill. The final allocation of the consideration transferred to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed has been completed.

InnoPharma, Inc. (InnoPharma)
On September 24, 2014, we completed our acquisition of InnoPharma, a privately-held pharmaceutical development company, for an upfront cash payment of $225 million and contingent consideration with an estimated acquisition-date fair value of approximately $67 million. The contingent consideration consists of up to $135 million in additional milestone payments based on application filing with, and acceptance by, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or approval of marketing applications related to certain pipeline products by the FDA. We believe this acquisition represents a potential innovative growth opportunity for our sterile injectables portfolio in areas such as oncology and central nervous disorders. In connection with this acquisition, we recorded $247 million in Identifiable intangible assets, consisting of $212 million in In-process research and development (IPR&D) and $35 million in Developed technology rights; $81 million in net deferred tax liabilities; and $125 million in Goodwill.

B. Licensing Agreements

Cellectis SA (Cellectis)
On June 18, 2014, we entered into a global arrangement with Cellectis to develop Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-cell immunotherapies in the field of oncology directed at select cellular surface antigen targets. In August 2014, in connection with this licensing agreement, we made an upfront payment of $80 million to Cellectis, which was recorded in Research and development expenses. We will also fund research and development costs associated with 15 Pfizer-selected targets and, for the benefit of Cellectis, a portion of the research and development costs associated with four Cellectis-selected targets within the arrangement. Cellectis is eligible to receive development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments of up to $185 million per product that results from the Pfizer-selected targets. Cellectis is also eligible to receive tiered royalties on net sales of any products that are commercialized by Pfizer. In addition, in August 2014, we acquired approximately 10% of the capital of Cellectis through the purchase of newly issued shares, for a total investment of approximately $35 million. As of August 21, 2015, Pfizer’s ownership in Cellectis has been reduced to approximately 7.95% of Cellectis’ outstanding shares due to subsequent share issuances by Cellectis, including the initial public offering of Cellectis American Depository Shares.

Nexium Over-the-Counter Rights

In August 2012, we entered into an agreement with AstraZeneca PLC (AstraZeneca) for the exclusive, global, over-the-counter (OTC) rights for Nexium, a leading prescription drug approved to treat the symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease. In connection with this Consumer Healthcare licensing agreement, we made an upfront payment of $250 million to AstraZeneca, which was recorded in Research and development expenses when incurred. On May 27, 2014, we launched Nexium 24HR in the U.S., and on July 11, 2014, we paid AstraZeneca a related $200 million product launch milestone payment. On August 1, 2014, we launched Nexium Control in Europe, and on September 15, 2014, we paid AstraZeneca a related $50 million product launch milestone payment. These post-approval milestone payments were recorded in Identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization in the consolidated balance sheet and are being amortized over the estimated useful life of the Nexium brand. AstraZeneca is eligible to receive additional milestone payments of up to $300 million, based on the level of worldwide sales as well as royalty payments, based on worldwide sales.

C. Collaborative Arrangements

Collaboration with Eli Lilly & Company (Lilly)

In October 2013, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Lilly to jointly develop and globally commercialize Pfizer's tanezumab, which provides that Pfizer and Lilly will equally share product-development expenses as well as potential revenues and certain product-related costs. Following the decision by the FDA in March 2015 to lift the partial clinical hold on the tanezumab development program, we received a $200 million upfront payment from Lilly in accordance with the collaboration agreement between Pfizer and Lilly, which is recorded as deferred income in our condensed consolidated balance sheet and is being recognized into Other (income)/deductions—net over a multi-year period beginning in the second quarter of 2015. Pfizer and Lilly resumed the Phase 3 chronic pain program for tanezumab in July 2015, which will consist of 6 studies in approximately 7,000 patients across osteoarthritis, chronic low back pain and cancer pain. Under the collaboration agreement with Lilly, we are eligible to receive additional payments from Lilly upon the achievement of specified regulatory and commercial milestones.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Collaboration with OPKO Health, Inc. (OPKO)
On December 13, 2014, we entered into a collaborative agreement with OPKO to develop and commercialize OPKO's long-acting human growth hormone (hGH-CTP) for the treatment of growth hormone deficiency (GHD) in adults and children, as well as for the treatment of growth failure in children born small for gestational age (SGA) who fail to show catch-up growth by two years of age. hGH-CTP has the potential to reduce the required dosing frequency of human growth hormone to a single weekly injection from the current standard of one injection per day. We have received the exclusive license to commercialize hGH-CTP worldwide. OPKO will lead the clinical activities and will be responsible for funding the development programs for the key indications, which include Adult and Pediatric GHD and Pediatric SGA. We will be responsible for all development costs for additional indications, all postmarketing studies, manufacturing and commercialization activities for all indications, and we will lead the manufacturing activities related to product development. The transaction closed on January 28, 2015, upon termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act. In February 2015, we made an upfront payment of $295 million to OPKO, which was recorded in Research and development expenses, and OPKO is eligible to receive up to an additional $275 million upon the achievement of certain regulatory milestones. OPKO is also eligible to receive royalty payments associated with the commercialization of hGH-CTP for Adult GHD, which is subject to regulatory approval. Upon the launch of hGH-CTP for Pediatric GHD, which is subject to regulatory approval, the royalties will transition to tiered gross profit sharing for both hGH-CTP and our product, Genotropin.

D. Equity-Method Investments

Investment in Hisun Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Company Limited (Hisun Pfizer)

In the third quarter of 2015, we determined that we had an other-than-temporary decline in value of our equity-method investment in China, Hisun Pfizer, and, therefore, in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, we recognized a loss of $470 million in Other (income)/deductions—net.

The decline in value resulted from lower expectations as to the future cash flows to be generated by Hisun Pfizer, as a result of lower than expected recent performance, increased competition, a slowdown in the China economy as well as changes in the regulatory environment.
In valuing our investment in Hisun Pfizer, we used discounted cash flow techniques, utilizing a 12% discount rate, reflecting our best estimate of the various risks inherent in the projected cash flows, and a nominal terminal year growth factor. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in this approach include: the amount and timing of the projected net cash flows, which include the expected impact of competitive, legal, economic and/or regulatory forces on the products; the long-term growth rate, which seeks to project the sustainable growth rate over the long-term; and the discount rate, which seeks to reflect the various risks inherent in the projected cash flows, including country risk.

Investment in ViiV Healthcare Limited (ViiV)
Our minority ownership interest in ViiV, a company formed in 2009 by Pfizer and GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK) to focus solely on research, development and commercialization of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) medicines, was impacted by the January 21, 2014 European Commission approval of Tivicay (dolutegravir), a product for the treatment of HIV-1 infection, developed by ViiV. This approval triggered a reduction in our equity interest in ViiV from 12.6% to 11.7%, effective April 1, 2014. As a result, in the first nine months of 2014, we recognized a loss of approximately $30 million in Other (income)/deductions—net.

E. Cost-Method Investment

AM-Pharma B.V. (AM-Pharma)

On April 9, 2015, we acquired a minority equity interest in AM-Pharma, a privately held Dutch biopharmaceutical company focused on the development of recombinant human Alkaline Phosphatase (recAP) for inflammatory diseases, and secured an exclusive option to acquire the remaining equity in the company. The option becomes exercisable upon delivery of the clinical trial report after completion of a Phase II trial of recAP in the treatment of Acute Kidney Injury related to sepsis. Results from the current Phase II trial for recAP are expected in the second half of 2016. Under the terms of the agreement, we paid $87.5 million for both the exclusive option and the minority equity interest, which was recorded as a cost-method investment in Long-term investments, and we may make additional payments of up to $512.5 million upon exercise of the option and potential launch of any product that may result from this investment.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives

We incur significant costs in connection with acquiring, integrating and restructuring businesses and in connection with our global cost-reduction/productivity initiatives. For example:

- In connection with acquisition activity, we typically incur costs associated with executing the transactions, integrating the acquired operations (which may include expenditures for consulting and the integration of systems and processes), and restructuring the combined company (which may include charges related to employees, assets and activities that will not continue in the combined company); and
- In connection with our cost-reduction/productivity initiatives, we typically incur costs and charges associated with site closings and other facility rationalization actions, workforce reductions and the expansion of shared services, including the development of global systems.

All of our businesses and functions may be impacted by these actions, including sales and marketing, manufacturing and research and development (R&D), as well as groups such as information technology, shared services and corporate operations.

In connection with our acquisition of Hospira, we are focusing our efforts on achieving an appropriate cost structure for the combined company. For up to a three-year period post-acquisition, we expect to incur costs of approximately $1 billion associated with the integration of Hospira.

In early 2014, we announced that we would be incurring costs in 2014-2016 related to new programs: our new global commercial structure reorganization and additional cost-reduction/productivity initiatives. We have the following initiatives underway associated with these programs:

- Manufacturing plant network rationalization and optimization, where execution timelines are necessarily long. Our plant network strategy is expected to result in the exit of four sites over the next several years. In connection with these activities, during 2014-2016, we expect to incur costs of approximately $300 million associated with prior acquisition activity and costs of approximately $1.2 billion associated with new non-acquisition-related cost-reduction initiatives. Through September 27, 2015, we incurred approximately $289 million and $380 million, respectively, associated with these initiatives.
- New global commercial structure reorganization, which primarily includes the streamlining of certain functions, the realignment of regional locations and colleagues to support the businesses, as well as implementing the necessary system changes to support future reporting requirements. In connection with this reorganization, during 2014-2016, we expect to incur costs of approximately $300 million. Through September 27, 2015, we incurred approximately $213 million associated with this reorganization.
- Other new cost-reduction/productivity initiatives, primarily related to commercial property rationalization and consolidation. In connection with these cost-reduction activities, during 2014-2016, we expect to incur costs of approximately $900 million. Through September 27, 2015, we incurred approximately $303 million associated with these initiatives.

The costs expected to be incurred during 2014-2016, of approximately $2.7 billion in total for the above-mentioned programs (but not including expected costs associated with the Hospira integration), include restructuring charges, implementation costs and additional depreciation—asset restructuring. Of this amount, we expect that about a quarter of the charges will be non-cash.

Current-Period Key Activities

In the first nine months of 2015, we incurred approximately $863 million in cost-reduction and acquisition-related costs (excluding transaction costs) in connection with the acquisition of Hospira and the aforementioned programs, primarily associated with our manufacturing and sales operations.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

The following table provides the components of costs associated with acquisitions and cost-reduction/productivity initiatives:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Restructuring charges[a]:				
Employee terminations	$241	$ (51)	$306	$ (4)
Asset impairments	198	9	209	28
Exit costs	30	4	40	44
Total restructuring charges	469	(38)	555	68
Transaction costs[b]	64	—	70	—
Integration costs[c]	48	19	102	53
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	581	(19)	727	120
Additional depreciation—asset restructuring recorded in our condensed consolidated statements of income as follows[d]:				
Cost of sales	23	52	67	199
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	—	—	—	1
Research and development expenses	1	1	3	30
Total additional depreciation—asset restructuring	24	54	71	230
Implementation costs recorded in our condensed consolidated statements of income as follows[e]:				
Cost of sales	23	24	64	52
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	16	36	55	89
Research and development expenses	2	12	13	40
Other (income)/deductions—net	2	—	3	—
Total implementation costs	42	73	135	181
Total costs associated with acquisitions and cost-reduction/productivity initiatives	$647	$ 108	$933	$ 531

(a) In the nine months ended September 27, 2015, Employee terminations represent the expected reduction of the workforce by approximately 2,500 employees, mainly in sales, corporate and research. Employee termination costs are generally recorded when the actions are probable and estimable and include accrued severance benefits, pension and postretirement benefits, many of which may be paid out during periods after termination.

The restructuring charges for 2015 are associated with the following:

- For the third quarter of 2015, the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment (GIP) ($16 million); the Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare segment (VOC) ($7 million income); the Global Established Pharmaceutical segment (GEP) ($280 million); Worldwide Research and Development and Medical (WRD/M) ($50 million); manufacturing operations ($26 million); and Corporate ($104 million).
- For the first nine months of 2015, GIP ($35 million); VOC ($20 million); GEP ($288 million); WRD/M ($66 million); manufacturing operations ($18 million); and Corporate ($127 million).

The restructuring charges for 2014 are associated with the following:

- For the third quarter of 2014, GIP ($4 million); VOC ($10 million); GEP ($4 million); WRD/M ($2 million); manufacturing operations ($21 million); and Corporate ($14 million), as well as $92 million of income related to the partial reversal of prior-period restructuring charges not directly associated with the new individual segments, and reflecting a change in estimate with respect to our sales force restructuring plans.

For the first nine months of 2014, GIP ($14 million); VOC ($16 million); GEP ($34 million); WRD/M ($11 million); manufacturing operations ($59 million); and Corporate ($25 million), as well as $92 million of income related to the partial reversal of prior-period restructuring charges not directly associated with the new individual segments, and reflecting a change in estimate with respect to our sales force restructuring plans.

- In September 2015, in order to eliminate certain redundancies in Pfizer's biosimilar drug products pipeline created as a result of the acquisition of Hospira, Pfizer opted to return rights to Celltrion Inc. and Celltrion Healthcare, Co., Ltd. (collectively, Celltrion) that Hospira had previously acquired to potential biosimilars to Rituxan® (rituximab) and Herceptin® (trastuzumab). As such, upon return of the acquired rights, we wrote off the applicable IPR&D assets, totaling $160 million. In addition, we wrote-off amounts prepaid to Celltrion in

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

the amount of $25 million. Both these amounts are included in Asset impairments in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015. Also, upon the return of the acquired rights, we paid Celltrion $20 million, which is included in Exit costs in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015. The recorded amounts for the assets acquired from Hospira are provisional and are subject to change. See Note 2A.

(b) Transaction costs represent external costs directly related to the acquisition of Hospira and primarily include expenditures for banking, legal, accounting and other similar services.

(c) Integration costs represent external, incremental costs directly related to integrating acquired businesses, and primarily include expenditures for consulting and the integration of systems and processes.

(d) Additional depreciation—asset restructuring represents the impact of changes in the estimated useful lives of assets involved in restructuring actions.

(e) Implementation costs represent external, incremental costs directly related to implementing our non-acquisition-related cost-reduction/productivity initiatives.

The following table provides the components of and changes in our restructuring accruals:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Employee Termination Costs	Asset Impairment Charges	Exit Costs	Accrual
Balance, December 31, 2014[a]	$1,114	$—	$52	$1,166
Provision	306	209	40	555
Utilization and other[b]	(281)	(209)	(66)	(556)
Balance, September 27, 2015[c]	$1,139	$—	$26	$1,165

(a) Included in Other current liabilities ($735 million) and Other noncurrent liabilities ($431 million).

(b) Includes adjustments for foreign currency translation.

(c) Included in Other current liabilities ($723 million) and Other noncurrent liabilities ($442 million).

Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net

The following table provides components of Other (income)/deductions—net:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Interest income[a]	$(121)	$(108)	$(332)	$(303)
Interest expense[a]	278	343	864	1,007
Net interest expense	157	235	533	703
Royalty-related income	(204)	(251)	(683)	(737)
Certain legal matters, net[b]	—	28	99	720
Net gains on asset disposals[c]	(35)	(53)	(230)	(267)
Certain asset impairments[d]	633	243	658	358
Business and legal entity alignment costs[e]	60	47	224	114
Other, net[f]	50	(155)	70	(226)
Other (income)/deductions—net	$661	$94	$670	$665

(a) Interest income increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, primarily due to higher investment returns. Interest expense decreased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, primarily due to the repayment of a portion of long-term debt in the first quarter of 2015 and the benefit of the effective conversion of some fixed-rate liabilities to floating-rate liabilities.

(b) In the first nine months of 2014, primarily includes approximately $610 million for Neurontin-related matters (including off-label promotion actions and antitrust actions) and approximately $55 million for an Effexor-related matter.

(c) In the first nine months of 2015, primarily includes gains on sales/out-licensing of product and compound rights (approximately $76 million) and gains on sales of investments in equity securities (approximately $160 million). In the first nine months of 2014, primarily includes gains on sales/out-licensing of product and compound rights (approximately $128 million) and gains on sales of investments in equity securities (approximately $114 million).

(d) In the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, primarily includes an impairment loss of $470 million related to Pfizer's 49%-owned equity-method investment with Zhejiang Hisun Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. (Hisun) in China, Hisun Pfizer, (for additional information concerning Hisun Pfizer, see Note 2D) and impairment charges for intangible assets of $163 million, reflecting (i) $115 million related to developed technology rights for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; (ii) $28 million related to an IPR&D project for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; and (iii) $20 million related to an indefinite-lived brand. The intangible asset impairment charges for the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 are associated with the following: Consumer Healthcare ($20 million) and GEP ($143 million).

The intangible asset impairment charges for 2015 reflect, among other things, updated commercial forecasts due to increased competition.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

In the third quarter of 2014, includes intangible asset impairment charges of $242 million, reflecting (i) $144 million related to developed technology rights; (ii) $79 million related to an IPR&D compound for the treatment of skin fibrosis; and (iii) $18 million related to an indefinite-lived brand. The intangible asset impairment charges for the third quarter of 2014 are associated with the following: GEP ($163 million) and Worldwide Research and Development (WRD) ($79 million).

In the first nine months of 2014, includes intangible asset impairment charges of $356 million, reflecting (i) $190 million for an IPR&D compound for the treatment of skin fibrosis (full write-off); (ii) $147 million related to developed technology rights; and (iii) $18 million related to an indefinite-lived brand. The intangible asset impairment charges for the first nine months of 2014 are primarily associated with the following: GEP ($166 million) and WRD ($190 million).

The intangible asset impairment charges for 2014 reflect, among other things, updated commercial forecasts; and with regard to IPR&D, the impact of changes to the development program and new scientific findings.

(e) In the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 and 2014, represents expenses for planning and implementing changes to our infrastructure to align our operations and reporting for our business segments established in 2014.

(f) Includes the following for 2014: (i) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2014, gains of approximately $102 million, reflecting the changes in the fair value of contingent consideration associated with prior acquisitions; (ii) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2014, income of $90 million resulting from a decline in the estimated loss from an option to acquire the remaining interest in Laboratório Teuto Brasileiro S.A.; and (iii) in the first nine months of 2014, a loss of $30 million due to a change in our ownership interest in ViiV. For additional information concerning ViiV, see Note 2D.

The following table provides additional information about the intangible assets that were impaired during 2015 in Other (income)/deductions—net:

	Fair Value[a]				Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Impairment
Intangible assets—IPR&D[b]	$—	$—	$—	$—	$28
Intangible assets—Developed technology rights[b]	85	—	—	85	115
Intangible assets—Indefinite-lived brands[b]	22	—	—	22	20
Total	$107	$—	$—	$107	$163

(a) The fair value amount is presented as of the date of impairment, as these assets are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. See also Note 1C.

(b) Reflects intangible assets written down to fair value in the first nine months of 2015. Fair value was determined using the income approach, specifically the multi-period excess earnings method, also known as the discounted cash flow method. We started with a forecast of all the expected net cash flows associated with the asset and then we applied an asset-specific discount rate to arrive at a net present value amount. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in this approach include: the amount and timing of the projected net cash flows, which includes the expected impact of competitive, legal and/or regulatory forces on the product and the impact of technological risk associated with IPR&D assets; the discount rate, which seeks to reflect the various risks inherent in the projected cash flows; and the tax rate, which seeks to incorporate the geographic diversity of the projected cash flows.

Note 5. Tax Matters

A. Taxes on Income from Continuing Operations

Our effective tax rate for continuing operations was 21.0% for the third quarter of 2015, compared to 25.4% for the third quarter of 2014, and was 23.4% for the first nine months of 2015, compared to 24.7% for the first nine months of 2014.

The lower effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2015 in comparison with the same period in 2014 was primarily due to:

- an increase in tax benefits associated with the resolution of certain tax positions pertaining to prior years with various foreign tax authorities, and the expiration of certain statutes of limitations; as well as
- the non-recurrence of the non-tax deductible charge to account for an additional year of the Branded Prescription Drug Fee in accordance with final regulations issued in the third quarter of 2014 by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS),

partially offset by:

- the unfavorable change in the jurisdictional mix of earnings as a result of operating fluctuations in the normal course of business.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

The lower effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2015 in comparison with the first nine months of 2014 was primarily due to:

- the favorable change in the jurisdictional mix of earnings as a result of operating fluctuations in the normal course of business; and
- the non-recurrence of the non-tax deductible charge to account for an additional year of the Branded Prescription Drug Fee in accordance with final regulations issued in the third quarter of 2014 by the IRS,

partially offset by:

- a decline in tax benefits associated with the resolution of certain tax positions pertaining to prior years, primarily with various foreign tax authorities, and the expiration of certain statutes of limitations.

B. Tax Contingencies

We are subject to income tax in many jurisdictions, and a certain degree of estimation is required in recording the assets and liabilities related to income taxes. All of our tax positions are subject to audit by the local taxing authorities in each tax jurisdiction. These tax audits can involve complex issues, interpretations and judgments and the resolution of matters may span multiple years, particularly if subject to negotiation or litigation. Our assessments are based on estimates and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management, but our estimates of unrecognized tax benefits and potential tax benefits may not be representative of actual outcomes, and variation from such estimates could materially affect our financial statements in the period of settlement or when the statutes of limitations expire, as we treat these events as discrete items in the period of resolution.

The U.S. is one of our major tax jurisdictions, and we are regularly audited by the IRS:

- With respect to Pfizer Inc., the IRS has issued a Revenue Agent’s Report (RAR) for tax years 2009-2010. We are not in agreement with the RAR and are currently appealing certain disputed issues. Tax years 2011-2013 are currently under audit. Tax years 2014 and 2015 are open, but not under audit. All other tax years are closed.
- With respect to Hospira, Inc., the IRS is auditing 2010-2011 and 2012-2013. Tax years 2014-2015 are open but not under audit. All other tax years are closed. The open tax years and audits for Hospira, Inc. and its subsidiaries are not considered material to Pfizer.

In addition to the open audit years in the U.S., we have open audit years in other major tax jurisdictions, such as Canada (2010-2015), Japan (2015), Europe (2007-2015, primarily reflecting Ireland, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain and Germany), Latin America (1998-2015, primarily reflecting Brazil) and Puerto Rico (2010-2015).

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

C. Tax Provision/(Benefit) on Other Comprehensive Loss
The following table provides the components of Tax provision/(benefit) on other comprehensive loss:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net[(a)]	$(7)	$23	$90	$13
Unrealized holding losses on derivative financial instruments, net	(57)	(117)	(160)	(133)
Reclassification adjustments for realized (gains)/losses	15	175	43	183
	(42)	58	(117)	50
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	6	(27)	(63)	(4)
Reclassification adjustments for realized (gains)/losses	1	2	63	(38)
	7	(25)	—	(42)
Benefit plans: actuarial gains/(losses), net	(51)	5	(43)	3
Reclassification adjustments related to amortization	43	15	133	47
Reclassification adjustments related to settlements, net	12	6	35	21
Other	(9)	3	29	(4)
	(4)	30	154	68
Benefit plans: prior service credits and other, net	(4)	—	188	—
Reclassification adjustments related to amortization	(36)	(7)	(42)	(21)
Reclassification adjustments related to curtailments, net	18	1	(8)	2
Other	2	2	2	—
	(19)	(4)	139	(19)
Tax provision/(benefit) on other comprehensive loss	$(65)	$83	$267	$71

(a) Taxes are not provided for foreign currency translation adjustments relating to investments in international subsidiaries that will be held indefinitely.

Note 6. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Excluding Noncontrolling Interests
The following table provides the changes, net of tax, in Accumulated other comprehensive loss:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Net Unrealized Gains/(Losses)			Benefit Plans		
	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Derivative Financial Instruments	Available-For-Sale Securities	Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	Prior Service (Costs)/Credits and Other	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance, December 31, 2014	$(2,689)	$517	$ (222)	$(5,654)	$ 733	$(7,316)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)[(a)]	(2,237)	(508)	312	351	227	(1,854)
Balance, September 27, 2015	$(4,926)	$9	$ 91	$(5,303)	$ 960	$(9,170)

(a) Amounts do not include foreign currency translation adjustments attributable to noncontrolling interests of $24 million loss for the first nine months of 2015.

As of September 27, 2015, with respect to derivative financial instruments, the amount of unrealized pre-tax losses estimated to be reclassified into income within the next 12 months is $82 million (which is expected to be offset

primarily by gains resulting from reclassification adjustments related to available-for-sale securities).

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 7. Financial Instruments

A. Selected Financial Assets and Liabilities
The following table provides additional information about certain of our financial assets and liabilities:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015	December 31, 2014
Selected financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis[a]		
Trading funds and securities[b]	$273	$105
Available-for-sale debt securities[c]	30,145	39,762
Available-for-sale money market funds	1,103	2,174
Available-for-sale equity securities, excluding money market funds[c]	464	397
Derivative financial instruments in a receivable position[d]:		
Interest rate swaps	898	801
Foreign currency swaps	599	593
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	211	547
	33,693	44,379
Other selected financial assets		
Held-to-maturity debt securities, carried at amortized cost[c], [e]	1,676	7,255
Private equity securities, carried at equity-method or at cost[e], [f]	1,345	1,993
	3,022	9,248
Total selected financial assets	$36,715	$53,627
Selected financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis[a]		
Derivative financial instruments in a liability position[g]:		
Interest rate swaps	$157	$17
Foreign currency swaps	1,341	594
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	203	78
	1,701	689
Other selected financial liabilities[h]		
Short-term borrowings, carried at historical proceeds, as adjusted[e]	9,818	5,141
Long-term debt, carried at historical proceeds, as adjusted[i], [j]	29,079	31,541
	38,897	36,682
Total selected financial liabilities	$40,598	$37,371

(a) We use a market approach in valuing financial instruments on a recurring basis. For additional information, see Note 1C. All of our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis use Level 2 inputs in the calculation of fair value, except less than 1% that use Level 1 inputs.

(b) As of September 27, 2015, trading funds and securities are composed of $91 million of trading equity funds, $102 million of trading debt funds, and $80 million of trading equity securities. As of December 31, 2014, trading securities of $105 million is composed of debt and equity securities. The trading equity securities as of September 27, 2015 and the trading debt and equity securities as of December 31, 2014 are held in trust for benefits attributable to the former Pharmacia Savings Plus Plan.

(c) Gross unrealized gains and losses are not significant.

(d) Designated as hedging instruments, except for certain contracts used as offsets; namely, foreign currency forward-exchange contracts with fair values of $111 million as of September 27, 2015; and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts with fair values of $159 million as of December 31, 2014.

(e) Short-term borrowings include foreign currency short-term borrowings with fair values of $545 million as of September 27, 2015, which are used as hedging instruments. The differences between the estimated fair values and

carrying values of held-to-maturity debt securities, private equity securities at cost and short-term borrowings not measured at fair value on a recurring basis were not significant as of September 27, 2015 or December 31, 2014. The fair value measurements of our held-to-maturity debt securities and our short-term borrowings are based on Level 2 inputs, using a market approach. The fair value measurements of our private equity securities carried at cost are based on Level 3 inputs.

(f) Our private equity securities represent investments in the life sciences sector.

(g) Designated as hedging instruments, except for certain contracts used as offsets; namely, foreign currency swaps with fair values of $209 million and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts with fair values of $65 million as of September 27, 2015; and foreign currency swaps with fair values of $121 million and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts with fair values of $54 million as of December 31, 2014.

(h) Some carrying amounts may include adjustments for discount or premium amortization or for the effect of hedging the interest rate fair value risk associated with certain financial liabilities by interest rate swaps.

(i) Includes foreign currency debt with fair value of $560 million as of December 31, 2014, which are used as hedging instruments.

(j) The fair value of our long-term debt (not including the current portion of long-term debt) was $33.0 billion as of September 27, 2015 and $36.6 billion as of December 31, 2014. The fair value measurements for our long-term debt are based on Level 2 inputs, using a market approach. Generally, the difference between the fair value of our long-term debt and the amount reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheet is due to a decline in relative market interest rates since the debt issuance.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

The following table provides the classification of these selected financial assets and liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$1,215	$1,389
Short-term investments	17,559	32,779
Long-term investments	16,233	17,518
Other current assets[a]	713	1,059
Other noncurrent assets[b]	995	881
	$36,715	$53,627
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt	$9,818	$5,141
Other current liabilities[c]	772	93
Long-term debt	29,079	31,541
Other noncurrent liabilities[d]	929	596
	$40,598	$37,371

(a) As of September 27, 2015, derivative instruments at fair value include interest rate swaps ($1 million), foreign currency swaps ($518 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($195 million) and, as of December 31, 2014, include interest rate swaps ($34 million), foreign currency swaps ($494 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($531 million).

(b) As of September 27, 2015, derivative instruments at fair value include interest rate swaps ($897 million), foreign currency swaps ($81 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($16 million) and, as of December 31, 2014, include interest rate swaps ($767 million), foreign currency swaps ($99 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($15 million).

(c) As of September 27, 2015, derivative instruments at fair value include interest rate swaps ($13 million), foreign currency swaps ($565 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($194 million) and, as of December 31, 2014, include interest rate swaps ($1 million), foreign currency swaps ($13 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($78 million).

(d) As of September 27, 2015, derivative instruments at fair value include interest rate swaps ($144 million), foreign currency swaps ($776 million) and foreign currency forward-exchange contracts ($9 million) and, as of December 31, 2014, include interest rate swaps ($16 million) and foreign currency swaps ($581 million).

There were no significant impairments of financial assets recognized in any period presented.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

B. Investments in Debt Securities

The following table provides the contractual maturities, or as necessary, the estimated maturities, of the available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities:

	Years				September 27, 2015
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Within 1	Over 1 to 5	Over 5 to 10	Over 10	Total
Available-for-sale debt securities					
Western European, Asian and other government debt[a]	$7,929	$1,692	$—	$—	$9,621
Corporate debt[b]	2,863	4,662	1,963	18	9,506
U.S. government debt	755	1,380	50	—	2,185
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal National Mortgage Association asset-backed securities	1	2,078	40	—	2,120
Western European, Scandinavian and other government agency debt[a]	1,606	274	—	—	1,880
Supranational debt[a]	1,084	480	—	—	1,564
Government National Mortgage Association and other U.S. government guaranteed asset-backed securities	112	722	21	—	854
Other asset-backed debt[c]	953	665	73	22	1,714
Reverse repurchase agreements[d]	701	—	—	—	701
Held-to-maturity debt securities					
Time deposits, corporate debt and other[a]	1,482	7	—	—	1,488
Western European government debt[a]	188	—	—	—	188
Total debt securities	$17,673	$11,961	$2,147	$42	$31,822

(a) Issued by governments, government agencies or supranational entities, as applicable, all of which are investment-grade, except for $213 million worth of Brazilian government bonds.

(b) Issued by a diverse group of corporations, largely consisting of financial institutions, virtually all of which are investment-grade.

(c) Includes loan-backed, receivable-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, all of which are investment-grade and in senior positions in the capital structure of the security. Loan-backed securities are collateralized by senior secured obligations of a diverse pool of companies or student loans, and receivable-backed securities are collateralized by credit cards receivables. Mortgage-backed securities are collateralized by diversified pools of residential and commercial mortgages.

(d) Involving U.S. securities.

C. Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings include amounts for commercial paper of $4.9 billion as of September 27, 2015 and $570 million as of December 31, 2014.

D. Long-Term Debt

Our long-term debt increased due to the addition of an aggregate principal amount of $1,750 million of legacy Hospira debt, recorded at acquisition date fair value of $1,928 million.

The following table provides the components of senior unsecured long-term debt acquired from Hospira:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Maturity Date	As of September 27, 2015
6.05% Notes (2017 Notes) [a], [d]	2017	$586
5.20% Notes (2020 Notes) [b], [d]	2020	391
5.80% Notes (2023 Notes) [b], [d]	2023	408
5.60% Notes (2040 Notes) [c], [d], [e]	2040	539
Total long-term debt acquired from Hospira		$1,924

[a] Interest is payable semi-annually beginning March 30, 2016.

[b] Interest is payable semi-annually beginning February 12, 2016.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

(c) Interest is payable semi-annually beginning March 15, 2016.

(d) The notes are redeemable in whole or in part, at any time at our option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, and the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest discounted to the date of optional redemption at a rate equal to the U.S. Treasury rate, plus an incremental percentage of 25 basis points in the case of the 2017 Notes, 50 basis points in the case of the 2020 Notes and the 2023 Notes, and 30 basis points in case of the 2040 Notes; plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest.

(e) If the 2040 Notes are redeemed on or after March 15, 2040 (six months prior to the maturity date of the 2040 Notes), the optional redemption price for the 2040 Notes will equal 100% of the principal amount of the 2040 Notes to be redeemed.

The following table provides the maturity schedule of our Long-term debt outstanding as of September 27, 2015:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	2017	2018	2019	2020	After 2020	TOTAL
Maturities	$4,432	$2,396	$4,837	$391	$17,022	$29,079

E. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Foreign Exchange Risk

As of September 27, 2015, the aggregate notional amount of foreign exchange derivative financial instruments hedging or offsetting foreign currency exposures was $32.4 billion. The derivative financial instruments primarily hedge or offset exposures in the euro, Japanese yen and U.K. pound. The maximum length of time over which we are hedging future foreign exchange cash flow relates to our $2.3 billion U.K. pound debt maturing in 2038.

Interest Rate Risk

As of September 27, 2015, the aggregate notional amount of interest rate derivative financial instruments was $20.8 billion. The derivative financial instruments primarily hedge U.S. dollar and euro fixed-rate debt.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

The following table provides information about the gains/(losses) incurred to hedge or offset operational foreign exchange or interest rate risk:

	Amount of Gains/(Losses) Recognized in OID[a], [b], [c]		Amount of Gains/(Losses) Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)[a], [d]		Amount of Gains/(Losses) Reclassified from OCI into OID (Effective Portion)[a], [d]	
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Three Months Ended						
Derivative Financial Instruments in Cash Flow Hedge Relationships:						
Foreign currency swaps	$—	$ —	$(96)	$ (383)	$(86)	$ (474)
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	—	—	(89)	212	120	33
Derivative Financial Instruments in Net Investment Hedge Relationships:						
Foreign currency swaps	—	—	—	21	—	—
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	—	—	(5)	—	—	—
Derivative Financial Instruments Not Designated as Hedges:						
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	50	30	—	—	—	—
Non-Derivative Financial Instruments in Net Investment Hedge Relationships:						
Foreign currency short-term borrowings	—	—	(12)	—	—	—
Foreign currency long-term debt	—	—	—	46	—	—
All other net	—	—	(32)	—	—	—
	$49	$ 31	$(235)	$ (104)	$35	$ (441)
Nine Months Ended						
Derivative Financial Instruments in Cash Flow Hedge Relationships:						
Foreign currency swaps	$—	$ —	$(594)	$ (409)	$(451)	$ (471)
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	—	—	532	180	996	(56)

Derivative Financial Instruments in Net Investment Hedge Relationships:						
Foreign currency swaps	—	—	—	11	—	—
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	2	—	254	—	—	—
Derivative Financial Instruments Not Designated as Hedges:						
Foreign currency forward-exchange contracts	(64)	51	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency swaps	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Derivative Financial Instruments in Net Investment Hedge Relationships:						
Foreign currency short-term borrowings	—	—	6	—	—	—
Foreign currency long-term debt	—	—	—	24	—	—
All other net	—	(3)	(18)	—	—	—
	$(64)	$ 48	$180	$ (194)	$545	$ (527)

(a) OID = Other (income)/deductions—net, included in Other (income)/deductions—net in the condensed consolidated statements of income. OCI = Other comprehensive income/(loss), included in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(b) Also, includes gains and losses attributable to derivative instruments designated and qualifying as fair value hedges, as well as the offsetting gains and losses attributable to the hedged items in such hedging relationships.

(c) There was no significant ineffectiveness for any period presented.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

(d) For derivative financial instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, the effective portion is included in Other comprehensive loss—Unrealized holding losses on derivative financial instruments, net. For derivative financial instruments in net investment hedge relationships and for foreign currency debt designated as hedging instruments, the effective portion is included in Other comprehensive loss—Foreign currency translation adjustments, net.

For information about the fair value of our derivative financial instruments, and the impact on our condensed consolidated balance sheets, see Note 7A. Certain of our derivative instruments are covered by associated credit-support agreements that have credit-risk-related contingent features designed to reduce our counterparties' exposure to our risk of defaulting on amounts owed. As of September 27, 2015, the aggregate fair value of these derivative instruments that are in a net liability position was $852 million, for which we have posted collateral of $923 million in the normal course of business. These features include the requirement to pay additional collateral in the event of a downgrade in our debt ratings. If there had been a downgrade to below an A rating by Standard and Poor's (S&P) or the equivalent rating by Moody's Investors Service, on September 27, 2015, we would have been required to post an additional $35 million of collateral to our counterparties. The collateral advanced receivables are reported in Short-term investments.

F. Credit Risk

On an ongoing basis, we review the creditworthiness of counterparties to our foreign exchange and interest rate agreements and do not expect to incur a significant loss from failure of any counterparties to perform under the agreements. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk related to our financial instruments with any individual counterparty. As of September 27, 2015, we had $2.4 billion due from a well-diversified, highly rated group (S&P ratings of mostly A or better) of bank counterparties around the world. For details about our investments, see Note 7B above.

In general, there is no requirement for collateral from customers. However, derivative financial instruments are executed under master netting agreements with financial institutions and these agreements contain provisions that provide for the ability for collateral payments, depending on levels of exposure, our credit rating and the credit rating of the counterparty. As of September 27, 2015, we received cash collateral of $1,077 million from various counterparties. The collateral primarily supports the approximate fair value of our derivative contracts. With respect to the collateral received, which is included in Cash and cash equivalents, the obligations are reported in Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt.

Note 8. Inventories
The following table provides the components of Inventories:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015	December 31, 2014
Finished goods	$2,557	$ 1,905
Work-in-process	4,198	3,248
Raw materials and supplies	923	510
Inventories[a]	$7,678	$ 5,663
Noncurrent inventories not included above[b]	$539	$ 425

(a) Increase is primarily due to the acquisition of Hospira inventories, which were recorded at fair value. See Note 2A.
(b) Included in Other noncurrent assets. There are no recoverability issues associated with these amounts.

24

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 9. Identifiable Intangible Assets and Goodwill

A. Identifiable Intangible Assets

Balance Sheet Information
The following table provides the components of Identifiable intangible assets:

	September 27, 2015			December 31, 2014		
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Identifiable Intangible Assets, less Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Identifiable Intangible Assets, less Accumulated Amortization
Finite-lived intangible assets						
Developed technology rights	$79,677	$(46,636)	$33,041	$70,946	$(44,694)	$26,252
Brands	1,903	(911)	992	1,951	(855)	1,096
Licensing agreements and other	1,645	(902)	742	991	(832)	159
	83,225	(48,449)	34,775	73,887	(46,381)	27,506
Indefinite-lived intangible assets						
Brands and other	7,156		7,156	7,273		7,273
In-process research and development	1,365		1,365	387		387
	8,522		8,522	7,660		7,660
Identifiable intangible assets[(a)]	$91,747	$(48,449)	$43,297	$81,547	$(46,381)	$35,166

(a) The increase in identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization, is primarily related to the assets acquired as part of the acquisition of Hospira and Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines, partially offset by amortization, impairments and the impact of foreign exchange. For information about the assets acquired as part of the acquisition of Hospira and Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines, see Note 2A.

Our identifiable intangible assets are associated with the following, as a percentage of total identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization:

	September 27, 2015							
	GIP		VOC		GEP		WRD	
Developed technology rights	22	%	27	%	52	%	—	%
Brands, finite-lived	—	%	80	%	20	%	—	%
Brands, indefinite-lived	—	%	69	%	31	%	—	%
In-process research and development	2	%	9	%	86	%	3	%

Amortization

Amortization expense related to finite-lived acquired intangible assets that contribute to our ability to sell, manufacture, research, market and distribute products, compounds and intellectual property is included in Amortization of intangible assets, as these intangible assets benefit multiple business functions. Amortization expense related to intangible assets that are associated with a single function is included in Cost of sales, Selling, informational and administrative expenses and/or Research and development expenses, as appropriate. Total amortization expense for finite-lived intangible assets was $950 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $1.0 billion for the third quarter of 2014, and $2.8 billion for the first nine months of 2015 and $3.1 billion for the first nine months of 2014.

Impairment Charges

For information about impairments of intangible assets, see Note 4.

For IPR&D assets, the risk of failure is significant and there can be no certainty that these assets ultimately will yield successful products. The nature of the biopharmaceutical business is high-risk and, as such, we expect that many of these IPR&D assets will become impaired and be written off at some time in the future.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

B. Goodwill

The following table provides the components of and changes in the carrying amount of Goodwill:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	GIP	VOC	GEP	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	$13,032	$11,398	$17,639	$42,069
Additions[(a)]	—	39	5,790	5,829
Other[(b)]	(205)	(197)	(279)	(681)
Balance, September 27, 2015	$12,827	$11,240	$23,150	$47,217

(a) GEP additions relate to our acquisition of Hospira and are subject to change until we complete the recording of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Hospira (see Note 2A).

(b) Primarily reflects the impact of foreign exchange.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 10. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit cost:

	Pension Plans							
	U.S. Qualified[a]		U.S. Supplemental (Non-Qualified)		International[b]		Postretirement Plans[c]	
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014
Three Months Ended								
Net periodic benefit cost/(credit):								
Service cost	$71	$63	$5	$5	$46	$49	$14	$14
Interest cost	169	174	13	14	77	99	26	42
Expected return on plan assets	(272)	(260)	—	—	(105)	(117)	(13)	(16)
Amortization of:								
Actuarial losses	89	15	11	7	31	24	9	1
Prior service credits	(2)	(2)	—	—	(2)	(2)	(43)	(14)
Curtailments	1	—	—	—	—	(11)	(4)	—
Settlements	32	11	4	5	1	2	—	—
Special termination benefits	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	$88	$2	$33	$31	$49	$46	$(11)	$27
Nine Months Ended								
Net periodic benefit cost/(credit):								
Service cost	$216	$190	$17	$15	$140	$153	$41	$41
Interest cost	505	524	41	43	232	300	91	127
Expected return on plan assets	(813)	(785)	—	—	(314)	(347)	(39)	(47)
Amortization of:								
Actuarial losses	253	47	34	22	94	73	28	4
Prior service credits	(5)	(5)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(5)	(104)	(43)
Curtailments	2	2	—	—	—	4	(20)	(4)
Settlements	76	32	21	21	1	4	—	—
Special termination benefits	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—
	$235	$5	$110	$100	$150	$188	$(5)	$78

(a) The increase in net periodic benefit costs for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015, compared to the three and nine months ended September 28, 2014, for our U.S. qualified pension plans was primarily driven by (i) the increase in the amounts amortized for actuarial losses resulting from the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation (which increased the amount of deferred actuarial losses) and, to a lesser extent, a 2014 change in mortality assumptions (reflecting a longer life expectancy for plan participants), and (ii) higher settlement activity. The aforementioned increases were partially offset by (i) a greater expected return on plan assets resulting from an increased plan asset base due to a voluntary contribution of $1.0 billion made at the beginning of January 2015, which in turn was partially offset by a decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets from 8.50% to 8.25%, and (ii) lower interest costs resulting from the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation.

(b)

The decrease in net periodic benefit costs for the nine months ended September 27, 2015, compared to the nine months ended September 28, 2014, for our international pension plans was primarily driven by (i) the decrease in interest cost resulting from the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation, and (ii) a decrease in service cost related to changes in actuarial assumptions (lower inflation and lower rate of wage increases) and the U.K. pension plan freeze in 2014, which offset the impact of the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation (the effect of which is an increase in service costs). The aforementioned decrease in net periodic benefit costs was partially offset by (i) a decrease in the expected return on plan assets due to a lower expected rate of return on plan assets and (ii) an increase in the amounts amortized for actuarial losses resulting from the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation.

The increase in net periodic benefit costs for the three months ended September 27, 2015, compared to the three months ended September 28, 2014, for our international pension plans was driven by (i) the net impact of a decrease in 2014 in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation, and (ii) a decrease in the expected return on plan assets due to a lower expected rate of return on plan assets, which was offset by a decrease in curtailment gains related to restructuring activities in 2014.

(c) The decrease in net periodic benefit costs for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015, compared to the three and nine months ended September 28, 2014, for our postretirement plans was primarily driven by (i) the increase in the amounts amortized for prior service credits and (ii) an increase in curtailment gain resulting from the implementation of changes to certain retiree medical benefits to adopt

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

programs eligible for the Medicare Part D plan subsidy, as allowed under the employer group waiver plan, which was approved and communicated to plan participants, and will go into effect on January 1, 2016, as well as (iii) a decrease in interest cost resulting from the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation. The aforementioned decreases were partially offset by an increase in actuarial losses resulting from the decrease, in 2014, in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation.

As of and for the nine months ended September 27, 2015, we contributed and expect to contribute from our general assets as follows:

	Pension Plans			
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	U.S. Qualified	U.S. Supplemental (Non-Qualified)	International	Postretirement Plans
Contributions from/reimbursements of our general assets for the nine months ended September 27, 2015[(a)]	$1,000	$103	$165	$27
Expected contributions from our general assets during 2015[(b)]	$1,000	$122	$235	$80

(a) Contributions to the postretirement plans reflect reimbursements of approximately $133 million received for eligible 2014 prescription drug expenses for certain retirees.

(b) Contributions expected to be made for 2015 are inclusive of amounts contributed during the nine months ended September 27, 2015, including the $1.0 billion voluntary contribution that was made in January 2015 for the U.S. qualified plan. The U.S. supplemental (non-qualified) pension plan, international pension plan and the postretirement plan contributions from our general assets include direct employer benefit payments.

We recorded pension and postretirement benefit obligations of approximately $115 million as a result of the acquisition of Hospira and an additional $164 million for the decision to terminate Hospira’s U.S. qualified pension plan effective December 31, 2015.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 11. Earnings Per Common Share Attributable to Common Shareholders
The following table provides the detailed calculation of Earnings per common share (EPS):

(IN MILLIONS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
EPS Numerator—Basic				
Income from continuing operations	$2,130	$2,676	$7,141	$7,862
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	6	23	25
Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc.	2,122	2,669	7,118	7,838
Less: Preferred stock dividends—net of tax	—	—	1	1
Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	2,121	2,669	7,117	7,837
Discontinued operations—net of tax	8	(3)	14	70
Less: Discontinued operations—net of tax, attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—
Discontinued operations—net of tax, attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	8	(3)	14	70
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$2,130	$2,666	$7,131	$7,906
EPS Numerator—Diluted				
Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders and assumed conversions	$2,121	$2,670	$7,117	$7,838
Discontinued operations—net of tax, attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders and assumed conversions	8	(3)	14	70
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders and assumed conversions	$2,130	$2,666	$7,131	$7,908
EPS Denominator				
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding—Basic	6,168	6,330	6,176	6,363
Common-share equivalents: stock options, stock issuable under employee compensation plans, convertible preferred stock and accelerated share repurchase agreement	75	73	83	78
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding—Diluted	6,243	6,403	6,259	6,441
Stock options that had exercise prices greater than the average market price of our common stock issuable under employee compensation plans[(a)]	55	44	48	44

(a) These common stock equivalents were outstanding for the nine months ended September 27, 2015 and September 28, 2014, but were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for those periods because their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

29

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

We and certain of our subsidiaries are subject to numerous contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. For a discussion of our tax contingencies, see Note 5B.

On February 9, 2015, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement with Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GS&Co.) to repurchase shares of our common stock. This agreement was entered into under our previously announced share repurchase authorization. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, on February 11, 2015, we paid $5 billion to GS&Co. and received approximately 151 million shares of our common stock from GS&Co. On July 2, 2015, the accelerated share repurchase agreement with GS&Co. was completed, which, per the terms of the agreement, resulted in us owing GS&Co. a certain number of shares of Pfizer common stock or its equivalent dollar value. Pursuant to the agreement's settlement terms, we elected to settle this amount in cash and paid an additional $160 million to GS&Co. on July 13, 2015, resulting in a total of approximately$5.2 billion paid to GS&Co. The final average price paid for the shares delivered under the accelerated share repurchase agreement was $34.13 per share. After giving effect to this accelerated share repurchase agreement, as well as other share repurchases to date in 2015, our remaining share-purchase authorization is approximately $5.4 billion.

A. Legal Proceedings

Our non-tax contingencies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Patent litigation, which typically involves challenges to the coverage and/or validity of our patents on various products, processes or dosage forms. We are the plaintiff in the vast majority of these actions. An adverse outcome in actions in which we are the plaintiff could result in a loss of patent protection for the drug at issue, a significant loss of revenues from that drug and impairments of any associated assets.
- Product liability and other product-related litigation, which can include personal injury, consumer, off-label promotion, securities, antitrust and breach of contract claims, among others, often involves highly complex issues relating to medical causation, label warnings and reliance on those warnings, scientific evidence and findings, actual, provable injury and other matters.
- Commercial and other matters, which can include merger-related and product-pricing claims and environmental claims and proceedings, can involve complexities that will vary from matter to matter.
- Government investigations, which often are related to the extensive regulation of pharmaceutical companies by national, state and local government agencies in the U.S. and in other countries.

Certain of these contingencies could result in losses, including damages, fines and/or civil penalties, and/or criminal charges, which could be substantial.

We believe that our claims and defenses in these matters are substantial, but litigation is inherently unpredictable and excessive verdicts do occur. We do not believe that any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position. However, we could incur judgments, enter into settlements or revise our expectations regarding the outcome of certain matters, and such developments could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the amounts are accrued and/or our cash flows in the period in which the amounts are paid.

We have accrued for losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable. Substantially all of our contingencies are subject to significant uncertainties and, therefore, determining the likelihood of a loss and/or the measurement of any loss can be complex. Consequently, we are unable to estimate the range of reasonably possible loss in excess of

amounts accrued. Our assessments are based on estimates and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management, but the assessment process relies heavily on estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incomplete or inaccurate, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that might cause us to change those estimates and assumptions.

Amounts recorded for legal and environmental contingencies can result from a complex series of judgments about future events and uncertainties and can rely heavily on estimates and assumptions.

The principal pending matters to which we are a party are discussed below. In determining whether a pending matter is a principal matter, we consider both quantitative and qualitative factors in order to assess materiality, such as, among other things, the amount of damages and the nature of any other relief sought in the proceeding, if such damages and other relief are specified; our view of the merits of the claims and of the strength of our defenses; whether the action purports to be a class action and our view of the likelihood that a class will be certified by the court; the jurisdiction in which the proceeding is

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

pending; any experience that we or, to our knowledge, other companies have had in similar proceedings; whether disclosure of the action would be important to a reader of our financial statements, including whether disclosure might change a reader's judgment about our financial statements in light of all of the information about the Company that is available to the reader; the potential impact of the proceeding on our reputation; and the extent of public interest in the matter. In addition, with respect to patent matters, we consider, among other things, the financial significance of the product protected by the patent. As a result of considering qualitative factors in our determination of principal matters, there are some matters discussed below with respect to which management believes that the likelihood of possible loss in excess of amounts accrued is remote.

A1. Legal Proceedings—Patent Litigation

Like other pharmaceutical companies, we are involved in numerous suits relating to our patents, including but not limited to, those discussed below. Most of the suits involve claims by generic drug manufacturers that patents covering our products, processes or dosage forms are invalid and/or do not cover the product of the generic drug manufacturer. Also, counterclaims, as well as various independent actions, have been filed claiming that our assertions of, or attempts to enforce, our patent rights with respect to certain products constitute unfair competition and/or violations of antitrust laws. In addition to the challenges to the U.S. patents on a number of our products that are discussed below, we note that the patent rights to certain of our products are being challenged in various other countries. We are also a party to other patent damages suits in various jurisdictions pursuant to which generic drug manufacturers, payers, governments or other parties are seeking damages from us for alleged delay of generic entry related to patent enforcement litigation. Additionally, our licensing and collaboration partners face challenges by generic drug manufacturers to patents covering several of their products that may impact our licenses or co-promotion rights to such products. We are also subject to patent litigation pursuant to which one or more third-parties is seeking damages and/or injunctive relief to compensate for the alleged infringement of its patents due to our commercial or other activities. For example, our subsidiary, Hospira, is involved in patent and patent-related disputes over its attempts to bring generic pharmaceutical and biosimilar products to market. If the marketed product is ultimately found to infringe the valid patent rights of a third-party, such third-party may be awarded significant damages, or we may be prevented from further sales of such product. Such damages may be enhanced as much as three-fold in the event that we or one of our subsidiaries, like Hospira, is found to have willfully infringed the valid patent rights of a third-party.

Actions In Which We Are The Plaintiff

Sutent (sunitinib malate)
In May 2010, Mylan notified us that it had filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of Sutent and challenging on various grounds the Sutent basic patent, which expires in 2021, and two other patents that expire in 2020 and 2021, respectively. In June 2010, we filed suit against Mylan in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware asserting the infringement of those three patents. The patent expiring in 2020 was dismissed from the case prior to trial. In October 2014, the court held that the two patents expiring in 2021 were valid and infringed. In October 2014, Mylan appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

EpiPen
In July 2010, King Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (King), which we acquired in 2011 and is a wholly owned subsidiary, brought a patent-infringement action against Sandoz, Inc., a division of Novartis AG (Sandoz), in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey in connection with Sandoz's abbreviated new drug application filed with the FDA

seeking approval to market an epinephrine injectable product. Sandoz is challenging patents, which expire in 2025, covering the next-generation autoinjector for use with epinephrine that is sold under the EpiPen brand name.

Toviaz (fesoterodine)
We have an exclusive, worldwide license to market Toviaz from UCB Pharma GmbH, which owns the patents relating to Toviaz.

Beginning in May 2013, several generic drug manufacturers notified us that they had filed abbreviated new drug applications with the FDA seeking approval to market generic versions of Toviaz and asserting the invalidity, unenforceability and/or non-infringement of all of our patents for Toviaz that are listed in the FDA's list of Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations, commonly referred to as the "Orange Book". Beginning in June 2013, we filed actions against all of those generic drug manufacturers in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, asserting the infringement of five of the patents for Toviaz: three composition-of-matter patents and a method-of-use patent that expire in 2019, and a patent covering salts of fesoterodine that expires in 2022. In June and July 2015, we settled with four of the eight generic defendants. The trial relating to the remaining defendants occurred in July 2015, and we are waiting for a ruling from the court.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Tygacil (tigecycline)
In October 2013, we received notice of a Section 505(b)(2) new drug application filed by Fresenius Kabi USA LLC (Fresenius) for a tigecycline injectable product. Fresenius asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the polymorph patent for Tygacil that expires in 2030, the formulation patent for Tygacil that expires in 2029 and the basic patent for Tygacil, which expires in 2016. In November 2013, we filed suit against Fresenius in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware asserting the validity and infringement of the patents in suit.

In May 2014, CFT Pharmaceuticals LLC (CFT) notified us that it had filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of Tygacil. CFT asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the polymorph patent for Tygacil and the formulation patent for Tygacil. CFT has not challenged the basic patent. In June 2014, we filed suit against CFT in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware asserting the validity and infringement of the polymorph patent and the formulation patent for Tygacil. In September 2015, we settled our claims against CFT on terms that permit CFT to launch a generic version of Tygacil in the U.S. prior to the expiration of the patents that were the subject of the challenge.

In May 2014, Aurobindo Pharma Limited (Aurobindo) notified us that it had filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of Tygacil. Aurobindo asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the polymorph patent for Tygacil and the formulation patent for Tygacil. Aurobindo has not challenged the basic patent. In July 2014, we filed suit against Aurobindo in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, asserting the validity and infringement of the polymorph patent and the formulation patent for Tygacil. In September 2015, we settled our claims against Aurobindo on terms that permit Aurobindo to launch a generic version of Tygacil in the U.S. prior to the expiration of the patents that were the subject of the challenge.

In November 2014, Mylan Laboratories Limited (formerly Agila Specialties Private Limited) (Mylan Laboratories) notified us that it had filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of Tygacil. Mylan Laboratories asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the polymorph patent for Tygacil and the formulation patent for Tygacil. Mylan Laboratories has not challenged the basic patent. In January 2015, we filed suit against Mylan Laboratories in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, asserting the validity and infringement of the polymorph patent and the formulation patent for Tygacil. In addition, in September 2015, we received notice of a Section 505(b)(2) new drug application filed by Mylan for a tigecycline injectable product. Mylan asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the polymorph patent for Tygacil, and two formulation patents for Tygacil that expire in 2028 and 2029, respectively. In October 2015, we filed suit against Mylan in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware and in the U.S. District Court for the District of West Virginia asserting the validity and infringement of the patents in suit.

Precedex Premix
In June 2014, Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc. (Ben Venue) notified our subsidiary, Hospira, that it had filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of Hospira's premix version of Precedex and containing allegations that a patent relating to the use of Precedex in an intensive care unit setting, which expires in March 2019, was invalid or not infringed. In August 2014, Hospira and Orion Corporation (co-owner of the patent in suit) filed suit against Ben Venue, Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC (Hikma), and West-Ward Pharmaceutical Corp. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware asserting the validity and infringement of the patent in suit. In October 2014, Eurohealth International Sarl was substituted for Ben Venue and Hikma.

In June 2015, Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC (Amneal) notified Hospira that it had filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of Hospira's premix version of Precedex and

containing allegations that four patents relating to the Precedex premix formulations and their use, all of which expire in 2032, were invalid or not infringed. In August 2015, Hospira filed suit against Amneal in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware asserting the validity and infringement of the patents in suit.

Matters Involving Our Collaboration/Licensing Partners

Nexium 24HR (esomeprazole)

We have an exclusive license from AstraZeneca PLC (AstraZeneca) to market in the U.S. the over-the-counter (OTC) version of Nexium (Nexium 24HR). Beginning in October 2014, Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc., and then subsequently Andrx Labs, LLC (Andrx), Perrigo Company plc (Perrigo), in June 2015, Lupin Limited, and, in October 2015, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc. & Ltd. notified us that they had filed abbreviated new drug applications with the FDA seeking approval to market generic versions of Nexium 24HR prior to the expiration of one or more of AstraZeneca's patents listed in the Orange Book for Nexium 24HR. In November 2014, December 2014, February 2015 and August 2015, AstraZeneca filed actions against Actavis

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Laboratories FL, Inc., Andrx, Perrigo and Lupin Limited, respectively, in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey asserting the infringement of the challenged patents. We are not a party to AstraZeneca's patent-infringement actions.

Eliquis (apixaban) - Inter-Partes Review (IPR)
In August 2015, Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS) received a Petition for Inter Partes Review (the Petition) of the composition of matter patent that contains claims that cover apixaban, the active ingredient in Eliquis, which is co-marketed by BMS and Pfizer. The patent expires in February 2023, but BMS has filed a request for patent term restoration with the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) which, if successful, will result in a patent expiration date of December 2026. The Petition was filed at the USPTO by the Coalition for Affordable Drugs and requests that the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) initiate a proceeding to review the validity of the patent, including claims that cover apixaban. BMS intends to respond to and oppose this petition in November 2015 and a decision by the PTAB on initiation is expected in February 2016.

Action In Which We Are The Defendant

Effexor XR (venlafaxine HCI)
In 2006, Wyeth and Wyeth Canada Limited (the Wyeth companies) filed an action in the Federal Court in Canada against Ratiopharm Inc. (Ratiopharm) seeking to prevent Ratiopharm from obtaining approval in Canada for its generic version of Effexor XR prior to the expiration of one of the Wyeth companies' patents. As a result of that action, Ratiopharm was enjoined from obtaining regulatory approval for its generic product. However, in August 2007, the Federal Court of Appeal in Canada ruled that the patent at issue could not be asserted against Ratiopharm under the applicable Canadian regulations governing approvals, and it dismissed the Wyeth companies' action.

Following the dismissal, in 2007, Ratiopharm filed an action in the Federal Court in Canada seeking damages from the Wyeth companies for preventing Ratiopharm from marketing its generic version of Effexor XR in Canada from January 2006 through August 2007. The Federal Court dismissed Ratiopharm's action in 2011, but the Federal Court of Appeal reinstated it in 2012. In 2011 and 2012, Pfizer made payments to Teva Canada Limited, which had acquired Ratiopharm, totaling Canadian dollars 52.5 million in partial settlement of this action.

The trial in this action was held in January 2014, and the court issued various findings in March 2014. On June 30, 2014, the Federal Court in Canada issued a judgment based on those findings, awarding Teva Canada Limited damages of approximately Canadian dollars 125 million, consisting of compensatory damages, pre-judgment interest and legal costs. This judgment was satisfied by Pfizer Canada Inc., as successor to the Wyeth companies, in July 2014. In September 2014, Pfizer Canada Inc. appealed the judgment.

A2. Legal Proceedings—Product Litigation

Like other pharmaceutical companies, we are defendants in numerous cases, including but not limited to those discussed below, related to our pharmaceutical and other products. Plaintiffs in these cases seek damages and other relief on various grounds for alleged personal injury and economic loss.

Asbestos
Between 1967 and 1982, Warner-Lambert owned American Optical Corporation, which manufactured and sold respiratory protective devices and asbestos safety clothing. In connection with the sale of American Optical in 1982, Warner-Lambert agreed to indemnify the purchaser for certain liabilities, including certain asbestos-related and other

claims. As of September 27, 2015, approximately 57,040 claims naming American Optical and numerous other defendants were pending in various federal and state courts seeking damages for alleged personal injury from exposure to asbestos and other allegedly hazardous materials. Warner-Lambert was acquired by Pfizer in 2000 and is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer. Warner-Lambert is actively engaged in the defense of, and will continue to explore various means of resolving, these claims.

Numerous lawsuits are pending against Pfizer in various federal and state courts seeking damages for alleged personal injury from exposure to products containing asbestos and other allegedly hazardous materials sold by Gibsonburg Lime Products Company (Gibsonburg). Gibsonburg was acquired by Pfizer in the 1960s and sold products containing small amounts of asbestos until the early 1970s.

There also are a small number of lawsuits pending in various federal and state courts seeking damages for alleged exposure to asbestos in facilities owned or formerly owned by Pfizer or its subsidiaries.

Celebrex and Bextra
Beginning in late 2004, several purported class actions were filed in federal and state courts alleging that Pfizer and certain of our current and former officers violated federal securities laws by misrepresenting the safety of Celebrex and Bextra. In June 2005, the federal actions were transferred for consolidated pre-trial proceedings to a Multi-District Litigation (In re Pfizer Inc.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Securities, Derivative and "ERISA" Litigation MDL-1688) in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. In March 2012, the court in the Multi-District Litigation certified a class consisting of all persons who purchased or acquired Pfizer stock between October 31, 2000 and October 19, 2005. In May 2014, the court in the Multi-District Litigation granted Pfizer's motion to exclude the testimony of the plaintiffs' loss causation and damages expert. We subsequently filed a motion for summary judgment seeking dismissal of the litigation, and the plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to submit an amended report by their expert. In July 2014, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion for leave to submit an amended report, and granted our motion for summary judgment, dismissing the plaintiffs' claims in their entirety. In August 2014, the plaintiffs appealed the District Court's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Effexor

- Personal Injury Actions

A number of individual lawsuits and multi-plaintiff lawsuits have been filed against us and/or our subsidiaries in various federal and state courts alleging personal injury as a result of the purported ingestion of Effexor. Among other types of actions, the Effexor personal injury litigation includes actions alleging a variety of birth defects as a result of the purported ingestion of Effexor by women during pregnancy. Plaintiffs in these birth-defect actions seek compensatory and punitive damages. In August 2013, the federal birth-defect cases were transferred for consolidated pre-trial proceedings to a Multi-District Litigation (In re Effexor (Venlafaxine Hydrochloride) Products Liability Litigation MDL-2458) in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. A number of plaintiffs have voluntarily dismissed their actions.

- Antitrust Actions

Beginning in May 2011, actions, including purported class actions, were filed in various federal courts against Wyeth and, in certain of the actions, affiliates of Wyeth and certain other defendants relating to Effexor XR, which is the extended-release formulation of Effexor. The plaintiffs in each of the class actions seek to represent a class consisting of all persons in the U.S. and its territories who directly purchased, indirectly purchased or reimbursed patients for the purchase of Effexor XR or generic Effexor XR from any of the defendants from June 14, 2008 until the time the defendants' allegedly unlawful conduct ceased. The plaintiffs in all of the actions allege delay in the launch of generic Effexor XR in the U.S. and its territories, in violation of federal antitrust laws and, in certain of the actions, the antitrust, consumer protection and various other laws of certain states, as the result of Wyeth fraudulently obtaining and improperly listing certain patents for Effexor XR in the Orange Book, enforcing certain patents for Effexor XR and entering into a litigation settlement agreement with a generic drug manufacturer with respect to Effexor XR. Each of the plaintiffs seeks treble damages (for itself in the individual actions or on behalf of the putative class in the purported class actions) for alleged price overcharges for Effexor XR or generic Effexor XR in the U.S. and its territories since June 14, 2008. All of these actions have been consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey.

In October 2014, the District Court dismissed the direct purchaser plaintiffs' claims based on the litigation settlement agreement, but declined to dismiss the other direct purchaser plaintiff claims. In January 2015, the District Court entered partial final judgments as to all settlement agreement claims, including those asserted by direct purchasers and end-payer plaintiffs, which plaintiffs have appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Motions to dismiss remain pending as to the end-payer plaintiffs' remaining claims.

Zoloft

A number of individual lawsuits and multi-plaintiff lawsuits have been filed against us and/or our subsidiaries in various federal and state courts alleging personal injury as a result of the purported ingestion of Zoloft. Among other

types of actions, the Zoloft personal injury litigation includes actions alleging a variety of birth defects as a result of the purported ingestion of Zoloft by women during pregnancy. Plaintiffs in these birth-defect actions seek compensatory and punitive damages and the disgorgement of profits resulting from the sale of Zoloft. In April 2012, the federal birth-defect cases were transferred for consolidated pre-trial proceedings to a Multi-District Litigation (In re Zoloft Products Liability Litigation MDL-2342) in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. A number of plaintiffs have voluntarily dismissed their actions.

Lipitor

- Whistleblower Action

In 2004, a former employee filed a "whistleblower" action against us in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The complaint remained under seal until September 2007, at which time the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York declined to intervene in the case. We were served with the complaint in December 2007. Plaintiff alleges off-label promotion of Lipitor in violation of the Federal Civil False Claims Act and the false claims acts of certain states, and he seeks treble damages and civil penalties on behalf of the federal government and the specified states as the result of their purchase, or reimbursement of patients for the purchase, of Lipitor allegedly for such off-label uses. Plaintiff also seeks compensation as a

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

whistleblower under those federal and state statutes. In addition, plaintiff alleges that he was wrongfully terminated, in violation of the anti-retaliation provisions of applicable federal and New York law, and he seeks damages and the reinstatement of his employment. In 2009, the District Court dismissed without prejudice the off-label promotion claims and, in 2010, plaintiff filed an amended complaint containing off-label promotion allegations that are substantially similar to the allegations in the original complaint. In November 2012, the District Court dismissed the amended complaint. In December 2012, plaintiff appealed the District Court's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. In August 2014, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dismissed the appeal for lack of jurisdiction and sent the case back to the District Court for clarification of its ruling regarding the plaintiff's employment claims. In November 2014, the District Court granted plaintiff's motion for a partial final judgment certifying the dismissal of the false claims counts, and plaintiff appealed the order dismissing those claims to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

- Antitrust Actions

Beginning in November 2011, purported class actions relating to Lipitor were filed in various federal courts against, among others, Pfizer, certain affiliates of Pfizer, and, in most of the actions, Ranbaxy, Inc. (Ranbaxy) and certain affiliates of Ranbaxy. The plaintiffs in these various actions seek to represent nationwide, multi-state or statewide classes consisting of persons or entities who directly purchased, indirectly purchased or reimbursed patients for the purchase of Lipitor (or, in certain of the actions, generic Lipitor) from any of the defendants from March 2010 until the cessation of the defendants' allegedly unlawful conduct (the Class Period). The plaintiffs allege delay in the launch of generic Lipitor, in violation of federal antitrust laws and/or state antitrust, consumer protection and various other laws, resulting from (i) the 2008 agreement pursuant to which Pfizer and Ranbaxy settled certain patent litigation involving Lipitor, and Pfizer granted Ranbaxy a license to sell a generic version of Lipitor in various markets beginning on varying dates, and (ii) in certain of the actions, the procurement and/or enforcement of certain patents for Lipitor. Each of the actions seeks, among other things, treble damages on behalf of the putative class for alleged price overcharges for Lipitor (or, in certain of the actions, generic Lipitor) during the Class Period. In addition, individual actions have been filed against Pfizer, Ranbaxy and certain of their affiliates, among others, that assert claims and seek relief for the plaintiffs that are substantially similar to the claims asserted and the relief sought in the purported class actions described above. These various actions have been consolidated for pre-trial proceedings in a Multi-District Litigation (In re Lipitor Antitrust Litigation MDL-2332) in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey.

In September 2013 and 2014, the District Court dismissed with prejudice the claims by direct purchasers. In October and November 2014, the District Court dismissed with prejudice the claims of all other MDL plaintiffs. All plaintiffs have appealed the District Court's orders dismissing their claims with prejudice to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. In addition, the direct purchaser class plaintiffs appealed the order denying their motion to amend the judgment and for leave to amend their complaint to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Also, in January 2013, the State of West Virginia filed an action in West Virginia state court against Pfizer and Ranbaxy, among others, that asserts claims and seeks relief on behalf of the State of West Virginia and residents of that state that are substantially similar to the claims asserted and the relief sought in the purported class actions described above.

- Personal Injury Actions

A number of individual and multi-plaintiff lawsuits have been filed against us in various federal and state courts alleging that the plaintiffs developed type 2 diabetes as a result of the purported ingestion of Lipitor. Plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages. In February 2014, the federal actions were transferred for consolidated pre-trial proceedings to a Multi-District Litigation (In re Lipitor (Atorvastatin Calcium) Marketing, Sales Practices and

Products Liability Litigation (No. II) MDL-2502) in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina.

Chantix/Champix

Beginning in December 2008, purported class actions were filed against us in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Toronto Region), the Superior Court of Quebec (District of Montreal), the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, and the Superior Court of British Columbia (Vancouver Registry) on behalf of all individuals and third-party payers in Canada who have purchased and ingested Champix or reimbursed patients for the purchase of Champix. Each of these actions asserts claims under Canadian product liability law, including with respect to the safety and efficacy of Champix, and, on behalf of the putative class, seeks monetary relief, including punitive damages. In June 2012, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice certified the Ontario proceeding as a class action, defining the class as consisting of the following: (i) all persons in Canada who ingested Champix during the period from April 2, 2007 to May 31, 2010 and who experienced at least one of a number of specified neuropsychiatric adverse events; (ii) all persons who are entitled to assert claims in respect of Champix pursuant to Canadian legislation as the result of their relationship with a class member; and (iii) all health insurers who are entitled to assert claims in respect of Champix pursuant to Canadian legislation. The Ontario Superior Court of Justice certified the class against Pfizer Canada Inc. only and ruled that the action against Pfizer should be stayed until after the trial of the issues that are

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

common to the class members. The actions in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia have been stayed in favor of the Ontario action, which is proceeding on a national basis.

Celebrex
Beginning in July 2014, purported class actions were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against Pfizer and certain subsidiaries of Pfizer relating to Celebrex. The plaintiffs seek to represent U.S. nationwide or multi-state classes consisting of persons or entities who directly purchased from the defendants, or indirectly purchased or reimbursed patients for some or all of the purchase price of, Celebrex or generic Celebrex from May 31, 2014 until the cessation of the defendants' allegedly unlawful conduct. The plaintiffs allege delay in the launch of generic Celebrex in violation of federal antitrust laws or certain state antitrust, consumer protection and various other laws as a result of Pfizer fraudulently obtaining and improperly listing a patent on Celebrex, engaging in sham litigation, and prolonging the impact of sham litigation through settlement activity that further delayed generic entry. Each of the actions seeks treble damages on behalf of the putative class for alleged price overcharges for Celebrex since May 31, 2014. In December 2014, the District Court granted the parties' joint motions to consolidate the direct purchaser and end-payer cases, and all such cases were consolidated as of March 2015. In October 2014 and March 2015, we filed motions to dismiss the direct purchasers' and end-payers' amended complaints, respectively. In July 2015, another direct purchaser putative class action was filed in the Eastern District of Virginia.

Reglan
Reglan is a pro-motility medicine for the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease and diabetic gastroparesis that was marketed by Wyeth and a predecessor company from 1979 until the end of 2001, when Wyeth sold the product and transferred the new drug application to another pharmaceutical company. Generic versions of Reglan have been sold by other companies since 1985. Pfizer, as Wyeth's parent company, and certain wholly owned subsidiaries and limited liability companies, including Wyeth, along with several other pharmaceutical manufacturers, have been named as defendants in numerous actions in various federal and state courts alleging personal injury resulting from the use of Reglan and/or generic equivalents thereof. Plaintiffs in these actions seek to hold the defendants, including Pfizer and its affiliated companies, liable for a variety of personal injuries, including movement disorders such as Tardive Dyskinesia, allegedly resulting from the ingestion of Wyeth's product and/or products sold by other companies. A substantial majority of the claims involve the ingestion of generic versions of Reglan produced and sold by other companies. Claims against Pfizer and its affiliated companies are largely based on the novel theory of innovator liability under which plaintiffs allege that an innovator pharmaceutical company can be liable for injuries caused by the ingestion of generic forms of the product produced and sold by other companies. This theory of liability has been rejected by more than 100 federal and state courts, applying the laws of 30 states. However, a small number of courts have adopted the theory, including the Alabama Supreme Court in August 2014. In May 2015, the Governor of Alabama signed legislation that abolishes the innovator liability theory in Alabama for any cases filed on or after November 1, 2015. Actions have been filed under the laws of multiple jurisdictions, including Alabama, and additional actions may be filed in the future.

A3. Legal Proceedings—Commercial and Other Matters

Average Wholesale Price Litigation
Pfizer, certain of its subsidiaries and other pharmaceutical manufacturers were sued in various state courts by a number of states alleging that the defendants provided average wholesale price (AWP) information for certain of their products that was higher than the actual average prices at which those products were sold. The AWP is used to determine reimbursement levels under Medicare Part B and Medicaid and in many private-sector insurance policies and medical plans. All but two of those actions have been resolved through settlement, dismissal or final judgment.

The plaintiff states in the two remaining actions claim that the alleged spread between the AWPs at which purchasers were reimbursed and the actual sale prices was promoted by the defendants as an incentive to purchase certain of their products. In addition to suing on their own behalf, the two states seek to recover on behalf of individuals, private-sector insurance companies and medical plans in their states. These actions allege, among other things, fraud, unfair competition, unfair trade practices and the violation of consumer protection statutes, and seek monetary and other relief, including civil penalties and treble damages.

Monsanto-Related Matters

In 1997, Monsanto Company (Former Monsanto) contributed certain chemical manufacturing operations and facilities to a newly formed corporation, Solutia Inc. (Solutia), and spun off the shares of Solutia. In 2000, Former Monsanto merged with Pharmacia & Upjohn Company to form Pharmacia Corporation (Pharmacia). Pharmacia then transferred its agricultural operations to a newly created subsidiary, named Monsanto Company (New Monsanto), which it spun off in a two-stage process that was completed in 2002. Pharmacia was acquired by Pfizer in 2003 and is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Pfizer.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

In connection with its spin-off that was completed in 2002, New Monsanto assumed, and agreed to indemnify Pharmacia for, any liabilities related to Pharmacia's former agricultural business. New Monsanto is defending and indemnifying Pharmacia in connection with various claims and litigation arising out of, or related to, the agricultural business.

In connection with its spin-off in 1997, Solutia assumed, and agreed to indemnify Pharmacia for, liabilities related to Former Monsanto's chemical businesses. As the result of its reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, Solutia's indemnification obligations relating to Former Monsanto's chemical businesses are limited to sites that Solutia has owned or operated. In addition, in connection with its spinoff that was completed in 2002, New Monsanto assumed, and agreed to indemnify Pharmacia for, any liabilities primarily related to Former Monsanto's chemical businesses, including, but not limited to, any such liabilities that Solutia assumed. Solutia's and New Monsanto's assumption of, and agreement to, indemnify Pharmacia for these liabilities apply to pending actions and any future actions related to Former Monsanto's chemical businesses in which Pharmacia is named as a defendant, including, without limitation, actions asserting environmental claims, including alleged exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls. Solutia and New Monsanto are defending and indemnifying Pharmacia in connection with various claims and litigation arising out of, or related to, Former Monsanto's chemical businesses.

Environmental Matters
In 2009, we submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) a corrective measures study report with regard to Pharmacia's discontinued industrial chemical facility in North Haven, Connecticut and a revised site-wide feasibility study with regard to Wyeth Holdings Corporation's discontinued industrial chemical facility in Bound Brook, New Jersey. In September 2010, our corrective measures study report with regard to the North Haven facility was approved by the EPA, and we commenced construction of the site remedy in late 2011 under an Updated Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA. In July 2011, Wyeth Holdings Corporation finalized an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Removal Action with the EPA with regard to the Bound Brook facility. In May 2012, we completed construction of an interim remedy to address the discharge of impacted groundwater from that facility to the Raritan River. In September 2012, the EPA issued a final remediation plan for the Bound Brook facility's main plant area, which is generally in accordance with one of the remedies evaluated in our revised site-wide feasibility study. In March 2013, Wyeth Holdings Corporation (now Wyeth Holdings LLC) entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the EPA to allow us to undertake detailed engineering design of the remedy for the main plant area and to perform a focused feasibility study for two adjacent lagoons. In September 2015, the U.S., on behalf of the EPA, lodged a complaint and consent decree with the federal District Court for the District of New Jersey that will allow Wyeth Holdings LLC to complete the design and to implement the remedy for the main plant area. The estimated costs of the site remedy for the North Haven facility and the site remediation for the Bound Brook facility are covered by accruals previously taken by us.

India's National Green Tribunal (NGT) and the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) are actively reviewing various industrial facilities in the vicinity of Aurangabad, India, to determine whether those facilities have contributed to alleged groundwater and soil contamination in the area. In July 2015, the NGT issued an order directing Hospira India, as the owner of a manufacturing facility in Aurangabad, to deposit approximately $1.8 million in escrow (subsequently reduced to $0.9 million) to be applied to any required costs of remediation in the event Hospira India is determined to have responsibility for the alleged contamination. Subsequent to the NGT order, MPCB ordered the immediate closure of Hospira India's Aurangabad facility. Hospira India appealed the MPCB order, and in response, the NGT stayed the closure order until at least late November 2015, when a further hearing is scheduled. A prolonged closure of the Aurangabad facility would affect production at that facility, as well as production at Hospira India's Irungattukottai, India facility.

We are a party to a number of other proceedings brought under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and other state, local or foreign laws in which the primary relief sought is the cost of past and/or future remediation.

A4. Legal Proceedings—Government Investigations

Like other pharmaceutical companies, we are subject to investigations and extensive regulation by government agencies in the U.S., other developed markets, and multiple emerging markets in which we operate. As a result, we have interactions with government agencies on an ongoing basis. Criminal charges, and substantial fines and/or civil penalties, as well as limitations on our ability to conduct business in applicable jurisdictions, could result from government investigations. Among the investigations by government agencies are the matters discussed below.

In 2009, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) filed a civil complaint in intervention in two qui tam actions that had been filed under seal in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The complaint alleges that Wyeth's practices relating to

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

the pricing for Protonix for Medicaid rebate purposes between 2001 and 2006, prior to Wyeth's acquisition by Pfizer, violated the Federal Civil False Claims Act and federal common law. The two qui tam actions have been unsealed and the complaints include substantially similar allegations. In addition, in 2009, several states and the District of Columbia filed a complaint under the same docket number asserting violations of various state laws based on allegations substantially similar to those set forth in the civil complaint filed by the DOJ.

In 2012, Pfizer sold the UK Marketing Authorisation for phenytoin sodium capsules to a third-party, but retained the right to supply the finished product to that third-party. In May 2013, the U.K. Competition & Markets Authority (CMA) informed us that it had launched an investigation into the supply of phenytoin sodium capsules in the U.K. market. In August 2015, the CMA issued a Statement of Objections alleging that Pfizer and Pfizer Limited, a U.K. subsidiary, engaged in conduct that violates U.K. and EU antitrust laws.

A5. Legal Proceedings—Matters Resolved During the First Nine Months of 2015

During the first nine months of 2015, certain matters, including the matters discussed below, were resolved or were the subject of definitive settlement agreements or settlement agreements-in-principle.

Lyrica (pregabalin)
In May and June 2011, Apotex Inc. notified us that it had filed abbreviated new drug applications with the FDA seeking approval to market generic versions of Lyrica oral solution and Lyrica capsules, respectively. Apotex Inc. asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the basic patent, as well as the seizure patent that expired in October 2013. In July 2011, we filed an action against Apotex Inc. in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware asserting the validity and infringement of the challenged patents in connection with both abbreviated new drug applications. In January 2015, the District Court entered a stipulated dismissal, and as a result, Apotex Inc. cannot obtain FDA approval for, or market in the U.S., its generic versions of Lyrica prior to the expiration of the basic patent in December 2018.

Neurontin
A number of lawsuits, including purported class actions, have been filed against us in various federal and state courts alleging claims arising from the promotion and sale of Neurontin. The plaintiffs in the purported class actions seek to represent nationwide and certain statewide classes consisting of persons, including individuals, health insurers, employee benefit plans and other third-party payers, who purchased or reimbursed patients for the purchase of Neurontin that allegedly was used for indications other than those included in the product labeling approved by the FDA. In 2004, many of the suits pending in federal courts, including individual actions as well as purported class actions, were transferred for consolidated pre-trial proceedings to a Multi-District Litigation (In re Neurontin Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation MDL-1629) in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

In the Multi-District Litigation, the District Court (i) denied the plaintiffs' motion for certification of a nationwide class of all individual consumers and third-party payers who allegedly purchased or reimbursed patients for the purchase of Neurontin for off-label uses from 1994 through 2004, and (ii) dismissed actions by certain proposed class representatives for third-party payers and for individual consumers. In April 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit reversed the decision of the District Court dismissing the action by the third-party payer proposed class representatives and remanded that action to the District Court for further consideration, including reconsideration of class certification.

In December 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court denied our petition for certiorari seeking review of the First Circuit's decision reversing the dismissal of the third-party payer purported class action. In April 2014, we and the attorneys for the proposed class representatives and for the plaintiffs in various individual actions entered into an agreement-in-principle to settle the third-party payer purported class action, subject to court approval, as well as the pending individual actions by third-party payers, for an aggregate of $325 million. In November 2014, the District Court granted final approval of the class settlement.

Viagra (sildenafil)

In October 2010, we filed a patent-infringement action with respect to Viagra in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Apotex Inc. and Apotex Corp., Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Mylan) and Mylan Inc. and Actavis, Inc. These generic drug manufacturers have filed abbreviated new drug applications with the FDA seeking approval to market their generic versions of Viagra. They assert the invalidity and non-infringement of the Viagra method-of-use patent, which expires in 2020 (including the six-month pediatric exclusivity period resulting from the Company's conduct of clinical studies to evaluate Revatio in the treatment of pediatric patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension; Viagra and Revatio have the same active ingredient, sildenafil).

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

In May and June 2011, Watson Laboratories Inc. (Watson) and Hetero Labs Limited (Hetero), respectively, notified us that they had filed abbreviated new drug applications with the FDA seeking approval to market their generic versions of Viagra. Each asserts the invalidity and non-infringement of the Viagra method-of-use patent. In June and July 2011, we filed actions against Watson and Hetero, respectively, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting the validity and infringement of the Viagra method-of-use patent.

In April 2015, we entered into settlement agreements with each of Mylan, Mylan Inc., Watson, Actavis, Inc., Apotex Inc. and Apotex Corp. pursuant to which we granted licenses to the method-of-use patent permitting Mylan, Mylan Inc., Watson, Actavis, Inc., Apotex Inc. and Apotex Corp. to launch generic versions of Viagra in the U.S. beginning on or after December 11, 2017. In June 2015, we entered into a settlement agreement with Hetero pursuant to which we granted a license to the method-of-use patent permitting Hetero to launch a generic version of Viagra in the U.S. beginning on or after December 11, 2017.

Celebrex (celecoxib)
In March 2013, the USPTO granted us a reissue patent covering methods of treating osteoarthritis and other approved conditions with celecoxib, the active ingredient in Celebrex. The reissue patent, including the six-month pediatric exclusivity period, expires in December 2015. On the date that the reissue patent was granted, we filed suit against Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (Teva USA), Mylan, Watson (as predecessor to Allergan plc), Lupin Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (Lupin), Apotex Corp. and Apotex Inc. in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, asserting the infringement of the reissue patent. Each of the defendant generic drug companies had previously filed an abbreviated new drug application with the FDA seeking approval to market a generic version of celecoxib beginning in May 2014, upon the expiration of the basic patent (including the six-month pediatric exclusivity period) for celecoxib. In March 2014, the District Court granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment, invalidating the reissue patent. In May 2014, we appealed the District Court's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In June 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision.

In April 2014, we entered into settlement agreements with two of the defendants, Teva USA and Watson, pursuant to which we granted licenses to the reissue patent permitting Teva USA and Watson to launch generic versions of celecoxib in the U.S. beginning in December 2014. In June 2014 and October 2014, we entered into settlement agreements with Mylan and Lupin, respectively, pursuant to which we granted licenses to the reissue patent permitting Mylan and Lupin to launch generic versions of celecoxib in the U.S. beginning in December 2014. In December 2014, Teva USA, Watson, Mylan and Lupin commenced marketing of generic versions of celecoxib.

Various Drugs: Off-Label Promotion Action
In May 2010, a purported class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Pfizer and several of our current and former officers. The complaint alleges that the defendants violated federal securities laws by making or causing Pfizer to make false statements, and by failing to disclose or causing Pfizer to fail to disclose material information concerning the alleged off-label promotion of certain pharmaceutical products, alleged payments to physicians to promote the sale of those products and government investigations related thereto. Plaintiffs seek damages in an unspecified amount. In March 2012, the court certified a class consisting of all persons who purchased Pfizer common stock in the U.S. or on U.S. stock exchanges between January 19, 2006 and January 23, 2009 and were damaged as a result of the decline in the price of Pfizer common stock allegedly attributable to the claimed violations. In January 2015, the parties reached an agreement in principle to resolve the matter for $400 million. In July 2015, the court approved the settlement.

B. Guarantees and Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of business and in connection with the sale of assets and businesses, we often indemnify our counterparties against certain liabilities that may arise in connection with the transaction or related to activities prior to the transaction. These indemnifications typically pertain to environmental, tax, employee and/or product-related matters and patent-infringement claims. If the indemnified party were to make a successful claim pursuant to the terms of the indemnification, we would be required to reimburse the loss. These indemnifications are generally subject to threshold amounts, specified claim periods and other restrictions and limitations. Historically, we have not paid significant amounts under these provisions and, as of September 27, 2015, recorded amounts for the estimated fair value of these indemnifications were not significant.

Pfizer Inc. has also guaranteed the long-term debt of certain companies that it acquired and that now are subsidiaries of Pfizer.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 13. Segment, Geographic and Other Revenue Information

A. Segment Information

We manage our commercial operations through two distinct businesses: an Innovative Products business and an Established Products business. The Innovative Products business is composed of two operating segments, each of which is led by a single manager—the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment (GIP) and the Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare segment (VOC). The Established Products business consists of the Global Established Pharmaceutical segment (GEP), which is led by a single manager. Each operating segment has responsibility for its commercial activities and for certain IPR&D projects for new investigational products and additional indications for in-line products that generally have achieved proof of concept. Each business has a geographic footprint across developed and emerging markets.

We regularly review our segments and the approach used by management to evaluate performance and allocate resources.

Operating Segments

Some additional information about each segment follows:

- GIP is focused on developing and commercializing novel, value-creating medicines that significantly improve patients' lives. Key therapeutic areas include inflammation/immunology, cardiovascular/metabolic, neuroscience/pain and rare diseases and include leading brands, such as Xeljanz, Eliquis and Lyrica (U.S., Japan).
- VOC focuses on the development and commercialization of vaccines and products for oncology and consumer healthcare. Consumer Healthcare manufactures and markets several well known, OTC products. Each of the three businesses in VOC operates as a separate, global business with distinct specialization in terms of the science and market approach necessary to deliver value to consumers and patients.
- GEP includes the legacy brands that have lost or will lose exclusivity, branded generics, generic sterile injectable products, biosimilars and medical devices. Additionally, GEP has the knowledge and resources within R&D to develop small molecules, injectables and biosimilars. On September 3, 2015, we acquired Hospira, and its commercial operations are now included within GEP. Commencing from the acquisition date, and in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated statements of income, primarily GEP's operating results, for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations. See Note 2A for additional information.
- Our chief operating decision maker uses the revenues and earnings of the three operating segments, among other factors, for performance evaluation and resource allocation.

Other Costs and Business Activities

Certain costs are not allocated to our operating segment results, such as costs associated with the following:

- WRD, which is generally responsible for research projects until proof-of-concept is achieved and then for transitioning those projects to the appropriate operating segment for possible clinical and commercial development. R&D spending may include upfront and milestone payments for intellectual property rights. This organization also has responsibility for certain science-based and other platform-services organizations, which provide technical expertise and other services to the various R&D projects. WRD is also responsible for facilitating all regulatory submissions and interactions with regulatory agencies, including all safety-event activities.

Pfizer Medical, which is responsible for the provision of medical information to healthcare providers, patients and other parties, transparency and disclosure activities, clinical trial results publication, grants for healthcare quality improvement and medical education, partnerships with global public health and medical associations, regulatory inspection readiness reviews, internal audits of Pfizer-sponsored clinical trials and internal regulatory compliance processes.

- Corporate, representing platform functions (such as worldwide technology, global real estate operations, legal, finance, human resources, worldwide public affairs, compliance and worldwide procurement) and certain compensation and other corporate costs, such as interest income and expense, and gains and losses on investments.
- Other unallocated costs, representing overhead expenses associated with our manufacturing and commercial operations not directly attributable to an operating segment.
- Certain transactions and events such as (i) purchase accounting adjustments, where we incur expenses associated with the amortization of fair value adjustments to inventory, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment; (ii) acquisition-related costs, where we incur costs for executing the transaction, integrating the acquired operations and restructuring the

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

combined company; and (iii) certain significant items, which include non-acquisition-related restructuring costs, as well as costs incurred for legal settlements, asset impairments and disposals of assets or businesses, including, as applicable, any associated transition activities.

Segment Assets

We manage our assets on a total company basis, not by operating segment, as many of our operating assets are shared (such as our plant network assets) or commingled (such as accounts receivable, as many of our customers are served by multiple operating segments). Therefore, our chief operating decision maker does not regularly review any asset information by operating segment and, accordingly, we do not report asset information by operating segment. Total assets were approximately $171 billion as of September 27, 2015 and approximately $169 billion as of December 31, 2014.

Selected Income Statement Information
The following table provides selected income statement information by reportable segment:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Revenues		Earnings[a]	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Three Months Ended				
Reportable Segments:				
GIP	$3,521	$3,490	$2,146	$ 2,063
VOC	3,231	2,511	1,796	1,235
GEP[b]	5,219	6,239	3,230	3,993
Total reportable segments	11,971	12,240	7,172	7,291
Other business activities[c]	116	56	(691)	(832)
Reconciling Items:				
Corporate[d]	—	—	(1,376)	(1,308)
Purchase accounting adjustments[d]	—	—	(960)	(812)
Acquisition-related costs[d]	—	—	(541)	(54)
Certain significant items[e]	—	65	(837)	(548)
Other unallocated	—	—	(70)	(149)
	$12,087	$12,361	$2,697	$ 3,587
Nine Months Ended				
Reportable Segments:				
GIP	$10,093	$10,114	$5,669	$ 5,838
VOC	9,028	7,264	4,939	3,447
GEP[b]	15,323	18,742	9,664	12,219
Total reportable segments	34,444	36,119	20,272	21,504
Other business activities[c]	360	175	(2,039)	(2,212)
Reconciling Items:				
Corporate[d]	—	—	(3,949)	(3,794)
Purchase accounting adjustments[d]	—	—	(2,698)	(2,768)
Acquisition-related costs[d]	—	—	(631)	(131)
Certain significant items[e]	—	193	(1,369)	(1,803)
Other unallocated	—	—	(268)	(359)

	$34,804	$36,487	$9,319	$ 10,437

(a) Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income.

(b) On September 3, 2015, we acquired Hospira. Commencing from the acquisition date, and in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations. See Note 2A for additional information.

(c) Other business activities includes the revenues and operating results of Pfizer CentreSource, our contract manufacturing and bulk pharmaceutical chemical sales operation, which in 2015 includes the revenues and expenses related to our transitional manufacturing and supply agreements with Zoetis Inc. (Zoetis). Other business activities also includes the costs managed by our WRD organization and our Pfizer Medical organization.

(d) For a description, see the “Other Costs and Business Activities” section above.

(e) Certain significant items are substantive, unusual items that, either as a result of their nature or size, would not be expected to occur as part of our normal business on a regular basis.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

For Revenues in the third quarter and first nine months of 2014, certain significant items represents revenues related to our transitional manufacturing and supply agreements with Zoetis. For additional information, see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2D. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Divestitures, and Equity-Method Investments: Divestitures included in our 2014 Financial Report, which was filed as Exhibit 13 to our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

For Earnings in the third quarter of 2015, certain significant items includes: (i) restructuring charges and implementation costs associated with our cost-reduction initiatives that are not associated with an acquisition of $107 million, (ii) certain asset impairment charges of $633 million, (iii) charges for business and legal entity alignment of $60 million and (iv) other charges of $36 million. For additional information, see Note 3 and Note 4.

For Earnings in the third quarter of 2014, certain significant items includes: (i) charges for certain legal matters of $28 million, (ii) restructuring charges and implementation costs associated with our cost-reduction initiatives that are not associated with an acquisition of $54 million, (iii) certain asset impairment charges of $242 million, (iv) a charge for an additional year of Branded Prescription Drug Fee of $215 million, (v) charges for business and legal entity alignment of $47 million and (vi) other income of $37 million. For additional information, see Note 3 and Note 4.

For Earnings in the first nine months of 2015, certain significant items includes: (i) restructuring charges and implementation costs associated with our cost-reduction initiatives that are not associated with an acquisition of $302 million, (ii) certain asset impairment charges of $633 million, (iii) charges for business and legal entity alignment of $224 million, (iv) charges for certain legal matters of $92 million and (v) other charges of $117 million. For additional information, see Note 3 and Note 4.

For Earnings in the first nine months of 2014, certain significant items includes: (i) charges for certain legal matters of $726 million, (ii) certain asset impairments of $356 million, (iii) a charge for an additional year of Branded Prescription Drug Fee of $215 million, (iv) restructuring charges and implementation costs associated with our cost-reduction initiatives that are not associated with an acquisition of $400 million, (iv) charges for business and legal entity alignment of $114 million and (v) other income of $9 million. For additional information, see Note 3 and Note 4.

Equity in the net income of investees accounted for by the equity method is not significant for any of our operating segments.

B. Geographic Information

The following table provides revenues by geographic area:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
United States[a]	$5,565	$4,842	15	$14,993	$14,023	7
Developed Europe[b]	2,315	2,837	(18)	7,006	8,641	(19)
Developed Rest of World[c]	1,513	1,816	(17)	4,562	5,404	(16)
Emerging Markets[d]	2,694	2,866	(6)	8,243	8,419	(2)
Revenues	$12,087	$12,361	(2)	$34,804	$36,487	(5)

(a) On September 3, 2015, we acquired Hospira. Commencing from the acquisition date, and in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations. See Note 2A for additional information.

(b) Developed Europe region includes the following markets: Western Europe, Finland and the Scandinavian countries. Revenues denominated in euros were $1.8 billion and $2.2 billion in the third quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively, and $5.4 billion and $6.6 billion in the first nine months of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(c) Developed Rest of World region includes the following markets: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.

(d) Emerging Markets region includes, but is not limited to, the following markets: Asia (excluding Japan and South Korea), Latin America, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Africa, Turkey and Central Europe.

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

C. Other Revenue Information
Significant Product Revenues
The following table provides detailed revenue information:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS BUSINESS[a]	$6,752	$ 6,001	$19,120	$ 17,377
GLOBAL INNOVATIVE PHARMACEUTICALS[a]	$3,521	$ 3,490	$10,093	$ 10,114
Lyrica GIP[b]	947	854	2,701	2,447
Enbrel (Outside the U.S. and Canada)	844	955	2,426	2,846
Viagra GIP[c]	333	299	955	845
BeneFIX	194	212	561	640
Chantix/Champix	159	158	491	475
Genotropin	142	173	447	534
Refacto AF/Xyntha	130	160	392	477
Xeljanz	127	85	351	205
Toviaz	59	69	193	211
BMP2	57	56	169	147
Somavert	54	59	158	168
Rapamune	32	96	138	270
Alliance revenues GIP[d]	343	209	834	507
All other GIP[e]	98	105	277	342
GLOBAL VACCINES, ONCOLOGY & CONSUMER HEALTHCARE[a]	$3,231	$ 2,511	$9,028	$ 7,264
Prevnar family[f]	1,576	1,139	4,384	3,163
Sutent	279	287	815	865
Ibrance	230	—	408	—
Xalkori	122	112	353	308
Inlyta	105	102	311	291
FSME-IMMUN/TicoVac	28	—	93	—
All other V/O[e]	75	50	199	143
Consumer Healthcare	817	821	2,465	2,494
ESTABLISHED PRODUCTS BUSINESS[g]	$5,219	$ 6,239	$15,323	$ 18,742
Lipitor	454	490	1,404	1,489
Lyrica GEP[b]	273	464	925	1,335
Premarin family	263	264	753	786
Norvasc	241	270	744	830
Zyvox	165	339	696	1,008
Celebrex	212	764	640	2,150
Pristiq	185	178	523	547
Vfend	165	174	510	572
Medrol	112	101	327	322
Viagra GEP[c]	97	128	318	382
Xalatan/Xalacom	98	124	299	371
Zoloft	95	104	274	310
EpiPen	107	79	268	231

Relpax	91	92	254	277
Sulperazon	72	90	251	270
Fragmin	84	90	246	266
Tygacil	81	85	231	241
Zithromax/Zmax	68	67	222	235
Effexor	66	86	213	263
Revatio	53	64	181	208
Xanax/Xanax XR	55	63	164	189
Cardura	52	64	158	199
Unasyn	50	52	155	152
Neurontin	45	51	148	158
Depo-Provera	45	54	133	147
Alliance revenues GEP[h]	6	24	48	175
All other GEP[e], [i]:	1,981	1,878	5,238	5,628
Pfizer-Standalone (excluding legacy Hospira)[i]	1,651	1,878	4,908	5,628
Legacy Hospira[i]	330	—	330	—
OTHER[j]	116	121	360	368
Revenues	$12,087	$ 12,361	$34,804	$ 36,487

PFIZER INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Total Lyrica[b]	$1,220	$1,317	$3,626	$3,783
Total Viagra[c]	$430	$427	$1,274	$1,227
Total Alliance revenues[k]	$349	$233	$881	$681

[a] The Innovative Products business is composed of two operating segments: GIP and VOC.

[b] Lyrica revenues from all of Europe, Russia, Turkey, Israel and Central Asia countries are included in Lyrica-GEP. All other Lyrica revenues are included in Lyrica-GIP. Total Lyrica revenues represent the aggregate of worldwide revenues from Lyrica-GIP and Lyrica-GEP.

[c] Viagra revenues from the U.S. and Canada are included in Viagra-GIP. All other Viagra revenues are included in Viagra-GEP. Total Viagra revenues represent the aggregate of worldwide revenues from Viagra-GIP and Viagra-GEP.

[d] Includes Eliquis and Rebif.

[e] All other GIP, All other V/O and All other GEP are subsets of GIP, VOC and Established Products, respectively.

[f] In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, all revenues were composed of Prevnar 13/Prevenar 13. In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2014, revenues were composed of the Prevnar family of products, which included Prevnar 13/Prevenar 13 and, to a much lesser extent, Prevenar (7-valent).

[g] The Established Products business consists of GEP, which includes all legacy Hospira commercial operations. Commencing from the acquisition date, September 3, 2015, and in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated statements of income, primarily GEP's operating results, for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations.

[h] Includes Spiriva and Aricept.

[i] Pfizer-Standalone (excluding legacy Hospira) GEP and Legacy Hospira are subsets of All other GEP.

[j] Other includes revenues generated from Pfizer CentreSource, our contract manufacturing and bulk pharmaceutical chemical sales organization, and revenues related to our transitional manufacturing and supply agreements with Zoetis.

[k] Total Alliance revenues represent the aggregate of worldwide revenues from Alliance revenues GIP and Alliance revenues GEP.

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Pfizer Inc.:

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated balance sheet of Pfizer Inc. and Subsidiary Companies as of September 27, 2015, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income and cash flows for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 27, 2015 and September 28, 2014. These condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Pfizer Inc. and Subsidiary Companies as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2015, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP
New York, New York
November 5, 2015

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A)

Introduction

Our MD&A is provided in addition to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and footnotes to assist readers in understanding Pfizer's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. The MD&A is organized as follows:

This section provides a description of the risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements presented in this MD&A, relating to, among other things, our anticipated future operating and financial performance, business plans and prospects, in-line products and product candidates, strategic reviews, capital allocation, business-development plans and plans relating to share repurchases and dividends. Such forward-looking statements are based on management's plans and assumptions, which are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and changes in circumstances.

Certain amounts in our MD&A may not add due to rounding. All percentages have been calculated using unrounded amounts.

References to our 2014 Financial Report refer to our 2014 Financial Report, which was filed as Exhibit 13 to our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table provides the components of the condensed consolidated statements of income:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, EXCEPT PER COMMON SHARE DATA)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Revenues	$12,087	$12,361	(2)	$34,804	$36,487	(5)
Cost of sales	2,219	2,368	(6)	6,238	6,875	(9)
% of revenues	18.4%	19.2%		17.9%	18.8%	
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	3,270	3,556	(8)	9,761	10,116	(4)
% of revenues	27.1%	28.8%		28.0%	27.7%	
Research and development expenses	1,722	1,802	(4)	5,342	5,184	3
% of revenues	14.2%	14.6%		15.3%	14.2%	
Amortization of intangible assets	937	972	(4)	2,748	3,090	(11)
% of revenues	7.7%	7.9%		7.9%	8.5%	
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	581	(19)	*	727	120	*
% of revenues	4.8%	*		2.1%	0.3%	
Other (income)/deductions—net	661	94	*	670	665	1
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	2,697	3,587	(25)	9,319	10,437	(11)
% of revenues	22.3%	29.0%		26.8%	28.6%	
Provision for taxes on income	567	911	(38)	2,178	2,575	(15)
Effective tax rate	21.0%	25.4%		23.4%	24.7%	
Income from continuing operations	2,130	2,676	(20)	7,141	7,862	(9)
% of revenues	17.6%	21.6%		20.5%	21.5%	
Discontinued operations—net of tax	8	(3)	*	14	70	(80)
Net income before allocation to noncontrolling interests	2,139	2,672	(20)	7,155	7,932	(10)
% of revenues	17.7%	21.6%		20.6%	21.7%	
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	6	36	23	25	(7)
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	$2,130	$2,666	(20)	$7,132	$7,907	(10)
% of revenues	17.6%	21.6%		20.5%	21.7%	
Earnings per common share—basic: Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.34	$0.42	(19)	$1.15	$1.23	(7)

Discontinued operations—net of tax	—	—	—	—	0.01	(100)
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.35	$0.42	(17)	$1.15	$1.24	(7)
Earnings per common share—diluted:						
Income from continuing operations attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.34	$0.42	(19)	$1.14	$1.22	(7)
Discontinued operations—net of tax	—	—	—	—	0.01	(100)
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders	$0.34	$0.42	(19)	$1.14	$1.23	(7)
Cash dividends paid per common share	$0.28	$0.26	8	$0.84	$0.78	8

* Calculation not meaningful.

OVERVIEW OF OUR PERFORMANCE, OPERATING ENVIRONMENT, STRATEGY AND OUTLOOK

Our Business

We apply science and our global resources to bring therapies to people that extend and significantly improve their lives through the discovery, development and manufacture of healthcare products. Our global portfolio includes medicines and vaccines, as well as many of the world's best-known consumer healthcare products. We work across developed and emerging markets to advance wellness, prevention, treatments and cures that challenge the most feared diseases of our time. We collaborate with healthcare providers, governments and local communities to support and expand access to reliable, affordable healthcare around the world. Our revenues are derived from the sale of our products and, to a much lesser extent, from alliance agreements, under which we co-promote products discovered by other companies (Alliance revenues).

The financial information included in our condensed consolidated financial statements for our subsidiaries operating outside the U.S. is as of and for the three and nine months ended August 23, 2015 and August 24, 2014.
On September 3, 2015 (the acquisition date), we acquired Hospira, Inc. (Hospira) for approximately $16.0 billion in cash ($15.6 billion, net of cash acquired). Commencing from the acquisition date, our financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, operating results and cash flows of Hospira, and, in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations. See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions for additional information. Hospira is now a subsidiary of Pfizer. The combination of local Pfizer and Hospira entities may be pending in various jurisdictions and integration is subject to completion of various local legal and regulatory steps. We expect to generate $800 million of annual cost synergies by 2018 in connection with the Hospira acquisition. Based on our past experience, the one-time costs to generate the synergies are expected to be approximately $1 billion, incurred for up to a three-year period post-acquisition.

Our 2015 Performance

Revenues—Third Quarter 2015

Revenues in the third quarter of 2015 were $12.1 billion, a decrease of 2% compared to the same period in 2014, which reflects an operational increase of $795 million, or 6%, more than offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of $1.1 billion, or 9%. The operational increase was primarily the result of:

- the performance of several key products in developed markets, including the continued strong uptake of Prevnar 13 among adults (largely in the U.S.), Ibrance (in the U.S.) and Eliquis, all products that are early in their life cycles, as well as from Lyrica (the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment (GIP)) (primarily in the U.S.) (collectively, up approximately $980 million);
- inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations of $330 million; and
- a 5% operational increase in revenues in emerging markets, reflecting continued strong operational growth primarily from the Innovative Products business (up approximately $140 million),

partially offset by:

- the loss of exclusivity and associated multi-source generic competition for Celebrex in the U.S. in December 2014 (down approximately $470 million); and
- the loss of exclusivity for Zyvox in the U.S. and Lyrica (Global Established Pharmaceutical segment (GEP)) in certain developed Europe markets (collectively, down approximately $290 million).

Revenues—First Nine Months 2015

Revenues in the first nine months of 2015 were $34.8 billion, a decrease of 5% compared to the same period in 2014, which reflects an operational increase of $1.2 billion or 3%, more than offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange of $2.9 billion, or 8%. The operational increase was primarily the result of:

- the performance of several key products in developed markets, including the continued strong uptake of Prevnar 13 among adults (largely in the U.S.), Eliquis, Ibrance (in the U.S.), Lyrica (GIP) (primarily in the U.S. and Japan), Xeljanz (primarily in the U.S.) and Viagra (GIP) (collectively, up approximately $2.7 billion);

- a 7% operational increase in revenues in emerging markets, reflecting continued strong operational growth, primarily from Prevenar 13 and Lipitor (up approximately $620 million); and
- inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations of $330 million,

partially offset by:

- the loss of exclusivity and immediate multi-source generic competition for Celebrex in the U.S. in December 2014 (down approximately $1.3 billion);
- the loss of exclusivity for Zyvox in the U.S., Lyrica (GEP) in certain developed Europe markets, Celebrex in Canada, developed Europe and Australia, Rapamune in the U.S. and Inspra in developed Europe (collectively, down approximately $840 million), and the loss of exclusivity for certain other products (collectively, down approximately $190 million);
- the performance of certain other products in developed markets and BeneFIX in the U.S. (collectively, down approximately $250 million); and
- the termination of the Spiriva co-promotion collaboration in certain countries (down approximately $100 million).

Income from continuing operations for the third quarter of 2015 was $2.1 billion, compared to $2.7 billion in the third quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting, among other items, in addition to the operational and foreign exchange impacts for Revenues described above:

- higher restructuring charges (up $600 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives);
- higher asset impairments (up $391 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net); and
- higher Other, net (up $205 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net),

partially offset by:

- a lower effective tax rate (down 4.4 percentage points to 21.0%) (see also the “Provision for Taxes on Income” section of this MD&A and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Tax Matters);
- lower selling, informational and administrative expenses (down $286 million) (see also the “Costs and Expenses—Selling, Informational and Administrative Expenses (SI&A) Expenses” section of this MD&A);
- lower cost of sales (down $149 million) (see also the “Costs and Expenses—Cost of Sales” section of this MD&A);
- lower research and development expenses (down $80 million) (see also the “Costs and Expenses—Research and Development (R&D) Expenses” section of this MD&A);
- lower net interest expense (down $78 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net); and
- lower amortization of intangible assets (down $36 million) (see also the “Costs and Expenses—Amortization of Intangible Assets ” section of this MD&A).

Income from continuing operations for the first nine months of 2015 was $7.1 billion, compared to $7.9 billion in the first nine months of 2014, primarily reflecting, among other items, in addition to the operational and foreign exchange impacts for Revenues described above:

- higher restructuring charges (up $607 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives);
- higher asset impairments (up $300 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net);
- higher Other, net (up $296 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net);
- higher research and development expenses (up $158 million) (see also the “Costs and Expenses—Research and Development (R&D) Expenses” section of this MD&A); and
- higher charges for business and legal entity alignment activities (up $110 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net),

49

partially offset by:

- lower cost of sales (down $638 million) (see also the "Costs and Expenses—Cost of Sales" section of this MD&A);
- lower legal charges (down $621 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net);
- a lower effective tax rate (down 1.3% percentage points to 23.4%) (see also the "Provision for Taxes on Income" section of this MD&A and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Tax Matters);
- lower selling, informational and administrative expenses (down $355 million) (see also the "Costs and Expenses—Selling, Informational and Administrative Expenses (SI&A) Expenses" section of this MD&A);
- lower amortization of intangible assets (down $342 million) (see also the "Costs and Expenses—Amortization of Intangible Assets" section of this MD&A); and
- lower net interest expense (down $171 million) (see also the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net).

Our Operating Environment

Industry-Specific Challenges

The majority of our revenues come from the manufacture and sale of biopharmaceutical products. As explained more fully in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, the biopharmaceutical industry is highly competitive and highly regulated. As a result, we face a number of industry-specific factors and challenges, which can significantly impact our results. These factors include, among others: the loss or expiration of intellectual property rights and the expiration of co-promotion and licensing rights, healthcare legislation, pipeline productivity, the regulatory environment, pricing and access pressures and competition among branded products. We also face challenges as a result of the global economic environment. For additional information about these factors and challenges, see "The Global Economic Environment" section of this MD&A.

Intellectual Property Rights and Collaboration/Licensing Rights

The loss or expiration of intellectual property rights and the expiration of co-promotion and licensing rights can have a significant adverse effect on our revenues. We have lost exclusivity for a number of our products in certain markets and we have lost collaboration rights with respect to a number of our alliance products in certain markets, and we expect certain products and alliance products to face significantly increased generic competition over the next few years.

See the "Intellectual Property Rights and Collaboration/Licensing Rights" section of our 2014 Financial Report for information about (i) recent losses and expected losses of product exclusivity impacting product revenues and (ii) recent and expected losses of collaboration rights impacting alliance revenues.

We expect to lose exclusivity for various other products in various markets over the next few years. For additional information, see the "Patents and Other Intellectual Property Rights" section in Part I, Item 1, "Business", of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We will continue to aggressively defend our patent rights whenever we deem appropriate. For more detailed information about our significant products, see the discussion in the "Revenues—Major Biopharmaceutical Products" and "Revenues—Selected Product Descriptions" sections of this MD&A. For a discussion of certain recent developments with respect to patent litigation, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12A1. Commitments and Contingencies: Legal Proceedings—Patent Litigation.

Regulatory Environment/Pricing and Access—U.S. Healthcare Legislation

In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (together, the U.S. Healthcare Legislation, and also known as the Affordable Care Act, or ACA), was enacted in the U.S. For additional information, see the "Government Regulation and Price Constraints" section in Part I, Item 1, "Business", of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We recorded the following amounts as a result of the U.S. Healthcare Legislation:

- $270 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $215 million in the third quarter of 2014, and $706 million in the first nine months of 2015 and $420 million in the first nine months of 2014, recorded as a reduction to Revenues, related to the higher, extended and expanded rebate provisions and the Medicare "coverage gap" discount provision; and
- $81 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $268 million in the third quarter of 2014, and $170 million in the first nine months of 2015 and $292 million in the first nine months of 2014, recorded in Selling, informational and administrative expenses, related to the fee payable to the federal government (which is not deductible for U.S. income tax purposes) based on our prior-calendar-year share relative to other companies of branded prescription drug sales to specified government programs. The decreases in the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 were primarily a result of the non-recurrence of a $215 million charge to account for an additional year of the non-tax deductible Branded Prescription Drug Fee in accordance with final regulations issued in the third quarter of 2014 by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The decrease for the first nine months of 2015 also reflects a decrease in the favorable true-up in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the favorable true-up in the first nine months of 2014, associated with the final invoice for the respective prior-calendar year received from the federal government, which reflected a lower share than that of the initial invoice.

The final regulations did not change the payment schedule for the Branded Prescription Drug Fee; accordingly there was no cash flow impact in 2014 from the $215 million charge.

Regulatory Environment/Pricing and Access—Government and Other Payer Group Pressures

Governments, managed care organizations and other payer groups continue to seek increasing discounts on our products through a variety of means, such as leveraging their purchasing power, implementing price controls, and demanding price cuts (directly or by rebate actions). In Europe, Japan, China, Canada, South Korea and some other international markets, governments provide healthcare at low direct cost to consumers and regulate pharmaceutical prices or patient reimbursement levels to control costs for the government-sponsored healthcare system. In the U.S., a primary government activity with implications for pricing is deficit reduction. Any significant spending reductions affecting Medicare, Medicaid or other publicly funded or subsidized health programs that may be implemented, and/or any significant additional taxes or fees that may be imposed on us, as part of any broad deficit-reduction effort could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Additionally, policy efforts designed specifically to reduce patient out-of-pocket costs for medicines could result in new mandatory rebates and discounts. A number of the candidates for the 2016 U.S. presidential elections have already introduced such policy proposals. We believe medicines are the most efficient and effective use of healthcare dollars based on the value they deliver to the overall healthcare system. We continue to work with stakeholders to ensure access to medicines within an efficient and affordable healthcare system.

The ACA, which expanded the role of the U.S. government as a healthcare payer, is accelerating changes in the U.S. healthcare marketplace, and the potential for additional pricing and access pressures continues to be significant. Many of these developments may impact drug utilization, in particular branded drug utilization. Some employers, seeking to avoid the tax on high-cost health insurance in the ACA to be imposed in 2018, are already scaling back healthcare benefits. Some health plans and pharmacy benefit managers are seeking greater pricing predictability from pharmaceutical manufacturers in contractual negotiations. Other health plans and pharmacy benefit managers are increasing their focus on spending on specialty medicines by implementing co-insurance in place of a flat co-payment. Because co-insurance passes on a percentage of a drug's cost to the patient, this shift has the potential to significantly increase patient out-of-pocket costs.

Overall, there is increasing pressure on U.S. providers to deliver healthcare at a lower cost and to ensure that those expenditures deliver demonstrated value in terms of health outcomes. Longer term, we are seeing a shift in focus away from fee-for-service payments towards outcomes-based payments and risk-sharing arrangements that reward providers for cost reductions. These new payment models can, at times, lead to lower prices for, and restricted access to, new

medicines. At the same time, these models can also expand utilization by encouraging physicians to screen, diagnose and focus on outcomes.

In response to the evolving U.S. and global healthcare spending landscape, we are continuing to work with health authorities, health technology assessment and quality measurement bodies and major U.S. payers throughout the product-development process to better understand how these entities value our compounds and products. Further, we are seeking to develop stronger internal capabilities focused on demonstrating the value of the medicines that we discover or develop, register and manufacture, by recognizing patterns of usage of our medicines and competitor medicines along with patterns of healthcare costs.

The Global Economic Environment

In addition to the industry-specific factors discussed above, we, like other businesses, are exposed to the economic cycle, which impacts our biopharmaceutical operations globally.

- We believe that patients, who are experiencing increases in co-pays and restrictions on access to medicines as payers seek to control costs, sometimes switch to generic products, delay treatments, skip doses or use less effective treatments. We are exposed to negative pricing pressure in various markets around the world. The U.S. has highly competitive insurance markets, and Europe, Japan, China, Canada, South Korea and a number of other international markets have government-mandated reductions in prices and access restrictions for certain biopharmaceutical products to control costs for the government-sponsored healthcare system, particularly under recent global pressures. Furthermore, some government agencies and third-party payers use health technology assessments in ways that, at times, lead to restricted access to and lower prices for new medicines.
- We continue to monitor developments regarding government and government agency receivables in several European markets, including Greece, where economic conditions remain challenging and uncertain. For further information about our Accounts Receivable, see the "Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.
- Significant portions of our revenues and earnings, as well as our substantial international assets, are exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates. We seek to manage our foreign exchange risk in part through operational means, including managing same-currency revenues in relation to same-currency costs and same-currency assets in relation to same-currency liabilities. Depending on market conditions, foreign exchange risk also is managed through the use of derivative financial instruments and foreign currency debt. As we operate in multiple foreign currencies, including the euro, the Japanese yen, the Chinese renminbi, the U.K. pound, the Canadian dollar and approximately 100 other currencies, changes in those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will impact our revenues and expenses. If the U.S. dollar were to weaken against another currency, assuming all other variables remained constant, our revenues would increase, having a positive impact on earnings, and our overall expenses would increase, having a negative impact on earnings. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar were to strengthen against another currency, assuming all other variables remained constant, our revenues would decrease, having a negative impact on earnings, and our overall expenses would decrease, having a positive impact on earnings. Therefore, significant changes in foreign exchange rates can impact our results and our financial guidance.
- The impact of possible currency devaluations in countries experiencing high inflation rates or significant exchange fluctuations, including Venezuela, can impact our results and financial guidance. For further information about our exposure to foreign currency risk, see the "Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.

Despite the challenging financial markets, Pfizer maintains a strong financial position. Due to our significant operating cash flows, financial assets, access to capital markets and available lines of credit and revolving credit agreements, we continue to believe that we have, and will maintain, the ability to meet our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future. Our long-term debt is rated high quality by both Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's). As market conditions change, we continue to monitor our liquidity position. We have taken and will continue to take a conservative approach to our financial investments. Both short-term and long-term investments consist primarily of high-quality, highly liquid, well-diversified, available-for-sale debt securities. For further discussion of our financial condition, see the "Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.

These and other industry-wide factors that may affect our businesses should be considered along with information presented in the "Forward-Looking Information and Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of this MD&A and in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Our Strategy

We believe that our medicines provide significant value for both healthcare providers and patients, not only from the improved treatment of diseases but also from a reduction in other healthcare costs, such as emergency room or hospitalization costs, as well as improvements in health, wellness and productivity. We continue to actively engage in dialogues about the value of our products and how we can best work with patients, physicians and payers to prevent and treat disease and improve outcomes. We continue to work within the current legal and pricing structures, as well as continue to review our pricing arrangements and contracting methods with payers, to maximize access to patients and minimize any adverse impact on our revenues. We remain firmly committed to fulfilling our company's purpose of innovating to bring therapies to patients that significantly improve their lives. By doing so, we expect to create value for the patients we serve and for our shareholders.

Commercial Operations

We manage our commercial operations through two distinct businesses: an Innovative Products business and an Established Products business. The Innovative Products business is composed of two operating segments, each of which is led by a single manager—the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment (GIP) and the Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare segment (VOC). The Established Products business consists of the Global Established Pharmaceutical segment (GEP), which is led by a single manager. Each operating segment has responsibility for its commercial activities and for certain in-process research and development (IPR&D) projects for new investigational products and additional indications for in-line products that generally have achieved proof of concept. Each business has a geographic footprint across developed and emerging markets.

Some additional information about each product grouping follows:

- GIP is focused on developing and commercializing novel, value-creating medicines that significantly improve patients' lives. Key therapeutic areas include inflammation/immunology, cardiovascular/metabolic, neuroscience/pain, and rare diseases and include leading brands, such as Xeljanz, Eliquis and Lyrica (U.S. and Japan).
- VOC focuses on the development and commercialization of vaccines and products for oncology and consumer health. Consumer Healthcare manufactures and markets several well known, over-the-counter (OTC) products. Each of the three businesses in VOC operates as a separate, global business with distinct specialization in terms of the science and market approach necessary to deliver value to consumers and patients.
- GEP includes legacy brands that have lost or will soon lose exclusivity, branded generics, generic sterile injectable products, biosimilars and medical devices. Additionally, GEP has the knowledge and resources within R&D to develop small molecules, injectables and biosimilars. On September 3, 2015, we acquired Hospira, which is now part of GEP. Commencing from the acquisition date, and in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated financial statements and GEP's operating results for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations. See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions for additional information.

We expect that the GIP and VOC biopharmaceutical portfolios of innovative, largely patent-protected, in-line products will be sustained by ongoing investments to develop promising assets and targeted business development in areas of focus to ensure a pipeline of highly-differentiated product candidates in areas of unmet medical need. The assets managed by these groups are science-driven, highly differentiated and generally require a high-level of engagement with healthcare providers and consumers.

GEP is expected to generate strong consistent cash flow by providing patients around the world with access to effective, lower-cost, high-value treatments. GEP leverages our biologic development, regulatory and manufacturing expertise to seek to advance its biosimilar development portfolio. Additionally, GEP leverages capabilities in formulation development and manufacturing expertise to help advance its generic sterile injectables portfolio. We may also engage in targeted business development to further enable our commercial strategies.

For additional information about our operating structure, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13A. Segment, Geographic and Other Revenue Information: Segment Information.

For additional information about the 2015 performance for each of our operating segments, see the "Analysis of Operating Segment Information" section of this MD&A.

Research Operations

We continue to strengthen our global R&D organization and pursue strategies intended to improve innovation and overall productivity in R&D to achieve a sustainable pipeline that will deliver value in the near term and over time. Our R&D priorities include delivering a pipeline of differentiated therapies with the greatest scientific and commercial promise, innovating new capabilities that can position Pfizer for long-term leadership and creating new models for biomedical collaboration that will expedite the pace of innovation and productivity. To that end, our research primarily focuses on six high-priority areas that have a mix of small molecules and large molecules—immunology and inflammation; cardiovascular and metabolic diseases; oncology; vaccines; neuroscience and pain; and rare diseases.

Another area of focus is biosimilars. With the acquisition of Hospira, we have expanded our biosimilars pipeline and added R&D capabilities with sterile injectables and medical devices.

While a significant portion of R&D is done internally, we continue to seek to enhance our pipeline of potential future products by entering into collaborations, alliance and license agreements with other companies, as well as leveraging acquisitions and

equity-based investments. These agreements enable us to co-develop, license or acquire promising compounds, technologies or capabilities. Collaboration, alliance and license agreements, as well as equity-based investments, allow us to share risk and cost, to access external scientific and technological expertise, and enable us to advance our own products as well as in-licensed or acquired products.

For additional information about R&D by operating segment, see the "Analysis of Operating Segment Information" section of this MD&A. For additional information about our pending new drug applications and supplemental filings, see the "Analysis of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income—Product Developments—Biopharmaceutical" section of this MD&A. For additional information about recent transactions and strategic investments that we believe have the potential to advance our pipeline and maximize the value of our in-line products, see the "Our Business Development Initiatives" section of this MD&A.

Intellectual Property Rights

We continue to aggressively defend our patent rights against increasingly aggressive infringement whenever appropriate, and we will continue to support efforts that strengthen worldwide recognition of patent rights while taking necessary steps to ensure appropriate patient access. In addition, we will continue to employ innovative approaches designed to prevent counterfeit pharmaceuticals from entering the supply chain and to achieve greater control over the distribution of our products, and we will continue to participate in the generics market for our products, whenever appropriate, once they lose exclusivity. For additional information about our current efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12A1. Commitments and Contingencies: Legal Proceedings—Patent Litigation.

Capital Allocation and Expense Management

We seek to maintain a strong balance sheet and robust liquidity so that we continue to have the financial resources necessary to take advantage of prudent commercial, research and business development opportunities and to directly enhance shareholder value through dividends and share repurchases. For additional information about our financial condition, liquidity, capital resources, share repurchases and dividends, see the "Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.

On September 3, 2015, (the acquisition date), we acquired Hospira for approximately $16.0 billion in cash ($15.6 billion, net of cash acquired). See Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions for additional information.

We remain focused on achieving an appropriate cost structure for the Company. For additional information about our cost-reduction and productivity initiatives, see the "Costs and Expenses—Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives" section of this MD&A.

On February 9, 2015, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement with Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GS&Co.) to repurchase shares of our common stock. This agreement was entered into under our previously announced share repurchase authorization. In July 2015, we completed the agreement. For additional information, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies.

Our Business Development Initiatives

We are committed to capitalizing on growth opportunities by advancing our own pipeline and maximizing the value of our in-line products, as well as through various forms of business development, which can include alliances, licenses, joint ventures, dispositions and acquisitions. We view our business development activity as an enabler of our strategies, and we seek to generate earnings growth and enhance shareholder value by pursuing a disciplined, strategic and financial approach to evaluating business development opportunities. We are especially interested in opportunities in our high-priority therapeutic areas—immunology and inflammation; cardiovascular and metabolic diseases; oncology; vaccines; neuroscience and pain; and rare diseases—and in emerging markets and established products, including biosimilars. We assess our businesses and assets as part of our regular, ongoing portfolio review process and also continue to consider business development activities for our businesses. We are continuing to consider whether a further separation of our Innovative Products and Established Products businesses would be in the best interests of our stockholders. However, no decision has been made regarding any such separation. For additional information on our

business development activities, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment.

Acquisition of Hospira

Description of Transaction

On September 3, 2015 (the acquisition date), we acquired Hospira, the world's leading provider of sterile injectable drugs and infusion technologies as well as a provider of biosimilars, for approximately $16.0 billion in cash ($15.6 billion, net of cash acquired).

Recording of Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed

Our acquisition of Hospira has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, which generally requires that most assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date. A single estimate of fair value results from a complex series of judgments about future events and uncertainties and relies heavily on estimates and assumptions. Our judgments used to determine the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as asset lives, can materially impact our results of operations. For instance, the determination of asset lives can impact our results of operations as different types of assets will have different useful lives and certain assets may even be considered to have indefinite useful lives.

For the provisional amounts recognized for the Hospira assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions. The estimated values are not yet finalized and are subject to change, which could be significant. We will finalize the amounts recognized as we obtain the information necessary to complete the analyses. We expect to finalize the amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as soon as possible but no later than one year from the acquisition date.

Below is a summary of the methodologies and significant assumptions used in estimating the fair value of certain classes of assets and liabilities of Hospira.

For financial instruments acquired from Hospira, our valuation approach was consistent with our valuation methodologies used for our legacy Pfizer financial instruments. For additional information on the valuation of our financial instruments, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 7. Financial Instruments.

Inventories—The fair value of acquired inventory was determined as follows:

- Finished goods—Estimated selling price, less an estimate of costs to be incurred to sell the inventory, and an estimate of a reasonable profit allowance for that selling effort.
- Work in process—Estimated selling price of an equivalent finished good, less an estimate of costs to be incurred to complete the work-in-process inventory, an estimate of costs to be incurred to sell the inventory and an estimate of a reasonable profit allowance for those manufacturing and selling efforts.
- Raw materials and supplies—Estimated cost to replace the raw materials and supplies.

The fair value of inventory will be recognized in our results of operations as the inventory is sold.

Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the estimate of the fair value of inventory include stage of completion, costs to complete, costs to dispose and selling price. All of these judgments and estimates can materially impact our results of operations.

Property, Plant and Equipment—The fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment is determined using a variety of valuation approaches, depending on the nature of the asset and the quality of available information. The fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment was primarily determined as follows:

- Land—Market, a sales comparison approach that measures value of an asset through an analysis of sales and offerings of comparable property.
- Buildings, Machinery and Equipment and Furniture and Fixtures—Replacement cost, an approach that measures the value of an asset by estimating the cost to acquire or construct comparable assets. For buildings that are not highly specialized or that could be income producing if leased to a third party, we also considered market and income factors.
- Construction in Progress—Replacement cost, generally assumed to equal historical book value.

The fair value of property, plant and equipment will be recognized in our results of operations over the expected useful life of the individual depreciable assets.

Some of the more significant inputs, estimates and assumptions inherent in the estimate of the fair value of property, plant and equipment include the nature, age, condition or location of the land, buildings, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, and construction in progress, as applicable, as well as the estimate of market and replacement cost and the determination of the appropriate valuation premise, in-use or in-exchange. The in-use valuation premise assesses the value of an asset when used in combination with other assets (for example, on an installed basis), while the in-exchange valuation assesses the value of an asset on a stand alone basis.

Identifiable Intangible Assets—The fair value of acquired identifiable intangible assets generally is determined using an income approach. This method starts with a forecast of all of the expected future net cash flows associated with the asset and then adjusts the forecast to present value by applying an appropriate discount rate that reflects the risk factors associated with the cash flow streams.

The fair value of finite-lived identifiable intangible assets will be recognized in our results of operations over the expected useful life of the individual assets.

Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the estimate of the fair value of identifiable intangible assets include all assumptions associated with forecasting product profitability from the perspective of a market participant.

Specifically:

- Revenue—We estimate sales volume, selling prices, market penetration, market share and year-over-year growth rates over the product's life cycle.
- Cost of sales, Sales and marketing expenses, General and administrative expenses—We estimate the costs associated with the identifiable intangible asset over the product's life cycle.
- R&D expenses—In the case of approved products, we estimate the appropriate level of ongoing R&D support, and for unapproved compounds, we estimate the amount and timing of costs to develop the R&D into viable products.
- Estimated life of the asset—We assess the asset's life cycle and the competitive trends impacting the asset, including consideration of any technical, legal, regulatory or economic barriers to entry.
- Inherent risk—We use a discount rate that is primarily based on the weighted-average cost of capital with an additional premium to reflect the risks associated with the specific intangible asset. In addition, for unapproved assets, an additional risk factor is added for the risk of technical and regulatory success, called the probability of technical and regulatory success.
- For IPR&D assets, the risk of failure has been factored into the fair value measure and there can be no certainty that these assets ultimately will yield a successful product.

Contingencies—For acquisition date contingencies, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions.

The more significant additional recent transactions and events are described below:

- Acquisition of Nimenrix and Mencevax Vaccines from GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK)—On September 30, 2015 (which falls in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2015), we acquired GSK's quadrivalent meningococcal ACWY vaccines, Nimenrix and Mencevax, for €75 million (approximately $85 million) paid on the closing date and two additional installments of €15 million and €25 million to be paid in November 2017 and November 2018, respectively. This transaction adds two high-quality and complementary vaccines to our portfolio, allowing us to reach a broader global population. We do not expect this transaction to have any significant impact on our 2015 financial performance.
- Acquisition of a Minority Interest in AM-Pharma B.V. (AM-Pharma)—On April 9, 2015, we acquired a minority equity interest in AM-Pharma, a privately held Dutch biopharmaceutical company focused on the development of recombinant human Alkaline Phosphatase (recAP) for inflammatory diseases, and secured an exclusive option to acquire the remaining equity in the company. The option becomes exercisable upon delivery of the clinical trial report after completion of a Phase II trial of recAP in the treatment of Acute Kidney Injury related to sepsis. Results from the current Phase II trial for recAP are expected in the second half of 2016. Under the terms of the agreement, we paid $87.5 million for both the exclusive option and the minority equity interest, which was recorded as a cost-method investment in Long-term investments, and we may make additional payments of up to $512.5 million upon exercise of the option and potential launch of any product that may result from this investment.

56

Collaboration with OPKO Health, Inc. (OPKO)—On December 13, 2014, we entered into a collaborative agreement with OPKO to develop and commercialize OPKO's long-acting human growth hormone (hGH-CTP) for the treatment of growth hormone deficiency (GHD) in adults and children, as well as for the treatment of growth failure in children born small for gestational age (SGA) who fail to show catch-up growth by two years of age. hGH-CTP has the potential to reduce the required dosing frequency of human growth hormone to a single weekly injection from the current standard of one injection per day. We have received the exclusive license to commercialize hGH-CTP worldwide. OPKO will lead the clinical activities and will be responsible for funding the development programs for the key indications, which include Adult and Pediatric GHD and Pediatric SGA. We will be responsible for all development costs for additional indications, all postmarketing studies, manufacturing and commercialization activities for all indications, and we will lead the manufacturing activities related to product development. The transaction closed on January 28, 2015, upon termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act. In February 2015, we made an upfront payment of $295 million to OPKO, which was recorded in Research and development expenses, and OPKO is eligible to receive up to an additional $275 million upon the achievement of certain regulatory milestones. OPKO is also eligible to receive royalty payments associated with the commercialization of hGH-CTP for Adult GHD, which is subject to regulatory approval. Upon the launch of hGH-CTP for Pediatric GHD, which is subject to regulatory approval, the royalties will transition to tiered gross profit sharing for both hGH-CTP and our product, Genotropin.

- Acquisition of Marketed Vaccines Business of Baxter International Inc. (Baxter)—On December 1, 2014 (which falls in the first fiscal quarter of 2015 for our international operations), we acquired Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines for a final purchase price of $648 million. The portfolio that was acquired consists of NeisVac-C and FSME-IMMUN/TicoVac. NeisVac-C is a vaccine that helps protect against meningitis caused by group C meningococcal meningitis and FSME-IMMUN/TicoVac is a vaccine that helps protect against tick-borne encephalitis.
- Collaboration with Merck KGaA—On November 17, 2014, we entered into a collaborative agreement with Merck KGaA, to jointly develop and commercialize avelumab, an investigational anti-PD-L1 antibody currently in development as a potential treatment for multiple types of cancer. We and Merck KGaA are exploring the therapeutic potential of this novel anti-PD-L1 antibody as a single agent as well as in various combinations with our and Merck KGaA's broad portfolio of approved and investigational oncology therapies. The companies will collaborate on up to 20 high priority immuno-oncology clinical development programs, including combination trials, in 2015. These clinical development programs include up to six trials (Phase 1B/2 or Phase 3) that could be pivotal for potential product registrations. We and Merck KGaA are also combining resources and expertise to advance Pfizer's anti-PD-1 antibody into Phase 1 trials. Under the terms of the agreement, in the fourth quarter of 2014, we made an upfront payment of $850 million to Merck KGaA and Merck KGaA is eligible to receive regulatory and commercial milestone payments of up to approximately $2.0 billion. Both companies will jointly fund all development and commercialization costs, and split equally any profits generated from selling any anti-PD-L1 or anti-PD-1 products from this collaboration. Also, as part of the agreement, we gave Merck KGaA certain co-promotion rights for Xalkori in the U.S. and several other key markets.
- Acquisition of InnoPharma, Inc. (InnoPharma)—On September 24, 2014, we completed our acquisition of InnoPharma, a privately held pharmaceutical development company, for an upfront cash payment of $225 million and contingent milestone payments of up to $135 million.
- License from Cellectis SA (Cellectis)—On June 18, 2014, we entered into a global arrangement with Cellectis to develop Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-cell immunotherapies in the field of oncology directed at select cellular surface antigen targets. In August 2014, in connection with this licensing agreement, we made an upfront payment of $80 million to Cellectis, which was recorded in Research and development expenses. We will also fund R&D costs associated with 15 Pfizer-selected targets and, for the benefit of Cellectis, a portion of the R&D costs associated with four Cellectis-selected targets within the arrangement. Cellectis is eligible to receive development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments of up to $185 million per product that results from the Pfizer-selected targets. Cellectis is also eligible to receive tiered royalties on net sales of any products that are commercialized by Pfizer.
- Collaboration with Eli Lilly & Company (Lilly)—In October 2013, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Lilly to jointly develop and globally commercialize Pfizer's tanezumab, which provides that Pfizer and Lilly will equally

share product-development expenses as well as potential revenues and certain product-related costs. Following the decision by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in March 2015 to lift the partial clinical hold on the tanezumab development program, we received a $200 million upfront payment from Lilly in accordance with the collaboration agreement between Pfizer and Lilly, which is recorded as deferred income in our condensed consolidated balance sheet and is being recognized into Other (income)/deductions—net over a multi-year period beginning in the second quarter of 2015. Pfizer and Lilly resumed the Phase 3 chronic pain program for tanezumab in July 2015, which will consist of 6 studies in approximately 7,000 patients across osteoarthritis, chronic low back pain and cancer pain. Under the collaboration agreement with Lilly, we

are eligible to receive additional payments from Lilly upon the achievement of specified regulatory and commercial milestones.

- License of Nexium OTC Rights—In August 2012, we entered into an agreement with AstraZeneca PLC (AstraZeneca) for the exclusive, global, OTC rights for Nexium, a leading prescription drug approved to treat the symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease. In connection with this Consumer Healthcare licensing agreement, we made an upfront payment of $250 million to AstraZeneca, which was recorded in Research and development expenses when incurred. On May 27, 2014, we launched Nexium 24HR in the U.S., and on July 11, 2014, we paid AstraZeneca a related $200 million product launch milestone payment. On August 1, 2014, we launched Nexium Control in Europe, and on September 15, 2014, we paid AstraZeneca a related $50 million product launch milestone payment. These post-approval milestone payments were recorded in Identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization in the consolidated balance sheet and are being amortized over the estimated useful life of the Nexium brand. AstraZeneca is eligible to receive additional milestone payments of up to $300 million, based on the level of worldwide sales as well as royalty payments, based on worldwide sales.

For a description of the more significant recent transactions through February 27, 2015, the filing date of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, see the “Our Business Development Initiatives” section of our 2014 Financial Report.

Announcement regarding Allergan plc (Allergan)

On October 29, 2015, we issued an announcement confirming that we are in preliminary friendly discussions with Allergan in relation to a potential transaction. We emphasize that no agreement has been reached and there can be no certainty that these discussions will be pursued or lead to a transaction, as to the terms on which a transaction, if any, might be agreed, or, if a transaction is agreed to, as to whether it will be completed or the timing thereof.

Our Financial Guidance for 2015

On October 27, 2015, we announced updates to ranges for certain components of our 2015 financial guidance issued on September 30, 2015 with respect to reported revenues and reported and adjusted diluted earnings per share (EPS) and issued on July 28, 2015 with respect to all other components of financial guidance, primarily to reflect:

- operational factors impacting Pfizer-standalone (excluding legacy Hospira) operations, including strong performance to date coupled with an improved business outlook for the remainder of the year;
- the anticipated impact of legacy Hospira operations from September 3, 2015 through fiscal year-end 2015 on financial guidance components other than reported revenues and adjusted diluted EPS; and
- a minimal favorable impact from foreign exchange rates since mid-July 2015.

The following table provides our financial guidance for full year 2015[(a), (b)]:

Reported revenues	$47.5 to $48.5 billion (previously $46.5 to $47.5 billion)
Adjusted cost of sales as a percentage of reported revenues	18.7% to 19.2% (previously 18.0% to 18.5%)
Adjusted selling, informational and administrative expenses	$13.6 to $14.1 billion (previously $12.8 to $13.8 billion)
Adjusted research and development expenses	$7.5 to $7.8 billion (previously $7.3 to $7.6 billion)
Adjusted other (income)/deductions	Approximately ($500 million) of income
Effective tax rate on adjusted income	Approximately 25.0%
Reported diluted EPS	$1.37 to $1.43 (previously $1.29 to $1.38)
Adjusted diluted EPS	$2.16 to $2.20 (previously $2.04 to $2.10)

58

The following table provides a reconciliation of 2015 Adjusted income and Adjusted diluted EPS guidance to the 2015 Reported net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. and Reported diluted EPS attributable to Pfizer Inc. common shareholders guidance:

	Full-Year 2015 Guidance[a], [b]	
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	Net Income	Diluted EPS
Adjusted income/diluted EPS guidance[b]	$13.5 - $13.8	$2.16 - $2.20
Purchase accounting impacts of transactions completed as of September 27, 2015	(2.9)	(0.47)
Restructuring, implementation and other acquisition-related costs	(1.0) - (1.2)	(0.16) - (0.18)
Certain other items incurred through September 27, 2015[c]	(0.6)	(0.10)
Business and legal entity alignment costs	(0.3)	(0.04)
Reported net income attributable to Pfizer Inc./diluted EPS guidance	$8.5 - $9.0	$1.37 - $1.43

[a] The 2015 financial guidance reflects the following:

- Does not assume the completion of any business development transactions not completed as of September 27, 2015, including any one-time upfront payments associated with such transactions.
- Excludes the potential effects of the resolution of litigation-related matters not substantially resolved as of September 27, 2015.
- Exchange rates assumed are a blend of the actual exchange rates in effect through the third quarter of 2015 and the mid-October 2015 exchange rates for the remainder of the year. Excludes the impact of a potential devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar.
- Guidance for reported revenues reflects the anticipated negative impact of $3.3 billion due to recent and expected generic competition for certain Pfizer-standalone (excluding legacy Hospira) products that have recently lost or are anticipated to soon lose patent protection.
- Guidance for Pfizer-standalone (excluding legacy Hospira) reported revenues also reflects the anticipated negative impact of $3.1 billion as a result of unfavorable changes in essentially all foreign exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar compared to foreign exchange rates from 2014.
- Guidance for the effective tax rate on Adjusted income does not assume the renewal of the U.S. research and development (R&D) tax credit. The renewal of the U.S. R&D tax credit is not anticipated to have a material impact on the effective tax rate on Adjusted income.
- Guidance for reported and adjusted diluted EPS assumes diluted weighted-average shares outstanding of approximately 6.25 billion shares, inclusive of share repurchases in 2015.

[b] For an understanding of Adjusted income and its components and Adjusted diluted EPS (all of which are non-GAAP financial measures), see the “Adjusted Income” section of this MD&A.

[c] Primarily reflects charges associated with certain asset impairments, legal matters, as well as other certain significant items.

For additional information about our actual and anticipated costs and cost savings associated with our cost-reduction initiatives announced in 2014, the Hospira acquisition, and our global commercial structure, which was established in 2014, see the “Costs and Expenses—Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives” section of this MD&A and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives.

Our 2015 financial guidance is subject to a number of factors and uncertainties—as described in the “Our Operating Environment”, “Our Strategy” and “Forward-Looking Information and Factors That May Affect Future Results” sections of this MD&A; the “Our Operating Environment” and “Our Strategy” sections of our 2014 Financial Report; and Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

REVENUES AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENTS

Revenues—Overview

The following table provides worldwide revenues by operating segment and geographic area:

	Worldwide		U.S.		International		World-wide	U.S.	Inter-national
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014	Sep 27, 2015	Sep 28, 2014	% Change in Revenues		
Three Months Ended									
Operating Segments[a]:									
GIP	$3,521	$3,490	$1,762	$1,579	$1,758	$1,912	1	12	(8)
VOC	3,231	2,511	1,960	1,217	1,272	1,294	29	61	(2)
GEP	5,219	6,239	1,789	2,001	3,429	4,238	(16)	(11)	(19)
	11,971	12,240	5,511	4,796	6,460	7,444	(2)	15	(13)
Other[b]	116	121	54	46	62	76	(4)	18	(17)
Total revenues	$12,087	$12,361	$5,565	$4,842	$6,522	$7,519	(2)	15	(13)
Nine Months Ended									
Operating Segments[a]:									
GIP	$10,093	$10,114	$5,018	$4,520	$5,075	$5,594	—	11	(9)
VOC	9,028	7,264	5,135	3,353	3,893	3,911	24	53	—
GEP	15,323	18,742	4,678	6,011	10,645	12,731	(18)	(22)	(16)
	34,444	36,119	14,831	13,884	19,613	22,236	(5)	7	(12)
Other[b]	360	368	162	139	198	229	(2)	16	(13)
Total revenues	$34,804	$36,487	$14,993	$14,023	$19,811	$22,464	(5)	7	(12)

[a] GIP = the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment; VOC = the Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare segment; and GEP = the Global Established Pharmaceutical segment. On September 3, 2015, we acquired Hospira, and its commercial operations are now included within GEP. Commencing from the acquisition date, and in accordance with our domestic and international reporting periods, our consolidated statements of income, primarily GEP's operating results, for the three and nine months ended September 27, 2015 reflect one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations but do not include any financial results from legacy Hospira international operations.

[b] Includes revenues generated from Pfizer CentreSource, our contract manufacturing and bulk pharmaceutical chemical sales organization, and also includes the revenues related to our transitional manufacturing and supply agreements with Zoetis Inc. (Zoetis).

See the “Our 2015 Performance” section of this MD&A, for a discussion of performance of worldwide revenues.

Geographically,

- in the U.S., revenues increased $723 million, or 15%, in the third quarter of 2015, and increased $970 million, or 7%, in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, reflecting, among other things:
  - the performance of several key products, including Prevnar 13 primarily in adults, Ibrance (which was launched in the U.S. in February 2015), Lyrica (GIP), Eliquis, Viagra (GIP) and Xeljanz (collectively, up approximately $940 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $2.4 billion in the first nine months of 2015), and
  - the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations of $330 million in the third quarter of 2015,

  partially offset by:

losses of exclusivity and associated multi-source generic competition for Celebrex in the U.S. in December 2014 (down approximately $470 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $1.3 billion in the first nine months of 2015);
the loss of exclusivity for Zyvox and Rapamune, as well as the termination of our Spiriva co-promotion collaboration (collectively, down approximately $200 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $480 million in the first nine months of 2015); and
the performance of certain other products such as BeneFIX for the three and nine months ended 2015 and Lipitor for the nine months ended 2015 (collectively, down approximately $10 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $120 million in the first nine months of 2015).

- in our international markets, revenues decreased $1.0 billion, or 13%, in the third quarter of 2015, and decreased $2.7 billion, or 12%, in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Foreign exchange unfavorably impacted international revenues by approximately $1.1 billion, or 14%, in the third quarter of 2015 and unfavorably impacted international revenues by approximately $2.9 billion, or 13%, in the first nine months of 2015. Operationally, revenues increased $72 million, or 1%, in the third quarter of 2015, and increased $201 million, or 1%, in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014 reflecting, among other things:

higher revenues in developed markets for Eliquis and Lyrica (GIP), as well as from vaccines acquired in December 2014 from Baxter (in Europe) (collectively, up approximately $150 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $430 million in the first nine months of 2015); and

the operational increase in revenues in emerging markets, reflecting continued strong operational growth primarily from the Innovative Products business in the third quarter of 2015 and primarily from the Innovative Products business and Lipitor in the first nine months of 2015 (up approximately $140 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $620 million in the first nine months of 2015),

partially offset by:

lower revenues in developed markets for Lyrica (GEP), Celebrex, Inspra and Viagra (GEP) as a result of the loss of exclusivity, as well as the performance of Lipitor and Norvasc (collectively, down approximately $260 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $640 million in the first nine months of 2015).

During the third quarter of 2015, international revenues represented 54% of total revenues, compared to 61% in the third quarter of 2014. Excluding foreign exchange, international revenues in the third quarter of 2015 represented 49% of total revenues, compared to 61% in the third quarter of 2014. During the first nine months of 2015, international revenues represented 57% of total revenues, compared to 62% in the first nine months of 2014. Excluding foreign exchange, international revenues in the first nine months of 2015 represented 53% of total revenues, compared to 61% in the first nine months of 2014.

For additional information about operating segment revenues, see the “Analysis of Operating Segment Information” section of this MD&A.

Revenue Deductions

Our gross product revenues are subject to a variety of deductions that are generally estimated and recorded in the same period that the revenues are recognized, and primarily represent rebates, chargebacks and sales allowances to government agencies, wholesalers/distributors and managed care organizations with respect to our pharmaceutical products. Those deductions represent estimates of rebates and discounts related to gross sales for the reporting period, and, as such, knowledge and judgment of market conditions and practice are required when estimating the impact of these revenue deductions on gross sales for a reporting period.

Historically, our adjustments of estimates, to reflect actual results or updated expectations, have not been material to our overall business. On a quarterly basis, our adjustments of estimates to reflect actual results generally have been less than 1% of revenues, and have resulted in either a net increase or a net decrease in revenues. Product-specific rebates, however, can have a significant impact on year-over-year individual product growth trends.

The following table provides information about deductions from revenues:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Medicare rebates[a]	$264	$292	$713	$797
Medicaid and related state program rebates[a]	302	258	874	477
Performance-based contract rebates[a], [b]	579	573	1,625	1,644
Chargebacks[c]	1,285	907	3,537	2,700
Sales allowances[d]	1,121	1,190	3,015	3,171
Sales returns and cash discounts	318	260	945	832
Total[e]	$3,869	$3,480	$10,708	$9,620

(a) Rebates are product-specific and, therefore, for any given year are impacted by the mix of products sold.

(b) Performance-based contract rebates include contract rebates with managed care customers within the U.S., including health maintenance organizations and pharmacy benefit managers, who receive rebates based on the achievement of contracted performance terms and claims under

these contracts. Outside the U.S., performance-based contract rebates include rebates to wholesalers/distributors based on achievement of contracted performance for specific products or sales milestones.

(c) Chargebacks primarily represent reimbursements to U.S. wholesalers for honoring contracted prices to third parties.

(d) Sales allowances primarily represent price reductions that are contractual or legislatively mandated outside the U.S., discounts and distribution fees.

(e) For the three months ended September 27, 2015, associated with the following segments: GIP ($1.2 billion); VOC ($0.4 billion); and GEP ($2.3 billion). For the three months ended September 28, 2014, associated with the following segments: GIP ($0.9 billion); VOC ($0.3 billion); and GEP ($2.3 billion). For the nine months ended September 27, 2015, associated with the following segments: GIP ($3.1 billion); VOC ($1.1 billion); and GEP ($6.5 billion). For the nine months ended September 28, 2014, associated with the following segments: GIP ($2.4 billion); VOC ($0.8 billion); and GEP ($6.4 billion).

Total deductions from revenues increased 11% in both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily as a result of:

- an increase in chargebacks primarily due to products that have lost exclusivity in the U.S. and increasing competitive pressures, as well as increases for certain U.S. branded products and Hospira sterile injectables; and
- an increase in Medicaid and related state program rebates, primarily as a result of updated estimates of sales related to these programs, and, for the first nine months of 2015, a decrease in Managed Medicaid estimated rebates in the second quarter of 2014.

Our accruals for Medicare rebates, Medicaid and related state program rebates, performance-based contract rebates, chargebacks, sales allowances and sales returns and cash discounts totaled $3.8 billion as of September 27, 2015, of which approximately $2.4 billion is included in Other current liabilities, $264 million is included in Other noncurrent liabilities and approximately $1.1 billion is included against Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts, in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Our accruals for Medicare rebates, Medicaid and related state program rebates, performance-based contract rebates, chargebacks, sales allowances and sales returns and cash discounts totaled $3.4 billion as of December 31, 2014, of which approximately $2.0 billion is included in Other current liabilities, $300 million is included in Other noncurrent liabilities and approximately $1.1 billion is included against Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts, in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Total accruals for Medicare rebates, Medicaid and related state program rebates, performance-based contract rebates, chargebacks, sales allowances and sales returns and cash discounts as of September 27, 2015 increased by approximately $400 million compared to December 31, 2014, primarily due to the addition of Hospira accruals as of September 27, 2015.

Revenues—Major Products

The following table provides revenue information for several of our major products:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)			Three Months Ended September 27,		Nine Months Ended September 27,	
PRODUCT	PRIMARY INDICATIONS	Business[a]	2015	Change[b]	2015	Change[b]
Prevnar family[c]	Vaccines for prevention of pneumococcal disease	V	$1,576	38	$4,384	39
Lyrica[d]	Epilepsy, post-herpetic neuralgia and diabetic peripheral neuropathy, fibromyalgia, neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury	GEP/GIP	1,220	(7)	3,626	(4)
Enbrel (Outside the U.S. and Canada)	Rheumatoid, juvenile rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis, plaque psoriasis and ankylosing spondylitis	GIP	844	(12)	2,426	(15)
Lipitor	Reduction of LDL cholesterol	GEP	454	(7)	1,404	(6)
Viagra[e]	Erectile dysfunction	GEP/GIP	430	1	1,274	4
Sutent	Advanced and/or metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC), refractory gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) and advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor	O	279	(3)	815	(6)
Premarin family	Symptoms of menopause	GEP	263	(1)	753	(4)
Norvasc	Hypertension	GEP	241	(11)	744	(10)
Zyvox	Bacterial infections	GEP	165	(51)	696	(31)
Celebrex	Arthritis pain and inflammation, acute pain	GEP	212	(72)	640	(70)
BeneFIX	Hemophilia	GIP	194	(8)	561	(12)
Pristiq	Depression	GEP	185	4	523	(4)
Vfend	Fungal infections	GEP	165	(5)	510	(11)
Chantix/Champix	An aid to smoking cessation treatment	GIP	159	1	491	3
Genotropin	Replacement of human growth hormone	GIP	142	(18)	447	(16)
Ibrance	Advanced breast cancer	O	230	*	408	*
Refacto AF/Xyntha	Hemophilia	GIP	130	(19)	392	(18)
Xalkori	Anaplastic lymphoma kinase positive non-small cell lung cancer	O	122	9	353	14
Xeljanz	Rheumatoid arthritis	GIP	127	50	351	71
Medrol	Inflammation	GEP	112	11	327	1
Inlyta	Advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC)	O	105	2	311	7
Xalatan/Xalacom	Glaucoma and ocular hypertension	GEP	98	(21)	299	(19)
Zoloft	Depression and certain anxiety disorders	GEP	95	(9)	274	(11)
EpiPen		GEP	107	36	268	16

	Epinephrine injection used in treatment of life-threatening allergic reactions						
Relpax	Treats the symptoms of migraine headache	GEP	91	—	254	(8	)
Sulperazon	Antibiotic	GEP	72	(20	) 251	(7	)
Fragmin	Anticoagulant	GEP	84	(6	) 246	(7	)
Tygacil	Antibiotic	GEP	81	(5	) 231	(4	)
Zithromax/Zmax	Bacterial infections	GEP	68	1	222	(5	)
Effexor	Depression and certain anxiety disorders	GEP	66	(23	) 213	(19	)
Toviaz	Overactive bladder	GIP	59	(14	) 193	(8	)
Revatio	Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)	GEP	53	(17	) 181	(13	)
BMP2	Development of bone and cartilage	GIP	57	1	169	15	
Xanax/Xanax XR	Anxiety disorders	GEP	55	(11	) 164	(13	)
Cardura	Hypertension/Benign prostatic hyperplasia	GEP	52	(19	) 158	(20	)
Somavert	Acromegaly	GIP	54	(8	) 158	(6	)
Unasyn	Injectable antibacterial	GEP	50	(4	) 155	2	
Neurontin	Seizures	GEP	45	(11	) 148	(7	)
Rapamune	Prevention of organ rejection in kidney transplantation	GIP	32	(66	) 138	(49	)
Depo-Provera	Contraceptive	GEP	45	(16	) 133	(9	)
FSME-IMMUN/TicoVac	Tick-borne encephalitis vaccine	V	28	*	93	*	
Alliance revenues[f]	Various	GEP/GIP	349	50	881	29	
All other GIP[g]		GIP	98	(6	) 277	(19	)
All other V/O[g]		V/O	75	49	199	39	
All other GEP[g]		GEP	1,981	5	5,238	(7	)

(a) Indicates the business to which the revenues relate. GIP = the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment; V = the Global Vaccines business; O = the Global Oncology business; and GEP = the Global Established Pharmaceutical segment.

(b) As compared to the three and nine months ended September 28, 2014, as applicable.

(c) In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, all revenues were composed of Prevnar 13/Prevenar 13. In the third quarter and first nine months of 2014, revenues were composed of the Prevnar family of products, which included Prevnar 13/Prevenar 13 and, to a much lesser extent, Prevenar (7-valent).

(d) Lyrica revenues from all of Europe, Russia, Turkey, Israel and Central Asia countries are included in GEP. All other Lyrica revenues are included in GIP.

(e) Viagra revenues from the U.S. and Canada are included in GIP. All other Viagra revenues are included in GEP.

(f) Includes Eliquis (GIP), Rebif (GIP), Spiriva (GEP) and Aricept (GEP).

(g) All other GIP, All other V/O and All other GEP are subsets of GIP, VOC and GEP, respectively.

*Calculation not meaningful.

Revenues—Selected Product Descriptions

- Prevnar/Prevenar 13 (V), is our pneumococcal conjugate vaccine for the prevention of pneumococcal disease. Overall, worldwide revenues for Prevnar/Prevenar 13 increased 44% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 45% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on worldwide revenues of 6% in both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

In the U.S., revenues for Prevnar increased 77% in the third quarter of 2015, and 81% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, mainly due to continued strong uptake among adults following the positive recommendation from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for use in adults aged 65 and older in the third quarter of 2014, the success of the commercial programs and increased demand in preparation for the upcoming flu season. We believe the "catch-up" opportunity (i.e., the opportunity to reach adults aged 65 and older who have not been previously vaccinated with Prevnar) in adults in the U.S. will continue to be large given current demographics and aging trends. However, the remaining population of adults aged 65 years and older will likely require additional effort to capture. As a result, the opportunity will moderate over time as this "catch-up" opportunity becomes fully realized and we focus solely on those who turn 65 each year and have never received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Internationally, revenues for Prevenar increased 10% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 11% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily reflecting increased volume in emerging markets. In the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, volume was favorably impacted by Prevenar's inclusion in additional national immunization programs in certain emerging markets and increased shipments associated with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 13% in the third quarter of 2015, and 12% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

In 2014, the ACIP voted to recommend Prevnar 13 for routine use to help protect adults aged 65 years and older against pneumococcal disease, which includes pneumonia caused by the 13 pneumococcal serotypes included in the vaccine. These ACIP recommendations were subsequently approved by the directors at the CDC and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and were published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report in September 2014 by the CDC. As with other vaccines, the CDC regularly monitors the impact of vaccination and reviews the recommendations; in this case, however, the CDC announced formally that it will conduct this review in 2018. Currently, we are working with a number of U.S. investigators to monitor the proportion of community-acquired pneumonia caused by the serotypes included in Prevnar 13 and continue to observe trends.

In March 2015, the European Commission approved an expanded indication for the use of Prevenar 13 for the prevention of pneumonia caused by the 13 pneumococcal serotypes in the vaccine in adults aged 18 years and older. The Summary of Product Characteristics has also been updated to include efficacy data from our landmark Community-Acquired Pneumonia Immunization Trial in Adults (CAPiTA), which demonstrated statistically significant reductions in first episodes of vaccine-type pneumococcal community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), including non-invasive/non-bacteremic CAP, and invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) in adults aged 65 and older.

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Lyrica (GEP (revenues from all of Europe, Russia, Turkey, Israel and Central Asia)/GIP (all other revenues)) is indicated in the U.S. for three neuropathic pain conditions, fibromyalgia and adjunctive therapy for adult patients with partial onset seizures. In certain markets outside the U.S., indications include neuropathic pain (peripheral and central), fibromyalgia, adjunctive treatment of epilepsy and generalized anxiety disorder. Worldwide revenues for Lyrica were relatively flat operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and increased 3% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on worldwide revenues of 7% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. In the U.S., revenues increased 20% in the third quarter of 2015, and 16% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, driven by price and volume increases, and investment in direct-to-consumer advertising combined with strong field force performance, partially offset by higher rebates.

Internationally, Lyrica revenues decreased 15% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 7% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, due to losses of exclusivity in certain developed Europe markets, partially offset by operational growth primarily in Japan. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 14% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

Worldwide revenues from Lyrica in our GIP segment increased 16% operationally in the third quarter of 2015 and 15% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, and in our GEP segment, revenues from Lyrica decreased 29% operationally in the third quarter of 2015 and 17% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Enbrel (GIP, outside the U.S. and Canada), indicated for the treatment of moderate-to-severe rheumatoid arthritis, polyarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, plaque psoriasis, ankylosing spondylitis (a type of arthritis affecting the spine), and nonradiographic axial spondyloarthritis, recorded an increase in worldwide revenues, excluding the U.S. and Canada, of 5% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and was relatively flat operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Results for the third quarter of 2015 were favorably impacted by demand in certain markets in Europe and by the timing of government purchases in Latin America and Africa Middle East. Results for the first nine months of 2015 were favorably impacted by the timing of government purchases in Africa Middle East and demand in certain markets in Europe offset primarily by the change in the distribution channel in the U.K. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 17% in the third quarter of 2015, and 15% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Lipitor (GEP) is indicated for the treatment of elevated LDL-cholesterol levels in the blood. Lipitor faces generic competition in all major developed markets. Branded Lipitor recorded worldwide revenues of $454 million, or a decrease of 1% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and $1.4 billion, or relatively flat operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 6% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

In the U.S., revenues increased 7% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to price increases. Revenues in the U.S. decreased 35% in the first nine months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to higher rebates and lower volumes.

In our international markets, revenues decreased 1% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to brand erosion from generic competition in developed markets and payer pressure, partially offset by increased volumes in China; and increased 5% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to volume growth in emerging markets, largely in China, partially offset by brand erosion due to generic competition and increased payer pressure. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 7% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Viagra (GIP (U.S. and Canada revenues)/GEP (all other revenues excluding U.S. and Canada)) is indicated for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. Viagra worldwide revenues increased 5% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 7% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to operational growth in the U.S. with respect to the third quarter of 2015 and operational growth in the U.S. and emerging markets with respect to the first nine months of 2015. International revenues decreased 11% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 6% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to the impact of generic competition in developed markets outside of North America. In the first nine months of 2015, this decline was partially offset by operational growth in China. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 12% in the third quarter of 2015, and 10% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Revenues in the U.S. increased 12% in the third quarter of 2015, and 14% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily driven by increased pill quantity per prescription, higher purchases from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs/Department of Defense, and price increases, partially offset by lower patient demand.

- Sutent (O) is indicated for the treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma, including metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC); gastrointestinal stromal tumors after disease progression on, or intolerance to, imatinib mesylate; and advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. Sutent worldwide revenues increased 10% operationally in the third

quarter of 2015, and increased 6% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to price increases in the U.S., as well as strong demand in certain European and emerging markets. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 13% in the third quarter of 2015, and 12% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Our Premarin family of products (GEP) helps women address moderate-to-severe menopausal symptoms. Premarin worldwide revenues were relatively flat operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and decreased 3% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Revenues in the U.S. in the first nine months of 2015 were unfavorably impacted by prescription volume declines for Premarin Family Oral brands and lower market growth, partially offset by price increases. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 1% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Norvasc (GEP) is indicated for the treatment of hypertension. Norvasc worldwide revenues decreased 2% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 3% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, due to generic erosion, primarily in Japan, partially offset by volume growth in emerging markets, primarily in China. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 9% in the third quarter of 2015, and 7% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Zyvox (GEP) is among the world's best-selling branded agents used to treat serious Gram-positive pathogens, including methicillin-resistant staphylococcus-aureus. Zyvox worldwide revenues decreased 43% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 23% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, due to generic competition in the U.S., beginning in the first half of 2015, and pricing pressures. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 8% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Celebrex (GEP), indicated for the treatment of the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis worldwide and for the management of acute pain in adults in the U.S., Japan and certain other markets, recorded a decrease in worldwide revenues of 69% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 67% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily driven by the loss of exclusivity and associated launch of multi-source generic competition in the U.S. in December 2014 and in most other developed markets. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 3% in both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

  In the U.S., revenues decreased 90% in the third quarter of 2015, and 91% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, driven by the loss of exclusivity and launch of multi-source generic competition in the U.S. in December 2014.

  Internationally, Celebrex revenues decreased 25% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 20% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, driven by the loss of exclusivity and launch of multi-source generic competition in most developed markets. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 10% in the third quarter of 2015, and 8% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- BeneFIX and ReFacto AF/Xyntha (GIP) are hemophilia products using state-of-the-art manufacturing that assist patients with their lifelong hemophilia bleeding disorders. BeneFIX worldwide revenues increased 1% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014 primarily as a result of strong performance across Europe, driven by increase of market share in key countries such as Germany, Italy, Belgium and Turkey and an extension of the Factor IX contract period in the U.K. and Ireland. This was partially offset by the erosion of market share in the U.S. due to the launch of competing new extended half-life treatment options. BeneFIX worldwide revenues decreased 4% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily as a result of the erosion of market share in the U.S. due to the launch of competing new extended half-life treatment options. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on revenues of 9% in the third quarter of 2015, and 8% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

  ReFacto AF/Xyntha recorded a 7% operational decrease in worldwide revenues in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, largely due to price erosion in the U.K. and Australia, erosion of market share in the U.S. due to the launch of competing new extended half-life treatment options and loss of the annual contract in Iraq. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on revenues of 12% in the third quarter of 2015, and 11% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Chantix/Champix (GIP) is an aid to smoking-cessation treatment in adults 18 years of age and older. Worldwide revenues increased 7% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 9% operationally in the first nine months of

2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on revenues of 6% in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

In the U.S., Chantix revenues increased 11% in the third quarter of 2015, and 10% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to two price increases and higher year-over-year demand driven by steadily improving coverage by insurers in response to the requirements of the Affordable Care Act and direct-to-consumer advertising on TV, partially offset by intensified competition by over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies that utilize TV and retail channels.

Internationally, Champix revenues increased 2% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 8% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to a significant tobacco tax increase in Korea and strong growth across emerging markets. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 16% in the third quarter of 2015, and 14% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

- Pristiq (GEP) is indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder in the U.S. and in various other countries. Pristiq has also been indicated for treatment of moderate-to-severe vasomotor symptoms (VMS) associated with menopause in Thailand, Mexico, the Philippines and Ecuador. Pristiq recorded an increase in worldwide revenues of 9% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to price increases in the U.S. partially offset by decreased U.S. market share and the loss of exclusivity and launch of generic competition in Australia. Pristiq recorded a decrease in worldwide revenues of 1% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to decreased market share, partially offset by market price increases in the U.S. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on revenues of 5% in the third quarter of 2015, and 3% the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.
- Ibrance (O), indicated as a first-line treatment for certain forms of advanced breast cancer, was approved and launched in the U.S. in February 2015. Ibrance recorded worldwide revenues of $230 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $408 million in the first nine months of 2015.
- Xalkori (O) is indicated for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) that is anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive. Xalkori worldwide revenues increased 18% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 23% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, as a result of an increase in diagnostic rates for the ALK gene mutation, which has led to more patients being treated, and price increases in the U.S. Foreign exchange had a 9% unfavorable impact in both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.
- Xeljanz (GIP) is approved for use as a second-line therapy for the treatment of adult patients with moderate to severe active rheumatoid arthritis (after traditional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs) in more than 40 markets including the U.S., Japan, Australia, Canada, Switzerland and Brazil. Xeljanz recorded an increase in worldwide revenues of 53% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 74% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily in the U.S., driven by continued growth through rheumatologist acceptance and consumer awareness. Foreign exchange had a 3% unfavorable impact in both the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.
- Inlyta (O) is indicated for the treatment of patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) after failure of a prior systemic treatment. Worldwide revenues increased 13% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 17% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to increased demand. Revenues in the U.S. increased 5% in the third quarter of 2015, and 12% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to increased demand and price increases. International revenues increased 19% operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and 21% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to strong growth in developed and emerging markets in Europe, where a large proportion of oncologists are prescribing Inlyta. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact on international revenues of 19% in the third quarter of 2015, and 18% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.
- Alliance revenues (GEP/GIP) increased 59% operationally worldwide in the third quarter of 2015, and 37% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, mainly due to:

  an increase in Eliquis alliance revenues through increased market share,

  partially offset by:

  the termination of the co-promotion collaboration for Spiriva (GEP) in most developed markets, which resulted in an elimination of Pfizer’s share of Spiriva revenues. This resulted in a decrease of approximately $19 million operationally in the third quarter of 2015, and $131 million operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

Eliquis (apixaban) (GIP) is being jointly developed and commercialized by Pfizer and Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS). The two companies share commercialization expenses and profit/losses equally on a global basis. In April 2015, we signed an agreement with BMS to transfer full commercialization rights in certain smaller markets to us, beginning in the third quarter of 2015. BMS will supply the product to us at cost plus a percentage of the net sales to end-customers in these markets. Eliquis is part of the Novel Oral Anticoagulant (NOAC) market; the agents in this class were developed as

alternative treatment options to warfarin in appropriate patients. Eliquis (apixaban) is approved for multiple indications in major markets around the world:

- to reduce the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation (NVAF);
- for the treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), and for the reduction in the risk of recurrent DVT and PE following initial therapy; and
- for the prophylaxis of DVT, which may lead to PE, in patients who have undergone hip or knee replacement surgery.

The NOAC class penetration continues to expand across key markets. Eliquis has become the most prescribed oral anticoagulant in new to brand prescriptions among cardiologists in the U.S., Japan, and several other markets. Eliquis share uptake with primary care physicians has also been strong, following the launch, in the fourth quarter of 2014, of the treatment indications for DVT and PE and reduction in the risk of recurrent DVT and PE.

See the “Our Operating Environment—Intellectual Property Rights and Collaboration/Licensing Rights” section of our 2014 Financial Report for information regarding the expiration of various contract rights relating to Spiriva, Aricept, Enbrel and Rebif.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies for a discussion of recent developments concerning patent and product litigation relating to certain of the products discussed above.

Product Developments—Biopharmaceutical

We continue to invest in R&D to provide potential future sources of revenues through the development of new products, as well as through additional uses for in-line and alliance products. Notwithstanding our efforts, there are no assurances as to when, or if, we will receive regulatory approval for additional indications for existing products or any of our other products in development.

We continue to strengthen our global R&D organization and pursue strategies intended to improve innovation and overall productivity in R&D to achieve a sustainable pipeline that will deliver value in the near term and over time. Our R&D priorities include delivering a pipeline of differentiated therapies with the greatest scientific and commercial promise, innovating new capabilities that can position Pfizer for long-term leadership and creating new models for biomedical collaboration that will expedite the pace of innovation and productivity. To that end, our research primarily focuses on six high-priority areas that have a mix of small molecules and large molecules—immunology and inflammation; cardiovascular and metabolic diseases; oncology; vaccines; neuroscience and pain; and rare diseases. Another area of focus is biosimilars. With the acquisition of Hospira, we have expanded our biosimilars pipeline and added R&D capabilities with sterile injectables and medical devices.

A comprehensive update of Pfizer’s development pipeline, including assets from the recently-completed Hospira acquisition, was published on October 27, 2015 and is available at www.pfizer.com/pipeline. It includes an overview of our research and a list of compounds in development with targeted indication and phase of development, as well as mechanism of action for candidates from Phase 2 through registration.

The following series of tables provides information about significant regulatory actions by, and filings pending with, the FDA and regulatory authorities in the EU and Japan, as well as additional indications and new drug candidates in late-stage development.

RECENT FDA APPROVALS

PRODUCT	INDICATION	DATE APPROVED
Ibrance (Palbociclib)	An oral and selective reversible inhibitor of the CDK 4 and 6 kinases in combination with letrozole for the treatment of postmenopausal women with estrogen receptor-positive (ER+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer as initial endocrine-based therapy for their metastatic disease	February 2015

Trumenba (MnB rLP2086)	A prophylactic vaccine for active immunization to prevent invasive disease caused by Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B in individuals 10 through 25 years of age	October 2014

PENDING U.S. NEW DRUG APPLICATIONS (NDA) AND SUPPLEMENTAL FILINGS

PRODUCT	PROPOSED INDICATION	DATE FILED*
Tofacitinib	QD MR (once-a-day) dosing	July 2015
ALO-02 (oxycodone HCI/ naltrexone/HCI)	A Mu-type opioid receptor agonist for the management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate	February 2015
Retacrit[(a)]	A potential biosimilar to Epogen® and Procrit® (epotein alfa)	February 2015
Xeljanz (Tofacitinib)[(b)]	Treatment of adult patients with moderate to severe chronic plaque psoriasis	February 2015
Tafamidis meglumine[(c)]	Treatment of transthyretin familial amyloid polyneuropathy (TTR-FAP)	February 2012
Viviant (Bazedoxifene)[(d)]	Osteoporosis treatment and prevention	August 2006

* The dates set forth in this column are the dates on which the FDA accepted our submissions.

(a) Epogen® is a registered U.S. trademark of Amgen Inc.; Procrit® is a registered U.S. trademark of Johnson & Johnson. In October 2015, we received a "complete response" letter from the FDA with respect to our biologics license application for Retacrit, our proposed biosimilar to epoetin alfa, which was submitted for all indications of the reference product. We will work with the FDA to determine an appropriate path forward.

(b) In October 2015, we received a "complete response" letter from the FDA with respect to our supplemental NDA for Xeljanz for the treatment of adult patients with moderate to severe chronic plaque psoriasis. While we have yet to meet with the FDA to discuss their concerns, we recognize that overcoming the issues raised may be difficult, especially in light of the evolving marketplace. We will consider our investment in the psoriasis indication for Xeljanz following this discussion with the FDA.

(c) In May 2012, the FDA's Peripheral and Central Nervous System Drugs Advisory Committee voted that the tafamidis meglumine data provide substantial evidence of efficacy for a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict a clinical benefit. In June 2012, the FDA issued a "complete response" letter with respect to the tafamidis NDA. The FDA has requested the completion of a second efficacy study, and also has asked for additional information on the data within the current tafamidis NDA. We continue to work with the FDA to define a path forward.

(d) NDAs for Viviant (bazedoxifene) for treatment and prevention of post-menopausal osteoporosis remain pending before the FDA. In February 2008, the FDA advised it expected to convene an advisory committee pending responses to the "approvable letters" received in December 2007 and May 2008 with respect to the NDAs. In view of the approval of Duavee (conjugated estrogens/bazedoxifene), we continue to assess next steps for Viviant.

In June 2010, we received a "complete response" letter from the FDA for the Celebrex chronic pain supplemental NDA that we had filed in October 2009. In September 2015, we submitted a request to withdraw the pending supplemental NDA because the treatment landscape has evolved since the application was originally filed.

REGULATORY APPROVALS AND FILINGS IN THE EU AND JAPAN

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT	DATE APPROVED	DATE FILED*
Effexor SR (Venlafaxine HCl)	Approval in Japan for treatment of depression/depressed state	September 2015	—
Ibrance (Palbociclib)	Application filed in the EU for palbociclib in combination with endocrine therapy for the treatment of hormone receptor-positive human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HR+/HER2-) advanced or metastatic breast cancer, as well as for the treatment of recurrent advanced breast cancer	—	August 2015
Xeljanz (Tofacitinib)	Application filed in Japan for treatment of psoriasis vulgaris and psoriatic arthritis with inadequate	—	March 2015

	response to existing therapies		
Eliquis (Apixaban)[a]	Application filed in Japan for treatment of venous thromboembolism	—	February 2015
Xalkori (Crizotinib)[b]	Application filed in the EU for first line treatment of ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer	—	January 2015
Duavive (Conjugated Estrogens/Bazedoxifene)	Approval in the EU for treatment of estrogen deficiency symptoms in postmenopausal women with a uterus (with at least 12 months since the last menses) for whom treatment with progestin-containing therapy is not appropriate	December 2014	—

* For applications in the EU, the dates set forth in this column are the dates on which the European Medicines Agency (EMA) validated our submissions.

(a) This indication for Eliquis (apixaban) was developed and is being commercialized in collaboration with Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS).

(b) In October 2015, the EMA's Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) issued an opinion recommending that Xalkori be granted approval for the first-line treatment of adults with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer.

LATE-STAGE CLINICAL PROGRAMS FOR ADDITIONAL USES AND DOSAGE FORMS
FOR IN-LINE AND IN-REGISTRATION PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	PROPOSED INDICATION
Bosulif (Bosutinib)	First-line treatment for patients with chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myelogenous leukemia, which is being developed in collaboration with Avillion Group
Inlyta (Axitinib)	Adjuvant treatment of renal cell carcinoma, which is being developed in collaboration with SFJ Pharmaceuticals Group
Ibrance (Palbociclib)	An oral and selective reversible inhibitor of the CDK 4 and 6 kinases for the treatment of recurrent advanced breast cancer (U.S.) and, in collaboration with the German Breast Group, high-risk early breast cancer, as well as patients with hormone receptor-positive (HR+) early breast cancer, in collaboration with the Alliance Foundation Trials, LLC, and the Austrian Breast Colorectal Cancer Study Group.
Lyrica (Pregabalin)	Peripheral neuropathic pain; CR (once-a-day) dosing
Sutent (Sunitinib)	Adjuvant treatment of renal cell carcinoma
Tofacitinib	Treatment of psoriasis (ex-U.S.), ulcerative colitis, and psoriatic arthritis
Vyndaqel (Tafamidis meglumine)	Adult symptomatic transthyretin cardiomyopathy

NEW DRUG CANDIDATES IN LATE-STAGE DEVELOPMENT

CANDIDATE	PROPOSED INDICATION
Avelumab (PF-06834635) (MSB0010718C)	A monoclonal antibody that inhibits PD-L1 for the first-line treatment of stage IIIb/IV non-small cell lung cancer, and treatment of stage IIIb/IV non-small cell lung cancer that has progressed after a platinum-containing doublet, which is being developed in collaboration with Merck KGaA, Germany
Bococizumab	A monoclonal antibody that inhibits PCSK9 for the treatment of hyperlipidemia and prevention of cardiovascular events
Dacomitinib	A pan-HER tyrosine kinase inhibitor for the first-line treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer with EGFR activating mutations, which is being developed in collaboration with SFJ Pharmaceuticals Group
Ertugliflozin	An oral SGLT2 inhibitor for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, which is being developed in collaboration with Merck & Co., Inc.
Inotuzumab ozogamicin	An antibody drug conjugate, consisting of an anti-CD22 monotherapy antibody linked to a cytotoxic agent, calicheamycin, for the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia
PF-06836922	A long-acting hGH-CTP for the treatment of growth hormone deficiency (GHD) in adults, which is being developed in collaboration with OPKO Health, Inc.
PF-06438179[(a)]	A potential biosimilar to Remicade® (infliximab)
PF-05280014[(b)]	A potential biosimilar to Herceptin® (trastuzumab)
PF-05280586[(c)]	A potential biosimilar to Rituxan® (rituximab)
PF-06439535[(d)]	A potential biosimilar to Avastin® (bevacizumab)
PF-06410293[(e)]	A potential biosimilar to Humira® (adalimumab)
Rivipansel (GMI-1070)	A pan-selectin inhibitor for the treatment of vaso-occlusive crisis in hospitalized individuals with sickle cell disease, which was licensed from GlycoMimetics Inc.
Tanezumab[(f)]	An anti-nerve growth factor monoclonal antibody for the treatment of pain, which is being developed in collaboration with Eli Lilly & Company
Trumenba	A prophylactic vaccine for active immunization to prevent invasive disease caused by Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B in individuals 10 through 25 years of age (ex-U.S.)

(a) Remicade® is a registered trademark of Janssen Biotech, Inc. As a condition of approving the Hospira transaction, the European Commission is requiring divestiture of Pfizer's infliximab development program and certain European Economic Area (EEA) rights. Pfizer will retain certain rights to the product outside of the EEA.

(b) Herceptin® is a registered trademark of Genentech, Inc.

(c) Rituxan® is a registered trademark of Biogen MA Inc.

(d) Avastin® is a registered trademark of Genentech, Inc.

(e) Humira® is a registered trademark of AbbVie Biotechnology Ltd.

(f) In July 2015, we and our alliance partner, Eli Lilly & Company, resumed the Phase 3 clinical program for tanezumab, following a decision by the FDA to lift the partial clinical hold on the development program after a review of nonclinical data characterizing the sympathetic nervous system response to tanezumab.

Inflectra™

In 2009, Hospira entered into an agreement to develop and market certain biosimilar molecules with Celltrion Inc. and Celltrion Healthcare, Co., Ltd. (collectively, Celltrion) including Inflectra™ (infliximab) for patients with autoimmune diseases. In Europe, Inflectra has now launched in 36 markets. Celltrion possesses the right to commercialize its infliximab product in the same European markets as Hospira. We have exclusive commercialization rights from Celltrion to their infliximab product in the U.S., Canada and certain other territories. In August 2014, Celltrion submitted a potential infliximab biosimilar for FDA approval in the U.S., and in December 2014, Hospira launched Inflectra in Canada. Inflectra has also been approved in Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland, and in Brazil and Mexico, where Hospira will market it as Remsima™.

In September 2015, in order to eliminate certain redundancies in Pfizer's biosimilar drug products pipeline created as a result of the acquisition of Hospira, Pfizer opted to return to Celltrion rights that Hospira had previously acquired to potential biosimilars to Rituxan® (rituximab) and Herceptin® (trastuzumab).

Additional product-related programs are in various stages of discovery and development. Also, see the discussion in the "Our Business Development Initiatives" section of this MD&A.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Cost of Sales

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Cost of sales	$2,219	$ 2,368	(6)	$6,238	$ 6,875	(9)
As a percentage of Revenues	18.4%	19.2%		17.9%	18.8%	

Cost of sales decreased 6% in the third quarter of 2015 and 9% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to:

- favorable foreign exchange of 15% in the third quarter of 2015 and 13% in the first nine months of 2015; and, to a lesser extent
- a decrease in royalty expense; and
- manufacturing efficiencies,

partially offset by:

- an increase in sales volumes due to (i) the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations and the vaccine portfolio operations acquired from Baxter in 2015, both of which are comprised of inventory measured at fair value on the acquisition date; and (ii) the net increase in sales volume of Pfizer legacy products.

The decrease in Cost of sales as a percentage of revenues in the third quarter of 2015 and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, was primarily due to:

- favorable foreign exchange; and, to a lesser extent
- a decrease in royalty expenses; and
- manufacturing efficiencies,

partially offset by:

- an unfavorable change in product mix due to (i) the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations and the vaccine portfolio operations acquired from Baxter in 2015, both of which are comprised of inventory measured at fair value on the acquisition date; and (ii) the impact of losses of exclusivity.

Selling, Informational and Administrative (SI&A) Expenses

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	$3,270	$ 3,556	(8)	$9,761	$ 10,116	(4)
As a percentage of Revenues	27.1%	28.8%		28.0%	27.7%	

SI&A expenses decreased 8% in the third quarter of 2015 and 4% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to:

- the favorable impact of foreign exchange of 6% for both the third quarter of 2015 and the first nine months of 2015;
- lower expenses associated with certain products that have recently lost marketing exclusivity;
- lower field force, advertising and promotional expenses, reflecting the benefits of cost-reduction and productivity initiatives; and
- the non-recurrence of a $215 million charge to account for an additional year of the non-tax deductible Branded Prescription Drug Fee in accordance with final regulations issued in the third quarter of 2014 by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS),

partially offset by:

- increased investments to support recently launched products and certain other in-line products; and to a much lesser extent
- the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations.

Research and Development (R&D) Expenses

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Research and development expenses	$1,722	$ 1,802	(4)	$5,342	$ 5,184	3
As a percentage of Revenues	14.2%	14.6%		15.3%	14.2%	

R&D expenses decreased 4% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to:

- the favorable impact of foreign exchange of 2%;
- the non-recurrence of upfront payments associated with certain licensing agreements entered into during the third quarter of 2014; and
- lower clinical trial expenses for various studies for certain previously approved products, including as a result of the completion of postmarketing commitments,

largely offset by:

- higher clinical trial expenses for pipeline programs, mainly for certain oncology and GIP pipeline programs; and to a lesser extent
- the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations.

R&D expenses increased 3% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to:

- the $295 million upfront payment to OPKO in the first quarter of 2015 associated with a worldwide development and commercialization agreement; and
- increased investment in certain late-stage pipeline programs, primarily bococizumab,

partially offset by:

- lower clinical trial expenses for various studies for certain previously approved products, including as a result of the completion of postmarketing commitments;

- the non-recurrence of upfront payments associated with certain licensing agreements entered into during the first nine months of 2014; and
- the favorable impact of foreign exchange of 2%.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Amortization of intangible assets	$937	$ 972	(4)	$2,748	$ 3,090	(11)
As a percentage of Revenues	7.7%	7.9%		7.9%	8.5%	

Amortization of intangible assets decreased 4% in the third quarter of 2015 and 11% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to assets that became fully amortized at the end of their estimated useful lives, partially offset by purchase accounting charges of approximately $57 million related to the identifiable intangible assets acquired from Hospira.

See also Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 9A. Identifiable Intangible Assets and Goodwill: Identifiable Intangible Assets.

Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	$581	$(19)	*	$727	$120	*
Total additional depreciation—asset restructuring	24	54	(56)	71	230	(69)
Total implementation costs	42	73	(42)	135	181	(25)
Costs associated with acquisitions and cost-reduction/productivity initiatives[a]	$647	$108	*	$933	$531	76

[a] Comprises Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs as well as costs associated with our cost-reduction/productivity initiatives included in Cost of sales, Research and development expenses and/or Selling, informational and administrative expenses, as appropriate.

*Calculation not meaningful.

Included in Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs are (i) restructuring charges of $469 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $555 million in the first nine months of 2015 for employee termination costs, asset impairments and other exit costs largely associated with our acquisition of Hospira; (ii) transaction costs, such as banking, legal, accounting and other similar services, directly related to our acquisition of Hospira of $64 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $70 million in the first nine months of 2015; and (iii) integration costs, representing external, incremental costs directly related to integrating acquired businesses, and primarily including expenditures for consulting and the integration of systems and processes of $48 million in the third quarter of 2015 and $102 million in the first nine months of 2015, primarily related to our acquisition of Hospira. For information about costs associated with the acquisition of Hospira and expected total costs, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives.

In connection with our acquisition of Hospira, we are focusing our efforts on achieving an appropriate cost structure for the combined company. We expect to generate $800 million of annual cost synergies by 2018 in connection with the Hospira acquisition. Based on our past experience, the one-time costs to generate the synergies are expected to be approximately $1 billion, incurred for up to a three-year period post-acquisition.

In early 2014, we announced that we would be incurring costs in 2014-2016 related to new programs: our new global commercial structure reorganization and additional cost-reduction/productivity initiatives. We also have an ongoing manufacturing plant network rationalization and optimization initiative underway. For information about these programs and expected total costs, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other

Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives. The expected ongoing annual cost savings associated with the above-mentioned programs (but not including expected cost savings associated with the Hospira acquisition), in the aggregate, are estimated to be approximately $2.5 billion by the end of 2016.

The expected costs and cost savings in 2015 associated with these activities, as well as the Hospira acquisition, are reflected in our financial guidance for 2015. See also the "Our Financial Guidance for 2015" section of this MD&A.

In addition to these major initiatives, we continuously monitor our operations for cost reduction and/or productivity opportunities, especially in light of the losses of exclusivity and the expiration of collaborative arrangements for various products.

Other (Income)/Deductions—Net

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Other (income)/deductions—net	$661	$ 94	*	$670	$ 665	1

*Calculation not meaningful.

For information about the components of Other (income)/deductions—net, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net.

See also the "Analysis of Operating Segment Information" section of this MD&A.

PROVISION FOR TAXES ON INCOME

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Provision for taxes on income	$567	$911	(38)	$2,178	$2,575	(15)
Effective tax rate on continuing operations	21.0%	25.4%		23.4%	24.7%	

For information about our effective tax rate and the events and circumstances contributing to the changes between periods, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Tax Matters.

ADJUSTED INCOME

General Description of Adjusted Income Measure

Adjusted income is an alternative view of performance used by management, and we believe that investors' understanding of our performance is enhanced by disclosing this performance measure. We report Adjusted income, and certain components of Adjusted income, in order to portray the results of our major operations—the discovery, development, manufacture, marketing and sale of prescription medicines, consumer healthcare (OTC) products, and vaccines—prior to considering certain income statement elements. We have defined Adjusted income as Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc. before the impact of purchase accounting for acquisitions, acquisition-related costs, discontinued operations and certain significant items, which are described below. Also, see the "Adjusted Income—General Description of Adjusted Income Measure" section of our 2014 Financial Report for additional information. Similarly, we have defined the Adjusted income components as Revenues, Cost of sales, Selling, informational and administrative expenses, Research and development expenses, Amortization of intangible assets and Other (income)/deductions—net each before the impact of purchase accounting for acquisitions, acquisition-related costs and certain significant items. The Adjusted income measure and the Adjusted income component measures are not, and should not be viewed as, a substitute for U.S. GAAP net income or U.S. GAAP net income components.

The Adjusted income measure is an important internal measurement for Pfizer. We measure the performance of the overall Company on this basis in conjunction with other performance metrics. The following are examples of how the Adjusted income measure is utilized:

- senior management receives a monthly analysis of our operating results that is prepared on an Adjusted income basis;
- our annual budgets are prepared on an Adjusted income basis; and

senior management's annual compensation is derived, in part, using this Adjusted income measure. See the "Adjusted Income—General Description of Adjusted Income Measure" section of our 2014 Financial Report for additional information.

Despite the importance of this measure to management in goal setting and performance measurement, Adjusted income is a non-GAAP financial measure that has no standardized meaning prescribed by U.S. GAAP and, therefore, has limits in its usefulness to investors. Because of its non-standardized definition, Adjusted income (unlike U.S. GAAP net income) may not be comparable to the calculation of similar measures of other companies. Adjusted income is presented solely to permit investors to more fully understand how management assesses performance.

We also recognize that, as an internal measure of performance, the Adjusted income measure has limitations, and we do not restrict our performance-management process solely to this metric. A limitation of the Adjusted income measure is that it provides a view of our operations without including all events during a period, such as the effects of an acquisition or amortization of purchased intangibles, and does not provide a comparable view of our performance to other companies in the biopharmaceutical industry. We also use other specifically tailored tools designed to achieve the highest levels of performance. For example, our R&D organization has productivity targets, upon which its effectiveness is measured. In addition, total shareholder return, both on an absolute basis and relative to a group of pharmaceutical industry peers (pre-2015) or a publicly traded pharmaceutical index, plays a significant role in determining payouts under certain of Pfizer's long-term incentive compensation plans.

See the accompanying reconciliations of certain GAAP reported to non-GAAP adjusted information for the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 and 2014 below.

Purchase Accounting Adjustments

Adjusted income is calculated prior to considering certain significant purchase accounting impacts resulting from business combinations and net asset acquisitions. These impacts, primarily associated with Pharmacia Corporation (acquired in 2003), Wyeth (acquired in 2009), King Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (acquired in 2011) and Hospira, Inc. (Hospira) (acquired in September 2015), can include the incremental charge to cost of sales from the sale of acquired inventory that was written up to fair value, amortization related to the increase in fair value of the acquired finite-lived intangible assets, depreciation related to the increase/decrease in fair value of the acquired fixed assets, amortization related to the increase in fair value of acquired debt, and the fair value changes associated with contingent consideration. Therefore, the Adjusted income measure includes the revenues earned upon the sale of the acquired products without considering the acquisition cost of those products.

Acquisition-Related Costs

Adjusted income is calculated prior to considering transaction, integration, restructuring and additional depreciation costs associated with business combinations because these costs are unique to each transaction and represent costs that were incurred to restructure and integrate two businesses as a result of the acquisition decision. For additional clarity, only transaction costs, additional depreciation and restructuring and integration activities that are associated with a business combination or a net-asset acquisition are included in acquisition-related costs. We have made no adjustments for the resulting synergies.

Discontinued Operations

Adjusted income is calculated prior to considering the results of operations included in discontinued operations, as well as any related gains or losses on the disposal of such operations.

75

Certain Significant Items

Adjusted income is calculated prior to considering certain significant items. Certain significant items represent substantive, unusual items that are evaluated on an individual basis. Such evaluation considers both the quantitative and the qualitative aspects of their unusual nature. Unusual, in this context, may represent items that are not part of our ongoing business; items that, either as a result of their nature or size, we would not expect to occur as part of our normal business on a regular basis; items that would be non-recurring; or items that relate to products we no longer sell. While not all-inclusive, examples of items that could be included as certain significant items would be a major non-acquisition-related restructuring charge and associated implementation costs for a program that is specific in nature with a defined term, such as those related to our global commercial structure reorganization, and our other non-acquisition-related cost-reduction and productivity initiatives; amounts related to certain disposals of businesses, products or facilities that do not qualify as discontinued operations under U.S. GAAP; certain intangible asset impairments; adjustments related to the resolution of certain tax positions; the impact of adopting certain significant, event-driven tax legislation; or charges related to certain legal matters, such as certain of those discussed in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12A. Commitments and Contingencies: Legal Proceedings, included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Normal, ongoing defense costs of the Company or settlements of and accruals on legal matters made in the normal course of our business would not be considered certain significant items.

Reconciliation of GAAP Reported to Non-GAAP Adjusted Information—Certain Line Items

Three Months Ended September 27, 2015

IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER COMMON SHARE DATA	GAAP Reported	Purchase Accounting Adjustments[a]	Acquisition-Related Costs[a]	Discontinued Operations[a]	Certain Significant Items[a]	Non-GAAP Adjusted
Revenues	$12,087	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$12,087
Cost of sales	2,219	(87)	(12)	—	(13)	2,108
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	3,270	—	—	—	6	3,276
Research and development expenses	1,722	2	—	—	1	1,725
Amortization of intangible assets	937	(904)	—	—	—	33
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	581	—	(529)	—	(52)	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	661	28	—	—	(779)	(90)
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	2,697	960	541	—	837	5,035
Provision for taxes on income[b]	567	271	167	—	294	1,298
Income from continuing operations	2,130	689	374	—	543	3,736
Discontinued operations—net of tax	8	—	—	(8)	—	—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9	—	—	—	—	9
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	2,130	689	374	(8)	543	3,728
Earnings per common share attributable to Pfizer Inc.—diluted	0.34	0.11	0.06	—	0.09	0.60

Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015

IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER COMMON SHARE DATA	GAAP Reported	Purchase Accounting Adjustments[a]	Acquisition-Related Costs[a]	Discontinued Operations[a]	Certain Significant Items[a]	Non-GAAP Adjusted
Revenues	$34,804	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$34,804
Cost of sales	6,238	(89)	(37)	—	(73)	6,037
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	9,761	2	—	—	(37)	9,726
Research and development expenses	5,342	5	—	—	(12)	5,334
Amortization of intangible assets	2,748	(2,648)	—	—	—	100
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	727	—	(594)	—	(133)	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	670	33	—	—	(1,113)	(410)
	9,319	2,698	631	—	1,369	14,017

Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income						
Provision for taxes on income[(b)]	2,178	770	191	—	406	3,545
Income from continuing operations	7,141	1,928	440	—	962	10,472
Discontinued operations—net of tax	14	—	—	(14)	—	—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	23	—	—	—	—	23
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	7,132	1,928	440	(14)	962	10,449
Earnings per common share attributable to Pfizer Inc.—diluted	1.14	0.31	0.07	—	0.15	1.67

See end of tables for notes (a) and (b).

Three Months Ended September 28, 2014

IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER COMMON SHARE DATA	GAAP Reported	Purchase Accounting Adjustments[a]	Acquisition-Related Costs[a]	Discontinued Operations[a]	Certain Significant Items[a]	Non-GAAP Adjusted
Revenues	$12,361	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (65)	$12,296
Cost of sales	2,368	9	(13)	—	(120)	2,244
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	3,556	(3)	—	—	(254)	3,299
Research and development expenses	1,802	(1)	—	—	(13)	1,788
Amortization of intangible assets	972	(928)	—	—	—	44
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	(19)	—	(41)	—	59	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	94	112	—	—	(286)	(80)
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	3,587	812	54	—	548	5,001
Provision for taxes on income[b]	911	255	19	—	155	1,340
Income from continuing operations	2,676	557	36	—	393	3,661
Discontinued operations—net of tax	(3)	—	—	3	—	—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	6	—	—	—	—	6
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	2,666	557	36	3	393	3,655
Earnings per common share attributable to Pfizer Inc.—diluted	0.42	0.09	0.01	—	0.06	0.57

Nine Months Ended September 28, 2014

IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER COMMON SHARE DATA	GAAP Reported	Purchase Accounting Adjustments[a]	Acquisition-Related Costs[a]	Discontinued Operations[a]	Certain Significant Items[a]	Non-GAAP Adjusted
Revenues	$36,487	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (193)	$36,294
Cost of sales	6,875	92	(36)	—	(381)	6,550
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	10,116	1	—	—	(312)	9,804
Research and development expenses	5,184	(1)	—	—	(70)	5,114
Amortization of intangible assets	3,090	(2,965)	—	—	—	125
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	120	—	(96)	—	(25)	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	665	105	—	—	(1,208)	(437)
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	10,437	2,768	131	—	1,803	15,139

Provision for taxes on income[b]	2,575	797	76	—	578	4,026
Income from continuing operations	7,862	1,970	55	—	1,225	11,113
Discontinued operations—net of tax	70	—	—	(70)	—	—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	25	—	—	—	—	25
Net income attributable to Pfizer Inc.	7,907	1,970	55	(70)	1,225	11,088
Earnings per common share attributable to Pfizer Inc.—diluted	1.23	0.31	0.01	(0.01)	0.19	1.72

(a) For details of adjustments, see “Details of Income Statement Items Excluded from Adjusted Income” below.

(b) The effective tax rate on Non-GAAP Adjusted income was 25.8% in the third quarter of 2015, compared with 26.8% in the third quarter of 2014. This decline was primarily due to an increase in tax benefits associated with the resolution of certain tax positions pertaining to prior years with various foreign tax authorities and the expiration of certain statutes of limitations, partially offset by an unfavorable change in the jurisdictional mix of earnings as a result of operating fluctuations in the normal course of business. The effective tax rate on Non-GAAP Adjusted income was 25.3% in the first nine months of 2015, compared with 26.6% in the first nine months of 2014. This decline was primarily due to a favorable change in the jurisdictional mix of earnings as a result of operating fluctuations in the normal course of business, partially offset by a decline in tax benefits associated with the resolution of certain tax positions pertaining to prior years, primarily with various foreign tax authorities, and the expiration of certain statutes of limitations.

Details of Income Statement Items Excluded from Adjusted Income

Adjusted income, as shown above, excludes the following items:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014
Purchase accounting adjustments				
Amortization, depreciation and other[a]	$873	$ 821	$2,609	$ 2,859
Cost of sales	87	(9)	89	(92)
Total purchase accounting adjustments—pre-tax	960	812	2,698	2,768
Income taxes[b]	(271)	(255)	(770)	(797)
Total purchase accounting adjustments—net of tax	689	557	1,928	1,970
Acquisition-related costs				
Restructuring charges[c]	417	22	422	43
Transaction costs[c]	64	—	70	—
Pre-integration/integration costs[c]	48	19	102	53
Additional depreciation—asset restructuring[d]	12	13	37	36
Total acquisition-related costs—pre-tax	541	54	631	131
Income taxes[e]	(167)	(19)	(191)	(76)
Total acquisition-related costs—net of tax	374	36	440	55
Discontinued operations				
Total discontinued operations—net of tax, attributable to Pfizer Inc.[f]	(8)	3	(14)	(70)
Certain significant items				
Restructuring charges[g]	52	(59)	133	25
Implementation costs and additional depreciation—asset restructuring[h]	55	113	169	375
Additional year of Branded Prescription Drug Fee[i]	—	215	—	215
Certain legal matters, net[j]	—	28	92	726
Certain asset impairments[j]	633	242	633	356
Business and legal entity alignment costs[k]	60	47	224	114
Other[l]	36	(37)	117	(9)
Total certain significant items—pre-tax	837	548	1,369	1,803
Income taxes[m]	(294)	(155)	(406)	(578)
Total certain significant items—net of tax	543	393	962	1,225
Total purchase accounting adjustments, acquisition-related costs, discontinued operations and certain significant items—net of tax, attributable to Pfizer Inc.	$1,598	$ 988	$3,317	$ 3,181

[a] Included primarily in Amortization of intangible assets.

[b] Included in Provision for taxes on income. Income taxes includes the tax effect of the associated pre-tax amounts, calculated by determining the jurisdictional location of the pre-tax amounts and applying that jurisdiction's applicable tax rate.

[c] Included in Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs (see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives). Restructuring charges include employee termination costs, asset impairments and other exit costs associated with business combinations. Transaction costs represent external costs directly related to the acquisition of Hospira and primarily include expenditures for banking, legal, accounting and other similar services. Integration costs represent external, incremental costs directly related to integrating acquired businesses, and primarily include expenditures for consulting and the integration of systems and processes. In 2015, restructuring charges, transaction costs and integration costs primarily relate to our acquisition of Hospira on September 3, 2015. All of these costs and charges are included in Restructuring charges and certain

acquisition-related costs.

(d) Represents the impact of changes in estimated useful lives of assets involved in restructuring actions related to acquisitions. Included in Cost of sales for both the three months and nine months ended September 27, 2015 and September 28, 2014.

(e) Included in Provision for taxes on income. Income taxes includes the tax effect of the associated pre-tax amounts, calculated by determining the jurisdictional location of the pre-tax amounts and applying that jurisdiction's applicable tax rate. The nine months ended September 28, 2014 also includes the favorable impact of the remeasurement of certain deferred tax liabilities resulting from plant network restructuring activities.

(f) Included in Discontinued operations—net of tax. For the nine months ended September 28, 2014, represents post-close adjustments.

(g) Amounts relate to our cost-reduction/productivity initiatives not related to acquisitions. Included in Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs (see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives).

(h) Amounts relate to our cost-reduction/productivity initiatives not related to acquisitions (see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives).

For the three months ended September 27, 2015, virtually all included in Cost of sales ($34 million), Selling, informational and administrative expenses ($16 million) and Research and development expenses ($3 million). For the three months ended September 28, 2014, included in Cost of sales ($63 million), Selling, informational and administrative expenses ($37 million) and Research and development expenses ($13 million). For the nine months ended September 27, 2015, virtually all included in Cost of sales ($95 million), Selling, informational and administrative expenses ($55 million) and Research and development expenses ($16 million). For the nine months ended September 28, 2014, included in Cost of sales ($215 million), Selling, informational and administrative expenses ($90 million) and Research and development expenses ($70 million).

(i) Included in Selling, informational and administrative expenses. Represents a charge to account for an additional year of the non-tax deductible Branded Prescription Drug Fee in accordance with final regulations issued in the third quarter of 2014 by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

(j) Included in Other (income)/deductions—net (see the “Other (Income)/Deductions—Net” section of this MD&A and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions—Net).

(k) Included in Other (income)/deductions—net. Represents expenses for planning and implementing changes to align our operations and reporting for our business segments established in 2014.

(l) For the three months ended September 27, 2015, included in Cost of sales ($21 million income), Selling, informational and administrative expenses ($22 million income), Research and development expenses ($4 million income) and Other (income)/deductions—net ($84 million). For the nine months ended September 27, 2015, included in Cost of sales ($21 million income), Selling, informational and administrative expenses ($19 million income), Research and development expenses ($4 million income) and Other (income)/deductions—net ($161 million). For 2014, includes, among other things, income associated with the transitional manufacturing and supply agreements with Zoetis Inc. that are included in Revenues ($65 million) and Cost of sales ($57 million) for the three months ended September 28, 2014 and primarily in Revenues ($193 million) and Cost of sales ($167 million) for the nine months ended September 28, 2014. Virtually all other items are included in Other (income)/deductions—net for the three months and nine months ended September 28, 2014.

(m) Included in Provision for taxes on income. Income taxes includes the tax effect of the associated pre-tax amounts, calculated by determining the jurisdictional location of the pre-tax amounts and applying that jurisdiction’s applicable tax rate. The third quarter and first nine months of 2014 were unfavorably impacted by a non-tax deductible charge to account for an additional year of the Branded Prescription Drug Fee in accordance with final regulations issued in the third quarter of 2014 by the IRS.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following tables and associated notes provide additional information about the performance of our three operating segments—the Global Innovative Pharmaceutical segment (GIP); the Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare segment (VOC); and the Global Established Pharmaceutical segment (GEP). For additional information about each operating segment, see the “Our Strategy—Commercial Operations” section of this MD&A and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 13. Segment, Geographic and Other Revenue Information, as well as the “Selected Balance Sheet Information by Operating Segment” section of the MD&A in our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 29, 2015.

The following tables provide revenue and cost information by reportable operating segment and a reconciliation of that information to our condensed consolidated statements of income:

	Three Months Ended September 27, 2015							
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	GIP[a]	VOC[a]	Total Innovative Products[b]	Established Products (GEP)[a]	Other[c]	Non-GAAP Adjusted[d]	Reconciling Items[e]	GAAP Reported
Revenues	$3,521	$3,231	$ 6,752	$5,219	$116	$ 12,087	$ —	$ 12,087

Cost of sales	378	497	876	1,062	171	2,108	111	2,219
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	820	705	1,524	799	954	3,276	(7)	3,270
Research and development expenses	405	230	635	173	917	1,725	(3)	1,722
Amortization of intangible assets	11	12	23	10	—	33	904	937
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	581
Other (income)/deductions—net	(240)	(8)	(247)	(55)	212	(90)	751	661
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$2,146	$1,796	$ 3,942	$3,230	$(2,138)	$ 5,035	$ (2,337)	$ 2,697

	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015							
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	GIP[a]	VOC[a]	Total Innovative Products[b]	Established Products (GEP)[a]	Other[c]	Non-GAAP Adjusted[d]	Reconciling Items[e]	GAAP Reported
Revenues	$10,093	$9,028	$ 19,120	$15,323	$360	$ 34,804	$ —	$ 34,804
Cost of sales	1,106	1,473	2,579	2,921	538	6,037	200	6,238
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	2,548	1,998	4,546	2,343	2,837	9,726	35	9,761
Research and development expenses	1,469	627	2,096	459	2,779	5,334	7	5,342
Amortization of intangible assets	34	35	70	30	—	100	2,648	2,748
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	727	727
Other (income)/deductions—net	(734)	(45)	(778)	(92)	461	(410)	1,080	670
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$5,669	$4,939	$ 10,608	$9,664	$(6,255)	$ 14,017	$ (4,698)	$ 9,319

	Three Months Ended September 28, 2014							
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	GIP[a]	VOC[a]	Total Innovative Products[b]	Established Products (GEP)[a]	Other[c]	Non-GAAP Adjusted[d]	Reconciling Items[e]	GAAP Reported
Revenues	$3,490	$2,511	$ 6,001	$6,239	$56	$ 12,296	$ 65	$ 12,361
Cost of sales	485	475	960	1,137	148	2,244	124	2,368
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	835	602	1,436	982	881	3,299	257	3,556
Research and development expenses	386	200	585	166	1,037	1,788	14	1,802
Amortization of intangible assets	11	7	18	25	1	44	928	972
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18)	(19)
Other (income)/deductions—net	(289)	(6)	(295)	(64)	279	(80)	174	94
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$2,063	$1,235	$ 3,298	$3,993	$(2,290)	$ 5,001	$ (1,414)	$ 3,587

	Nine Months Ended September 28, 2014							
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	GIP[a]	VOC[a]	Total Innovative Products[b]	Established Products (GEP)[a]	Other[c]	Non-GAAP Adjusted[d]	Reconciling Items[e]	GAAP Reported
Revenues	$10,114	$7,264	$ 17,377	$18,742	$175	$ 36,294	$ 193	$ 36,487
Cost of sales	1,375	1,402	2,777	3,331	442	6,550	325	6,875
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	2,529	1,789	4,318	2,846	2,640	9,804	311	10,116
Research and development expenses	1,152	635	1,787	455	2,872	5,114	70	5,184

Amortization of intangible assets	34	16	50	75	—	125	2,965	3,090
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	120
Other (income)/deductions—net	(814)	(26)	(839)	(184)	586	(437)	1,102	665
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$5,838	$3,447	$ 9,285	$12,219	$(6,365)	$ 15,139	$ (4,702)	$ 10,437

(a) Amounts represent the revenues and costs managed by each of our operating segments. The expenses generally include only those costs directly attributable to the operating segment.

(b) Total Innovative Products represents the sum of the GIP and VOC segments.

(c) Other comprises the revenues and costs included in our Adjusted income components (see footnote (d) below) that are managed outside our three operating segments and includes the following:

	Three Months Ended September 27, 2015					
	Other Business Activities					
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	PCS[i]	WRD[ii], [vi]	Medical[iii], [vi]	Corporate[iv], [vi]	Other Unallocated[v], [vi]	Total
Revenues	$116	$—	$—	$—	$—	$116
Cost of sales	97	—	—	29	44	171
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	3	—	34	905	11	954
Research and development expenses	1	680	7	223	6	917
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	1	(15)	—	219	8	212
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$15	$(665)	$(41)	$(1,376)	$(70)	$(2,138)

	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015					
	Other Business Activities					
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	PCS[i]	WRD[ii], [vi]	Medical[iii], [vi]	Corporate[iv], [vi]	Other Unallocated[v], [vi]	Total
Revenues	$360	$—	$—	$—	$—	$360
Cost of sales	283	—	—	77	178	538
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	10	—	88	2,712	28	2,837
Research and development expenses	2	2,057	20	683	18	2,779
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	—	(59)	—	476	44	461
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$66	$(1,998)	$(108)	$(3,949)	$(268)	$(6,255)

	Three Months Ended September 28, 2014					
	Other Business Activities					
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	PCS[i]	WRD[ii], [vi]	Medical[iii], [vi]	Corporate[iv], [vi]	Other Unallocated[v], [vi]	Total
Revenues	$56	$—	$—	$—	$—	$56
Cost of sales	38	—	—	20	90	148
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	3	—	37	830	11	881
Research and development expenses	1	826	5	206	(1)	1,037
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	—	—	1	1
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	—	(22)	—	253	48	279
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$14	$(804)	$(42)	$(1,308)	$(149)	$(2,290)

82

	Nine Months Ended September 28, 2014					
	Other Business Activities					
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	PCS[i]	WRD[ii], [vi]	Medical[iii], [vi]	Corporate[iv], [vi]	Other Unallocated[v], [vi]	Total
Revenues	$175	$—	$—	$—	$—	$175
Cost of sales	115	—	—	70	257	442
Selling, informational and administrative expenses	10	—	89	2,513	28	2,640
Research and development expenses	2	2,208	19	631	12	2,872
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charges and certain acquisition-related costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (income)/deductions—net	—	(56)	—	579	63	586
Income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income	$48	$(2,152)	$(108)	$(3,794)	$(359)	$(6,365)

(i) PCS—the revenues and costs of Pfizer CentreSource (PCS), our contract manufacturing and bulk pharmaceutical chemical sales operation. In the third quarter and first nine months of 2015, PCS also includes revenues and expenses related to our transitional manufacturing and supply agreements with Zoetis Inc.

(ii) WRD—the research and development expenses managed by our Worldwide Research and Development (WRD) organization , which is generally responsible for research projects until proof-of-concept is achieved and then for transitioning those projects to the appropriate operating segment for possible clinical and commercial development. This organization also has responsibility for certain science-based and other platform-services organizations, which provide technical expertise and other services to the various R&D projects. WRD is also responsible for facilitating all regulatory submissions and interactions with regulatory agencies, including all safety-event activities.

(iii) Medical—the costs associated with our Pfizer Medical organization (Medical), which is responsible for the provision of medical information to healthcare providers, patients and other parties, transparency and disclosure activities, clinical trial results publication, grants for healthcare quality improvement and medical education, partnerships with global public health and medical associations, regulatory inspection readiness reviews, internal audits of Pfizer-sponsored clinical trials and internal regulatory compliance processes.

(iv) Corporate—the costs associated with Corporate, representing platform functions (such as worldwide technology, global real estate operations, legal, finance, human resources, worldwide public affairs, compliance, and worldwide procurement) and certain compensation and other corporate costs, such as interest income and expense, and gains and losses on investments.

(v) Other Unallocated—other unallocated costs, representing overhead expenses associated with our manufacturing and commercial operations not directly attributable to an operating segment.

(vi) See the “Analysis of Operating Segment Information” section of Pfizer’s 2014 Financial Report for certain qualitative information about our Other costs. This information will be provided on an annual basis.

(d) See the “Adjusted Income” section of this MD&A for a definition of these “Adjusted Income” components.

(e) Includes costs associated with (i) purchase accounting adjustments; (ii) acquisition-related costs; and (iii) certain significant items, which are substantive, unusual items that are evaluated on an individual basis by management. For additional information about these reconciling items and/or our Non-GAAP Adjusted measure of performance, see the “Adjusted Income” section of this MD&A.

Global Innovative Pharmaceutical Operating Segment

- Revenues increased 1% in the third quarter of 2015 and were relatively flat in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 10% on GIP revenues in the third quarter of 2015, and 9% on GIP revenues in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014. Revenues increased by 10% operationally in the third quarter of 2015 and increased by 8% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to the

following operational factors:

- strong operational performance of Eliquis globally, Lyrica, primarily in the U.S. and Japan, as well as Xeljanz and Viagra, both primarily in the U.S., and Enbrel in international markets (with respect to the third quarter of 2015) (collectively, up approximately $430 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $1.1 billion for the first nine months of 2015),

partially offset by:

- a decline in Rapamune revenues in the U.S. due to generic competition which began in October 2014 (down approximately $50 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $110 million for the first nine months of 2015).

Total GIP revenues from emerging markets were $398 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $400 million in the third quarter of 2014 and were $1.1 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $1.2 billion in the first nine months of 2014.

- Cost of sales as a percentage of Revenues decreased 3.1 percentage points in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily driven by a decrease in royalty expense, favorable foreign exchange, and an increase in alliance revenues, which have no associated cost of sales. Cost of sales as a percentage of Revenues decreased 2.6 percentage points in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily driven by favorable foreign exchange, a decrease in royalty expense and an increase in alliance revenues, which have no associated cost of sales. The decrease in Cost of sales of 22% in the third quarter of 2015, and 20% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, was primarily driven by favorable foreign exchange and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in royalty expense.
- The decrease in Selling, informational and administrative expenses of 2% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, reflects favorable foreign exchange and reduced investment in certain in-line products, largely offset by additional investment in recently launched products and certain other in-line products. The slight increase in Selling, informational and administrative expenses of less than 1% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, reflects additional investment in recently launched products and certain in-line products, largely offset by favorable foreign exchange and reduced investment in certain other in-line products.
- The increase in Research and development expenses of 5% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily reflects increased investment in certain late-stage pipeline programs, primarily bococizumab and tanezumab, partially offset by lower clinical trial expenses for various studies for certain previously approved products. The increase in Research and development expenses of 28% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily reflects the $295 million upfront payment to OPKO Health, Inc. made in the first quarter of 2015 and increased investment in certain late-stage pipeline programs, primarily bococizumab, partially offset by lower clinical trial expenses for various studies for certain previously approved products.
- The unfavorable change in Other (income)/deductions—net in both the third quarter of 2015 and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily reflects a decrease in royalty-related income, partially offset by an increase in our equity income from certain equity-method investments.

Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare Operating Segment

Global Vaccines, Oncology and Consumer Healthcare Revenues

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Third Quarter			Nine Months			
			% Change			% Change	
Global Vaccines	$1,629	$1,140	43 %	$4,536	$3,161	43	%
Consumer Healthcare	817	821	—	2,465	2,494	(1	)%
Global Oncology	786	551	43 %	2,026	1,609	26	%
Total VOC	$3,231	$2,511	29 %	$9,028	$7,264	24	%

- Revenues increased 29% in the third quarter of 2015, and increased 24% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, which includes an increase in revenues of 37% operationally in the third quarter of 2015 and 32% operationally in the first nine months of 2015.

Global Vaccines Revenues increased 43% to $1.6 billion in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $1.1 billion in the same period in 2014, and increased 43% to $4.5 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $3.2 billion in the same period in 2014, reflecting an operational increase in revenues of 50% in the third quarter of 2015 and 51% in the first nine months of 2015. The increases were primarily due to an increase of 77% in the third quarter of 2015 and 81% in the first nine months of 2015 in Prevnar family revenue in the U.S., primarily driven by continued strong uptake of Prevnar 13 among adults following the positive recommendation from ACIP for use in adults aged 65 and older in the third quarter of 2014, as well as the success of commercial programs and increased demand in preparation for the upcoming flu season. International revenues increased 19% operationally in the third quarter of 2015 and 22% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, driven by the Prevenar family, which grew 10% operationally in the third quarter of 2015 and 11% operationally in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily reflecting increased volume in emerging markets. In the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same

period in 2014, volume was favorably impacted by Prevenar’s inclusion in additional national immunization programs in certain emerging markets and increased shipments associated with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, as well as the inclusion in the

third quarter and first nine months of 2015 of revenues associated with the acquisition of Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines in Europe.

Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 7% on Global Vaccines revenues in both the third quarter of 2015 and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

Total Vaccines revenues from emerging markets were $273 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $255 million in the third quarter of 2014, and $869 million in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $758 million in the first nine months of 2014.

Global Oncology Revenues increased 43% to $786 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $551 million in the same period in 2014, and increased 26% to $2.0 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $1.6 billion in the same period in 2014, reflecting an operational increase in revenues of 54% in the third quarter of 2015 and 36% in the first nine months of 2015, primarily driven by continued strong momentum following the February 2015 U.S. launch of Ibrance for advanced breast cancer and, to a lesser extent, stronger demand for Sutent, Xalkori and Inlyta in most markets.

Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 11% on Global Oncology revenues in the third quarter of 2015, and 10% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

Total Oncology revenues from emerging markets were $102 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $91 million in the third quarter of 2014, and $289 million in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $269 million in the first nine months of 2014.

Consumer Healthcare Revenues were relatively flat at $817 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $821 million in the same period in 2014, reflecting an operational increase in revenues of 7% in the third quarter of 2015, primarily due to performance of Nexium 24HR in the U.S. driven by increased demand and lower revenues in the third quarter of 2014 as retailers reduced initial stocking levels following the May 2014 launch. Revenues decreased 1% to $2.5 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, reflecting an operational increase in revenues of 5% in the first nine months of 2015, primarily due to the launch of Nexium 24HR in the U.S. in late-May 2014, as well as increased demand for key brands such as Advil, and growth in certain emerging markets.

Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 7% on Consumer Healthcare revenues in the third quarter of 2015, and an unfavorable impact of 6% on Consumer Healthcare revenues in the first nine months of 2015.

Total Consumer Healthcare revenues from emerging markets were $212 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $230 million in the third quarter of 2014, and were $696 million in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $692 million in the first nine months of 2014.

Cost of sales as a percentage of Revenues decreased 3.5 percentage points in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily driven by manufacturing efficiencies, a favorable change in product mix and favorable foreign exchange. Cost of sales as a percentage of Revenues decreased 3.0 percentage points in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily driven by favorable foreign exchange, manufacturing efficiencies and a favorable change in product mix. The increase in Cost of sales of 5% in both the third quarter of 2015 and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, was primarily due to an increase in sales volumes, driven primarily by continued strong uptake of Prevnar 13 among adults, largely offset by favorable foreign exchange and manufacturing efficiencies.

Selling, informational and administrative expenses increased 17% in the third quarter of 2015, and increased 12% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, primarily due to higher promotional expenses in the U.S., primarily for Prevnar 13 in adults, Ibrance and newly launched Consumer Healthcare product line extensions, partially offset by favorable foreign exchange.

Research and development expenses increased 15% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily reflecting increased costs associated with our oncology programs, primarily our anti-PD-L1 alliance with Merck KGaA, partially offset by lower clinical trial spend for certain vaccine programs. Research and development expenses decreased 1% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily reflecting lower clinical trial spend for Trumenba, Prevnar 13 adult and certain oncology products, largely offset by increased costs associated with our oncology programs, primarily our anti-PD-L1 alliance with Merck KGaA.

Global Established Pharmaceutical Operating Segment

- Revenues decreased 16%, to $5.2 billion in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $6.2 billion in the same period in 2014, and decreased 18% to $15.3 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $18.7 billion in the same period in 2014,

which includes an operational decrease in revenues of 8% in the third quarter of 2015 and 11% in the first nine months of 2015, primarily due to the following operational factors:

the loss of exclusivity and associated launch of multi-source generic competition for Celebrex in the U.S. in December 2014, for Zyvox in the U.S. beginning in the first half of 2015 and for Lyrica in certain developed Europe markets beginning in the first quarter of 2015 (collectively, down by approximately $750 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $1.8 billion for the first nine months of 2015);

a decline in Lipitor revenues in developed markets as a result of continued generic competition (down approximately $10 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $140 million for the first nine months of 2015); and

the termination in most countries of the co-promotion collaboration for Spiriva, including in the U.S. (where the collaboration expired in April 2014), which has resulted in a decline in Pfizer's share of Spiriva revenues (down approximately $10 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $110 million for the first nine months of 2015),

partially offset by:

the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations, which contributed $330 million; and

growth in emerging markets, where revenues increased 1% operationally for the third quarter of 2015 and 4% operationally for the first nine months of 2015 (up by approximately $20 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $240 million for the first nine months of 2015).

Foreign exchange had an unfavorable impact of 8% on GEP revenues in both the third quarter of 2015, and in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014.

Total GEP revenues from emerging markets were $1.7 billion in the third quarter of 2015, compared to $1.9 billion in the third quarter of 2014, and $5.2 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $5.4 billion in the first nine months of 2014.

Cost of sales as a percentage of Revenues increased 2.1 percentage points in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to the impact of losses of exclusivity and the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations, resulting in an unfavorable change in product mix, partially offset by the favorable impact of foreign exchange. Cost of sales as a percentage of Revenues increased 1.3 percentage points in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to the impact of losses of exclusivity and, to a lesser extent, the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations, resulting in an unfavorable change in product mix, partially offset by the favorable impact of foreign exchange. The decrease in Cost of sales of 7% in the third quarter of 2015 and 12% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same periods in 2014, was primarily driven by favorable foreign exchange and lower volumes as a result of products losing exclusivity, partially offset by the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations.

Selling, informational and administrative expenses decreased 19% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily due to lower field force, advertising and promotional expenses associated with certain products that have recently lost exclusivity and the benefits of cost-reduction and productivity initiatives, as well as favorable foreign exchange, partially offset by the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations. The decrease in Selling, informational and administrative expenses of 18% in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, was primarily due to lower field force, advertising and promotional expenses associated with certain products that have recently lost exclusivity and the benefits of cost-reduction and productivity initiatives, as well as favorable foreign exchange, partially offset by a higher cost for the U.S. Branded Prescription Drug Fee compared to the prior year and the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations.

Research and development expenses increased 5% in the third quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, reflecting increased investment in biosimilar development programs and the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations, largely offset by lower clinical trial expenses related to postmarketing commitments, primarily for Celebrex and Pristiq. The slight increase in Research and development expenses for the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, reflects increased investment in biosimilar development programs, and sterile injectable development programs acquired as part of our acquisition of InnoPharma, Inc., as well as the inclusion of one month of legacy Hospira U.S. operations, largely offset by lower clinical trial expenses related to postmarketing commitments, primarily for Celebrex and Pristiq.

The unfavorable change in Other (income)/deductions—net in the first nine months of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily reflects the non-recurrence of prior year gains on the sale of product rights as well as a decrease in our equity income from our equity-method investment in China.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Changes in the components of Accumulated other comprehensive loss for the third quarter and first nine months of 2015 reflect the following:

- For Foreign currency translation adjustments, net, for the third quarter of 2015, reflects primarily the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, Australian dollar and Brazilian real, partially offset by the strengthening of the Euro against the U.S. dollar; for the nine months of 2015, reflects primarily the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the euro, Brazilian real, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Mexican peso and Japanese yen. Also, for the first nine months of 2014, includes the reclassification, into income, of amounts associated with legal entity dispositions.
- For Unrealized holding losses on derivative financial instruments, net and Unrealized holding gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities, net, reflects the impact of fair value remeasurements and the reclassification of realized amounts into income. For additional information, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 7. Financial Instruments.
- For Benefit plans: actuarial gains/(losses), net, primarily reflects the reclassification into income of amounts related to (i) the amortization of changes in the pension benefit obligation previously recognized in Other comprehensive income and (ii) settlement activity, as well as the impact of foreign exchange. For additional information, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans.
- For Benefit plans: prior service credits and other, net, for the first nine months of 2015, reflects a $507 million reduction in our U.S. Postretirement Plan obligation due to a plan amendment approved in June 2015 that introduced a cap on costs for certain groups within the plan, partially offset by the reclassification into income of amounts related to (i) amortization of changes in prior service costs and credits previously recognized in Other comprehensive income and (ii) curtailment activity. For additional information, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

For information about certain of our financial assets and liabilities, including Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term investments, Long-term investments, Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt, and Long-term debt, see the “Analysis of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows” section of this MD&A, the “Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources: Selected Measures of Liquidity and Capital Resources” section of this MD&A and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 7. Financial Instruments.

For information about certain balances in Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts, see also the “Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources: Selected Measures of Liquidity and Capital Resources: Accounts Receivable” section of this MD&A.

For information about events and circumstances impacting our tax related accounts, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5. Tax Matters.

The changes in our asset and liability accounts as of September 27, 2015, compared to December 31, 2014, generally reflect, among other things, the impact of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as part of the acquisition of Hospira (see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions), and decreases due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The following explanations exclude the impact of the acquisition of Hospira and foreign exchange.

- For Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts, the change also reflects the timing of sales and collections in the normal course of business.
- For Inventories, the change reflects inventory acquired as part of the acquisition of Baxter’s portfolio of marketed vaccines, recorded at acquisition date fair value as well as inventory builds in the normal course of business, partially offset by planned inventory reductions.

- For Other current assets, the change also reflects the decrease in the receivables associated with our derivative financial instruments as well as the timing of receipts and payments in the normal course of business.
- For Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation (PP&E), the change reflects depreciation during the period offset by capital additions in the normal course of business.

- For Identifiable intangible assets, less accumulated amortization, the change reflects amortization and to a lesser extent impairments, partially offset by identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition of Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines. For additional information about our intangible assets, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 9A. Identifiable Intangible Assets and Goodwill: Identifiable Intangible Assets.
- For Trade accounts payable, the change reflects the timing of purchases and payments in the normal course of business.
- For Other current liabilities, the change reflects payments of certain legal claims, as well as the timing of other payments and accruals in the normal course of business, partially offset by an increase in the payables associated with our derivative financial instruments.
- For Pension benefit obligations, net and Postretirement benefit obligations, net, the change reflects, among other things, a $1.0 billion voluntary pension contribution in January 2015 and a $507 million reduction in our U.S. Postretirement Plan obligation due to a plan amendment approved in June 2015 that introduced a cap on costs for certain groups within the plan, partially offset by a re-measurement of obligations acquired as part of the acquisition of Hospira. For additional information about the net periodic pension cost, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans.
- For Other noncurrent liabilities, the change reflects an increase in the payables associated with our derivative financial instruments and, to a lesser extent, the deferral of an upfront payment received from Eli Lilly & Company as part of a collaborative arrangement, partially offset by other payments and changes in accruals in the normal course of business.
- For Accumulated other comprehensive loss, the change primarily reflects foreign currency translation adjustments for the first nine months of 2015. For additional information see the "Analysis of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income" section of this MD&A.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	Nine Months Ended September 27, 2015	September 28, 2014	% Change
Cash provided by/(used in):			
Operating activities	$9,799	$11,485	(15)
Investing activities	(756)	(4,140)	(82)
Financing activities	(9,124)	(7,060)	29
Effect of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(162)	(30)	*
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents	$(244)	$255	*

*Calculation not meaningful.

In the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, the line item Other changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures is presented excluding the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, as these changes do not reflect actual cash inflows or outflows, and excluding any other significant non-cash movements. Accordingly, the amounts shown will not necessarily agree with the changes in the assets and liabilities that are presented in our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Operating Activities

Our net cash provided by operating activities was $9.8 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $11.5 billion in the same period of 2014. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities reflects the change in operating earnings as well as a $1.0 billion voluntary pension contribution in January 2015 and the timing of other receipts and payments in the ordinary course of business, including higher payments related to certain liabilities associated with legal matters.

88

In the first nine months of 2015 and 2014, the line item Other changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures, primarily reflects changes, in the normal course of business, in accounts receivable, inventories, other current assets, other noncurrent assets, accounts payable, accrued compensation and other current and non-current liabilities. For the first nine months of 2015, this line item also includes the adjustments necessary to reflect the payments of certain liabilities associated with legal matters accrued in prior periods, including Neurontin-related matters, partially offset by the deferral of an upfront payment received from Eli Lilly & Company as part of a collaborative arrangement. For additional information about accounts receivable, see also the "Selected Measures of Liquidity and Capital Resources: Accounts Receivable" section of this MD&A. For additional information about our legal accruals, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4. Other (Income)/Deductions-Net.

Investing Activities

Our net cash used in investing activities was $756 million in the first nine months of 2015, compared to net cash used in investing activities of $4.1 billion in the same period in 2014. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to:

- net redemptions of investments of $16.1 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to net purchases of investments of $3.1 billion in the first nine months of 2014,

partially offset by:

- cash paid of $15.6 billion, net of cash acquired, for the acquisition of Hospira (see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions); and
- cash paid of $679 million, net of cash acquired, primarily for the acquisition of Baxter's portfolio of marketed vaccines in the first nine months of 2015 (see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions).

Financing Activities

Our net cash used in financing activities was $9.1 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $7.1 billion in the same period in 2014. The increase in net cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to:

- purchases of common stock of $6.2 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $3.8 billion in the first nine months of 2014,

partially offset by:

- proceeds from the exercise of stock options of $1.2 billion in the first nine months of 2015, compared to $704 million in the first nine months of 2014.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We rely largely on operating cash flows, short-term investments, short-term commercial paper borrowings and long-term debt to provide for our liquidity requirements. Due to our significant operating cash flows as well as our financial assets, access to capital markets and available lines of credit and revolving credit agreements, we believe that we have, and will maintain, the ability to meet our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future, which include:

- the working capital requirements of our operations, including our research and development activities;
- investments in our business;
- dividend payments and potential increases in the dividend rate;
- share repurchases;
- the cash requirements associated with our cost-reduction/productivity initiatives;
- paying down outstanding debt;
- contributions to our pension and postretirement plans; and
- business-development activities.

Our long-term debt is rated high-quality by both Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's). See the "Credit Ratings" section below. As market conditions change, we continue to monitor our liquidity position. We have taken and

will continue to take a conservative approach to our financial investments. Both short-term and long-term investments consist primarily of high-quality, highly liquid, well-diversified and available-for-sale debt securities.

Selected Measures of Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table provides certain relevant measures of our liquidity and capital resources:

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, EXCEPT RATIOS AND PER COMMON SHARE DATA)	September 27, 2015	December 31, 2014
Selected financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents[(a)]	$3,099	$3,343
Short-term investments[(a)]	17,559	32,779
Long-term investments[(a)]	16,233	17,518
	36,891	53,640
Debt:		
Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt	9,818	5,141
Long-term debt	29,079	31,541
	38,897	36,682
Net financial assets/(liabilities)[(b)]	$(2,007)	$16,958
Working capital[(c)]	$17,156	$36,071
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	1.62 :1	2.67 :1
Total Pfizer Inc. shareholders' equity per common share[(d)]	$10.83	$11.33

(a) See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 7. Financial Instruments for a description of certain assets held and for a description of the credit risk related to our financial instruments held.

(b) Net financial assets decreased as net cash provided by operating activities decreased, and cash paid for the Hospira acquisition, dividend payments and share purchases, among other things, more than offset the redemptions/sales net of purchases of investments and proceeds from the exercise of stock options. For additional information, see the "Analysis of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows" section of this MD&A.

(c) The decrease in working capital is due to the acquisition of Hospira, as well as the timing of accruals, cash receipts and payments in the ordinary course of business. For additional information on the acquisition of Hospira, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 2A. Acquisitions, Licensing Agreements, Collaborative Arrangements, Equity-Method Investments and Cost-Method Investment: Acquisitions.

(d) Represents total Pfizer Inc. shareholders' equity divided by the actual number of common shares outstanding (which excludes treasury stock).

For additional information about the sources and uses of our funds, see the "Analysis of the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets" and "Analysis of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows" sections of this MD&A.

Domestic and International Short-Term Funds

Many of our operations are conducted outside the U.S., and significant portions of our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are held internationally. We generally hold up to $10 billion of these short-term funds in U.S. tax jurisdictions. The amount of funds held in U.S. tax jurisdictions can fluctuate due to the timing of receipts and payments in the ordinary course of business and due to other reasons, such as business-development activities. As part of our ongoing liquidity assessments, we regularly monitor the mix of domestic and international cash flows (both inflows and outflows). Repatriation of overseas funds can result in additional U.S. federal, state and local income tax payments. We record U.S. deferred tax liabilities for certain unremitted earnings, but when amounts earned overseas are expected to be indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S., no accrual for U.S. taxes is provided.

Accounts Receivable

We continue to monitor developments regarding government and government agency receivables in several European markets where economic conditions remain challenging and uncertain. Historically, payments from a number of these European governments and government agencies extend beyond the contractual terms of sale. Specifically, we have received limited payments in 2015 from the Greek government on outstanding receivables, the vast majority of such receivables pertain to 2015 revenues. Also, the Greek government has recently restructured its debt to other third parties. Accordingly, we have adjusted our allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect these events, and have $53 million in net receivables as of September 27, 2015. Reported revenues from Greece for the nine months ended September 27, 2015 were $163 million.

We believe that our allowance for doubtful accounts is appropriate. Our assessment is based on an analysis of the following: (i) payments received to date; (ii) the consistency of payments from customers; (iii) direct and observed interactions with the governments (including court petitions) and with market participants (for example, the factoring industry); and (iv) various third-party assessments of repayment risk (for example, rating agency publications and the movement of rates for credit default swap instruments).

As of September 27, 2015, we had about $786 million in aggregate gross accounts receivable from governments and/or government agencies in Italy, Spain, Greece and Portugal where economic conditions remain challenging and uncertain. Such receivables in excess of one year from the invoice date, totaling $65 million, were as follows: $38 million in Italy; $15 million in Portugal; $9 million in Greece; and $3 million in Spain.

Although certain European governments and government agencies sometimes delay payments beyond the contractual terms of sale, we seek to appropriately balance repayment risk with the desire to maintain good relationships with our customers and to ensure a humanitarian approach to local patient needs.

We will continue to closely monitor repayment risk and, when necessary, we will continue to adjust our allowance for doubtful accounts.

Our assessments about the recoverability of accounts receivables can result from a complex series of judgments about future events and uncertainties and can rely heavily on estimates and assumptions. For information about the risks associated with estimates and assumptions, see Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1C. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies: Estimates and Assumptions included in our 2014 Financial Report.

Credit Ratings

Two major corporate debt-rating organizations, Moody’s and S&P, assign ratings to our short-term and long-term debt. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and the rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. The following table provides the current ratings assigned by these rating agencies to our commercial paper and senior unsecured non-credit-enhanced long-term debt:

NAME OF RATING AGENCY	Pfizer Commercial Paper Rating	Pfizer Long-Term Debt Rating	Outlook	Date of Last Rating Change
Moody’s	P-1	A1	Stable	October 2009
S&P	A-1+	AA	Stable	October 2009

Debt Capacity

We have available lines of credit and revolving credit agreements with a group of banks and other financial intermediaries. We maintain cash and cash equivalent balances and short-term investments in excess of our commercial paper and other short-term borrowings. As of September 27, 2015, we had access to $8.1 billion of lines of credit, of which $691 million expire within one year. Of these lines of credit, $7.9 billion are unused, of which our lenders have committed to loan us $7.1 billion at our request. Also, $7.0 billion of our unused lines of credit, all of which expire in 2019, may be used to support our commercial paper borrowings.

In October 2015, Pfizer exchanged $1.7 billion debt of its recently acquired subsidiary Hospira debt for virtually the same amount of Pfizer Inc. debt with the same interest rate and maturity terms as the Hospira debt, leaving a minor amount of outstanding debt in Hospira’s name. In connection with the exchange offers, the indenture governing the Hospira notes and the Hospira notes were amended to, among other things, eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants. The net income effect of this exchange was immaterial.

Global Economic Conditions—General

The global economic environment has not had, nor do we anticipate it will have, a material impact on our liquidity or capital resources. Due to our significant operating cash flows, financial assets, access to capital markets and available lines of credit and revolving credit agreements, we continue to believe that we have, and will maintain, the ability to meet our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future. As market conditions change, we continue to monitor our liquidity position.

Global Economic Conditions—Venezuela Operations

Our Venezuela operations continue to operate with the U.S. dollar as the functional currency due to the hyperinflationary status of the Venezuelan economy.

On February 13, 2013, the Venezuelan government devalued its currency from a rate of 4.3 to 6.3 of Venezuelan currency to the U.S. dollar. We incurred a foreign currency loss of $80 million immediately on the devaluation as a result of remeasuring the local balance sheets.

In the second quarter of 2015, the Venezuelan government identified three official rates of exchange. These are the CENCOEX rate of 6.3; the SICAD rate of 13.5 (as of October 2015); and the SIMADI rate of about 200 (as of October 2015).

We continue to use the CENCOEX rate of 6.3 to report our Venezuela financial position, results of operations and cash flows, since we believe that the nature of our business operations in Venezuela (the importation, manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical products and, to a lesser extent, consumer healthcare goods) would qualify for the most preferential rates permitted by law. Further, the Venezuelan government has indicated that essential goods, including medicines, will remain at the official rate of 6.3.

While we believe it is appropriate to continue to use the official rate of 6.3 for remeasurement purposes, we cannot predict whether there will be further devaluations of the Venezuelan currency or whether our use of the 6.3 rate will continue to be supported by evolving facts and circumstances. Further, other potential actions by the Venezuelan government in response to economic uncertainties could impact the recoverability of our investment in Venezuela, which could result in an impairment charge and, under extreme circumstances, could impact our ability to continue to operate in the country in the same manner as we have historically. Due to the uncertainty of the effect of recent changes in the Venezuelan economy and a slowing of actual conversions of Venezuelan currency to U.S. dollars, we have made changes in our Venezuelan operations and are evaluating other potential changes. Our actions could result in decreased sales from our Venezuelan operations in the future. We expect to incur a restructuring charge of $36 million in the fourth quarter of 2015 related to the reduction of 36% of our labor force in Venezuela.

As of September 27, 2015, our net monetary assets in Venezuela that are subject to revaluation totaled approximately $778 million (remeasured at the 6.3 rate). Our revenues from Venezuela totaled approximately $181 million for the third quarter of 2015 and $589 million for the first nine months of 2015 (converted using the 6.3 rate).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business and in connection with the sale of assets and businesses, we often indemnify our counterparties against certain liabilities that may arise in connection with a transaction or that are related to activities prior to a transaction. These indemnifications typically pertain to environmental, tax, employee and/or product-related matters, and patent-infringement claims. If the indemnified party were to make a successful claim pursuant to the terms of the indemnification, we would be required to reimburse the loss. These indemnifications generally are subject to threshold amounts, specified claim periods and other restrictions and limitations. Historically, we have not paid significant amounts under these provisions and, as of September 27, 2015, recorded amounts for the estimated fair value of these indemnifications are not significant.

Certain of our co-promotion or license agreements give our licensors or partners the rights to negotiate for, or in some cases to obtain under certain financial conditions, co-promotion or other rights in specified countries with respect to certain of our products.

Share-Purchase Plans and Accelerated Share Repurchase Agreement

On June 27, 2013, we announced that the Board of Directors had authorized a $10 billion share-purchase plan, which was exhausted in the first quarter of 2015. On October 23, 2014, we announced that the Board of Directors had authorized an additional $11 billion share-purchase plan, and share purchases commenced thereunder in January 2015.

On February 9, 2015, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement with Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GS&Co.) to repurchase shares of our common stock. This agreement was entered into under our previously announced share repurchase authorization. This agreement was completed in July 2015, and pursuant to the agreement's settlement terms, we elected to settle the agreement in cash and paid an additional $160 million to GS&Co. on July 13, 2015, resulting in a total of approximately $5.2 billion paid to GS&Co. The final average price paid for the shares delivered under the accelerated share repurchase agreement was $34.13 per share. For additional information, see Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies.
The following table provides the number of shares of our common stock purchased and the cost of purchases under our publicly announced share-purchase plans, including our accelerated share repurchase agreement:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(SHARES IN MILLIONS, DOLLARS IN BILLIONS)	September 27, 2015[a]	September 28, 2014	September 27, 2015[b]	September 28, 2014
Shares of common stock purchased	—	43	182	125
Cost of purchase	$0.2	$1.3	$6.2	$3.8

(a) Represents $160 million paid to GS&Co. in July 2015 to settle the accelerated share repurchase agreement pursuant to the agreement's settlement terms.

(b) Includes approximately 151 million shares purchased for $5.2 billion pursuant to the accelerated share repurchase agreement.

After giving effect to the accelerated share repurchase agreement, as well as other share repurchases to date in 2015, our remaining share-purchase authorization is approximately $5.4 billion. We do not currently expect to repurchase additional shares this year.

Dividends on Common Stock

In September 2015, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.28 per share, payable December 1, 2015, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 6, 2015.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 1B. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies: Adoption of New Accounting Standard.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards, Not Adopted as of September 27, 2015

The following table provides a brief description of recently issued accounting standards, not yet adopted:

Standard	Description	Effective Date	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
In November 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued amended guidance related to accounting for hybrid financial instruments issued or held as investments.	The new guidance clarifies that for hybrid financial instruments in the form of stock, the assessment of whether the embedded derivative is clearly and closely related to the host instrument must consider the economic characteristics and risks of the entire hybrid financial instrument, including the embedded derivative feature that is being evaluated for separate accounting from the host contract.	January 1, 2016	We do not expect that the provisions of this new standard will have any material impact on our consolidated financial statements.
In August 2014, the FASB issued amended guidance related to disclosure of uncertainties about the ability of an entity to continue as a going concern.	The new guidance requires management of all entities to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and, as necessary, to provide related footnote disclosures.	December 31, 2016	We do not expect that the provisions of this new standard will have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.
In May 2014, the FASB issued amended guidance related to revenue from contracts with customers. In August 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance deferring the effective date of the revenue recognition standard.	The new guidance introduces a new principles-based framework for revenue recognition and disclosure.	January 1, 2018. Early adoption is not permitted.	We have not yet decided on a method of adoption (full retrospective or modified retrospective basis) and we have not yet determined the potential impact, if any, of this standard on our consolidated financial statements.
In July 2015, the FASB issued an update related to inventory.	The new guidance requires that inventory be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.	January 1, 2017	We do not expect the provisions of this new standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.
In September 2015, the FASB issued an update to its guidance on business combinations.	The new guidance requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the	Effective for all adjustments made to provisional	We will use this guidance for any adjustments to provisional amounts reported for acquisitions

	reporting period in which the measurement amounts are determined. The new guidance also requires that the acquirer records, 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 as of the acquisition date. The new guidance also requires an entity to present separately on the face of the income statement, or disclose in the notes, the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date.	amounts reported for acquisitions still in the measurement stage as of the time of issuance.	that may become necessary going forward, but do not expect it to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

This report and other written or oral statements that we make from time to time contain forward-looking statements that set forth anticipated results based on management's plans and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties. We have tried, wherever possible, to identify such statements by using words such as "will," "may," "could," "likely," "ongoing," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "beli "forecast," "goal," "objective," "aim" and other words and terms of similar meaning or by using future dates in connection with any discussion of, among other things, our anticipated future operating and financial performance, business plans and prospects, in-line products and product candidates, strategic reviews, capital allocation, business-development plans, and plans relating to share repurchases and dividends. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, business plans and prospects, our acquisition of Hospira, prospective products or product approvals, future performance or results of current and anticipated products, sales efforts, expenses, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings, plans relating to share repurchases and dividends, government regulation and financial results, including, in particular, the financial guidance set forth in the "Our Financial Guidance for 2015" section of this MD&A, the anticipated costs and cost savings set forth in the "Overview of Our Performance, Operating Environment, Strategy and Outlook" and "Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives" sections of this MD&A and in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 3. Restructuring Charges and Other Costs Associated with Acquisitions and Cost-Reduction/Productivity Initiatives, the anticipated accretion and cost synergies expected from our recent acquisition of Hospira set forth in the "Overview of Our Performance, Operating Environment, Strategy and Outlook" section of this MD&A; and the contributions that we expect to make from our general assets to our pension and postretirement plans during 2015 set forth in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 10. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from past results and future plans and projected future results are the following:

- the outcome of research and development activities including, without limitation, the ability to meet anticipated pre-clinical and clinical trial commencement and completion dates, regulatory submission and approval dates, and launch dates for product candidates, as well as the possibility of unfavorable pre-clinical and clinical trial results, including unfavorable new clinical data and additional analyses of existing clinical data;
- decisions by regulatory authorities regarding whether and when to approve our drug applications, which will depend on the assessment by such regulatory authorities of the benefit-risk profile suggested by the totality of the efficacy and safety information submitted; decisions by regulatory authorities regarding labeling, ingredients and other matters that could affect the availability or commercial potential of our products; and uncertainties regarding our ability to address the comments in complete response letters received by us with respect to certain of our drug applications to the satisfaction of the FDA;
- the speed with which regulatory authorizations, pricing approvals and product launches may be achieved;
- the outcome of post-approval clinical trials, which could result in the loss of marketing approval for a product or changes in the labeling for, and/or increased or new concerns about the safety or efficacy of, a product that could affect its availability or commercial potential;
- risks associated with interim data, including the risk that final results of studies for which interim data have been provided and/or additional clinical trials may be different from (including less favorable than) the interim data results and may not support further clinical development of the applicable product candidate or indication;
- the success of external business-development activities, including the ability to satisfy the conditions to closing of announced transactions in the anticipated timeframe or at all;
- competitive developments, including the impact on our competitive position of new product entrants, in-line branded products, generic products, private label products and product candidates that treat diseases and conditions similar to those treated by our in-line drugs and drug candidates;
- the implementation by the FDA and regulatory authorities in certain other countries of an abbreviated legal pathway to approve biosimilar products, which could subject our biologic products to competition from biosimilar products, with attendant competitive pressures, after the expiration of any applicable exclusivity period and patent rights;
-

the ability to meet generic and branded competition after the loss of patent protection for our products or competitor products;

- the ability to successfully market both new and existing products domestically and internationally;

- difficulties or delays in manufacturing;
- trade buying patterns;
- the impact of existing and future legislation and regulatory provisions on product exclusivity;
- trends toward managed care and healthcare cost containment;
- the impact of any significant spending reductions affecting Medicare, Medicaid or other publicly funded or subsidized health programs or changes in the tax treatment of employer-sponsored health insurance that may be implemented, and/or any significant additional taxes or fees that may be imposed on the pharmaceutical industry as part of any broad deficit-reduction effort;
- the impact of U.S. healthcare legislation enacted in 2010—the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act—and of any modification or repeal of any of the provisions thereof;
- U.S. federal or state legislation or regulatory action affecting, among other things, pharmaceutical product pricing, reimbursement or access, including under Medicaid, Medicare and other publicly funded or subsidized health programs; the importation of prescription drugs from outside the U.S. at prices that are regulated by governments of various foreign countries; direct-to-consumer advertising and interactions with healthcare professionals; and the use of comparative effectiveness methodologies that could be implemented in a manner that focuses primarily on the cost differences and minimizes the therapeutic differences among pharmaceutical products and restricts access to innovative medicines; as well as pricing pressures as a result of highly competitive insurance markets;
- legislation or regulatory action in markets outside the U.S. affecting pharmaceutical product pricing, reimbursement or access, including, in particular, continued government-mandated price reductions for certain biopharmaceutical products and government-imposed access restrictions in certain countries;
- the exposure of our operations outside the U.S. to possible capital and exchange controls, expropriation and other restrictive government actions, changes in intellectual property legal protections and remedies, as well as political unrest and unstable governments and legal systems;
- contingencies related to actual or alleged environmental contamination;
- claims and concerns that may arise regarding the safety or efficacy of in-line products and product candidates;
- any significant breakdown, infiltration or interruption of our information technology systems and infrastructure;
- legal defense costs, insurance expenses, settlement costs, the risk of an adverse decision or settlement and the adequacy of reserves related to product liability, patent protection, government investigations, consumer, commercial, securities, antitrust, environmental and tax issues, ongoing efforts to explore various means for resolving asbestos litigation, and other legal proceedings;
- our ability to protect our patents and other intellectual property, both domestically and internationally;
- interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, including the impact of possible currency devaluations in countries experiencing high inflation rates;
- governmental laws and regulations affecting domestic and foreign operations, including, without limitation, tax obligations and changes affecting the tax treatment by the U.S. of income earned outside the U.S. that may result from pending and possible future proposals;
- any significant issues involving our largest wholesaler customers, which account for a substantial portion of our revenues;
- the possible impact of the increased presence of counterfeit medicines in the pharmaceutical supply chain on our revenues and on patient confidence in the integrity of our medicines;
- any significant issues that may arise related to the outsourcing of certain operational and staff functions to third parties, including with regard to quality, timeliness and compliance with applicable legal requirements and industry standards;
- any significant issues that may arise related to our joint ventures and other third-party business arrangements;
- changes in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- uncertainties related to general economic, political, business, industry, regulatory and market conditions including, without limitation, uncertainties related to the impact on us, our customers, suppliers and lenders and

counterparties to our foreign-exchange and interest-rate agreements of challenging global economic conditions and recent and possible future changes in global financial markets; and the related risk that our allowance for doubtful accounts may not be adequate;

- any changes in business, political and economic conditions due to actual or threatened terrorist activity in the U.S. and other parts of the world, and related U.S. military action overseas;
- growth in costs and expenses;
- changes in our product, segment and geographic mix;
- the impact of purchase accounting adjustments, acquisition-related costs, discontinued operations and certain significant items;
- the impact of acquisitions, divestitures, restructurings, internal reorganizations, product recalls and withdrawals and other unusual items, including our ability to realize the projected benefits of our cost-reduction and productivity initiatives, including those related to our research and development organization, and of the internal separation of our commercial operations into our new operating structure;
- risks and uncertainties related to our recent acquisition of Hospira, including, among other things, the ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of Hospira, including the possibility that expected synergies and accretion will not be realized or will not be realized within the expected time frame; the risk that the businesses will not be integrated successfully; disruption from the transaction making it more difficult to maintain business and operational relationships; significant transaction costs; and unknown liabilities; and
- risks and uncertainties related to a potential transaction between Pfizer and Allergan plc, including, without limitation, the possibility that a transaction will not be pursued or that a transaction will not be agreed to, adverse effects on the market price of Pfizer's common stock and on Pfizer's operating results because of a failure to pursue or to complete a potential transaction, if a transaction is agreed to, the failure to obtain necessary regulatory approvals or to satisfy any of the other conditions to a potential transaction, failure to realize the expected benefits of a potential transaction, negative effects of the announcement or the consummation of an agreed transaction, if any, on the market price of Pfizer’s common stock, significant transaction costs and/or unknown liabilities, general economic and business conditions that affect the companies following a potential transaction, changes in global, political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory forces, future exchange and interest rates, changes in tax laws, regulations, rates and policies, future business combinations or disposals and competitive developments.

We cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be realized, although we believe we have been prudent in our plans and assumptions. Achievement of anticipated results is subject to substantial risks, uncertainties and inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from past results and those anticipated, estimated or projected. Investors should bear this in mind as they consider forward-looking statements, and are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law or by the rules and regulations of the SEC. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our Form 10-Q, 8-K and 10-K reports and our other filings with the SEC.

Our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K listed various important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from past and projected future results. We note these factors for investors as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Readers can find them in Part I, Item 1A, of that filing and Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under the heading “Risk Factors.” We incorporate that section of that Form 10-K in this filing and investors should refer to it. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. Consequently, you should not consider any such list to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties.

The operating segment information provided in this report does not purport to represent the revenues, costs and income from continuing operations before provision for taxes on income that each of our operating segments would have recorded had each segment operated as a standalone company during the periods presented.

This report includes discussion of certain clinical studies relating to various in-line products and/or product candidates. These studies typically are part of a larger body of clinical data relating to such products or product candidates, and the discussion herein should be considered in the context of the larger body of data. In addition, clinical trial data are subject to differing

interpretations, and, even when we view data as sufficient to support the safety and/or effectiveness of a product candidate or a new indication for an in-line product, regulatory authorities may not share our views and may require additional data or may deny approval altogether.

Legal Proceedings and Contingencies

Information with respect to legal proceedings and contingencies required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12A. Commitments and Contingencies: Legal Proceedings in
Part I, Item 1, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Financial Risk Management in our 2014 Financial Report.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them in a timely manner to material information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed with the SEC.

During the third quarter of 2015, we acquired Hospira. Other than the addition of Hospira's operations to our internal control over financial reporting and any related changes in control to integrate Hospira into Pfizer, there has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 12A. Commitments and Contingencies: Legal Proceedings in Part I, Item 1, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Tax Matters

Additional information with respect to tax matters required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 5B. Tax Matters: Tax Contingencies in Part I, Item 1, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We account for income tax contingencies using a benefit recognition model. If our initial assessment fails to result in the recognition of a tax benefit, we regularly monitor our position and subsequently recognize the tax benefit: (i) if there are changes in tax law, analogous case law or there is new information that sufficiently raise the likelihood of prevailing on the technical merits of the position to “more likely than not”; (ii) if the statute of limitations expires; or (iii) if there is a completion of an audit resulting in a favorable settlement of that tax year with the appropriate agency. We regularly re-evaluate our tax positions based on the results of audits of federal, state and foreign income tax filings, statute of limitations expirations, changes in tax law or receipt of new information that would either increase or decrease the technical merits of a position relative to the “more-likely-than-not” standard.

Our assessments are based on estimates and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management, but our estimates of unrecognized tax benefits and potential tax benefits may not be representative of actual outcomes, and variation from such estimates could materially affect our financial statements in the period of settlement or when the statutes of limitations expire, as we treat these events as discrete items in the period of resolution. Finalizing audits with the relevant taxing authorities can include formal administrative and legal proceedings, and, as a result, it is difficult to estimate the timing and range of possible changes related to our uncertain tax positions, and such changes could be significant.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The “Our Operating Environment” and “Forward-Looking Information and Factors That May Affect Future Results” sections of the MD&A and Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors”, of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K are incorporated by reference herein. There have been no material changes from the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors”, of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, except as follows:

We may fail to realize all of the anticipated benefits from our acquisition of Hospira.

The success of our acquisition of Hospira will depend, in part, on our ability to realize the anticipated benefits and cost savings from combining our businesses. Anticipated benefits and cost savings may not be realized fully or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected. The integration process may result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of ongoing business, including third party relationships, or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies. We also may fail to generate the revenue growth for the acquired business that we expected entering into the transaction. In addition, Hospira has experienced manufacturing disruptions and increased regulatory scrutiny due to quality issues. Future manufacturing problems, as well as any corrective actions and their operational implementation, could adversely impact the revenue we generate from products acquired from Hospira and result in substantial unanticipated costs.

Risks relating to our announcement regarding Allergan plc (Allergan)

On October 29, 2015, we issued an announcement confirming that we are in preliminary friendly discussions with Allergan in relation to a potential transaction. No agreement has been reached and there can be no certainty that these discussions will be pursued or lead to a transaction, as to the terms on which a transaction, if any, might be agreed, or, if a transaction is agreed to, as to whether it will be completed or the timing thereof.

There are substantial risks and uncertainties related to a potential transaction between Pfizer and Allergan, including, without limitation, the possibility that a transaction will not be pursued or that a transaction will not be agreed to, adverse effects on the market price of Pfizer's common stock and on Pfizer's operating results because of a failure to pursue or to complete a potential transaction, if a transaction is agreed to, the failure to obtain necessary regulatory approvals or to satisfy any of the other

conditions to a potential transaction, failure to realize the expected benefits of a potential transaction, negative effects of the announcement or the consummation of an agreed transaction, if any, on the market price of Pfizer's common stock, significant transaction costs and/or unknown liabilities, general economic and business conditions that affect the companies following a potential transaction, changes in global, political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory forces, future exchange and interest rates, changes in tax laws, regulations, rates and policies, future business combinations or disposals and competitive developments.

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

The following table provides certain information with respect to our purchases of shares of the Company's common stock during the third fiscal quarter of 2015:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities[a]

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased[b]	Average Price Paid per Share[b]	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan[a]
June 28, 2015 through July 26, 2015	31,527	$33.92	—	$5,355,862,076
July 27, 2015 through August 23, 2015	20,863	$35.64	—	$5,355,862,076
August 24, 2015 through September 27, 2015	32,602	$32.98	—	$5,355,862,076
Total	84,992	$33.98	—	

(a) On June 27, 2013, we announced that the Board of Directors had authorized a $10 billion share-purchase plan, which was exhausted in the first quarter of 2015 (the June 2013 Stock Purchase Plan). On October 23, 2014, we announced that the Board of Directors had authorized an additional $11 billion share-purchase plan, and share purchases commenced thereunder in January 2015 (the October 2014 Stock Purchase Plan). On February 9, 2015, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement with Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GS&Co.) to repurchase shares of our common stock. This agreement was entered into under our previously announced share repurchase authorization. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, on February 11, 2015, we paid $5 billion to GS&Co. and received approximately 151 million shares of our common stock from GS&Co. On July 2, 2015, the accelerated share repurchase agreement with GS&Co. was completed, which, per the terms of the agreement, resulted in us owing GS&Co. a certain number of shares of Pfizer common stock or its equivalent dollar value. Pursuant to the agreement's settlement terms, we elected to settle this amount in cash and paid an additional $160 million to GS&Co. on July 13, 2015, resulting in a total of approximately $5.2 billion paid to GS&Co. The final average price paid for the shares delivered under the accelerated share repurchase agreement was $34.13 per share. After giving effect to this accelerated share repurchase agreement, as well as other share repurchases to date in 2015, our remaining share-purchase authorization is approximately $5.4 billion. We do not currently expect to repurchase additional shares this year.

(b) These columns reflect the following transactions during the third fiscal quarter of 2015: (i) the surrender to Pfizer of 51,518 shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock units issued to employees; (ii) the open market purchase by the trustee of 20,828 shares of common stock in connection with the reinvestment of dividends paid on common stock held in trust for employees who were granted performance share awards and who deferred receipt of such awards; (iii) the surrender to Pfizer of 117 shares of common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of performance share awards issued to employees; and(iv) the surrender to Pfizer of 12,529 shares of common stock to pay the exercise price and to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the exercise of employee stock options. These columns do not include the $160 million paid to GS&Co. in July 2015 to settle the accelerated share repurchase agreement pursuant to the agreement's settlement terms.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 4.1	-	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 5, 2015, between us and The Bank of New York Mellon (successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (formerly JPMorgan Chase Bank, formerly The Chase Manhattan Bank)), as Trustee, to Indenture dated as of January 30, 2001, is incorporated by reference from our 8-K report filed on October 6, 2015 (File No. 001-03619).
Exhibit 12	-	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
Exhibit 15	-	Accountants' Acknowledgment.
Exhibit 31.1	-	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 31.2	-	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.1	-	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.2	-	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 101:		
EX-101.INS		XBRL Instance Document
EX-101.SCH		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
EX-101.CAL		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
EX-101.LAB		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
EX-101.PRE		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
EX-101.DEF		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document

SIGNATURE

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

Pfizer Inc.
(Registrant)

Dated: November 5, 2015

/s/ Loretta V. Cangialosi
Loretta V. Cangialosi, Senior Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)