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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Page

Item 1. Financial Statements

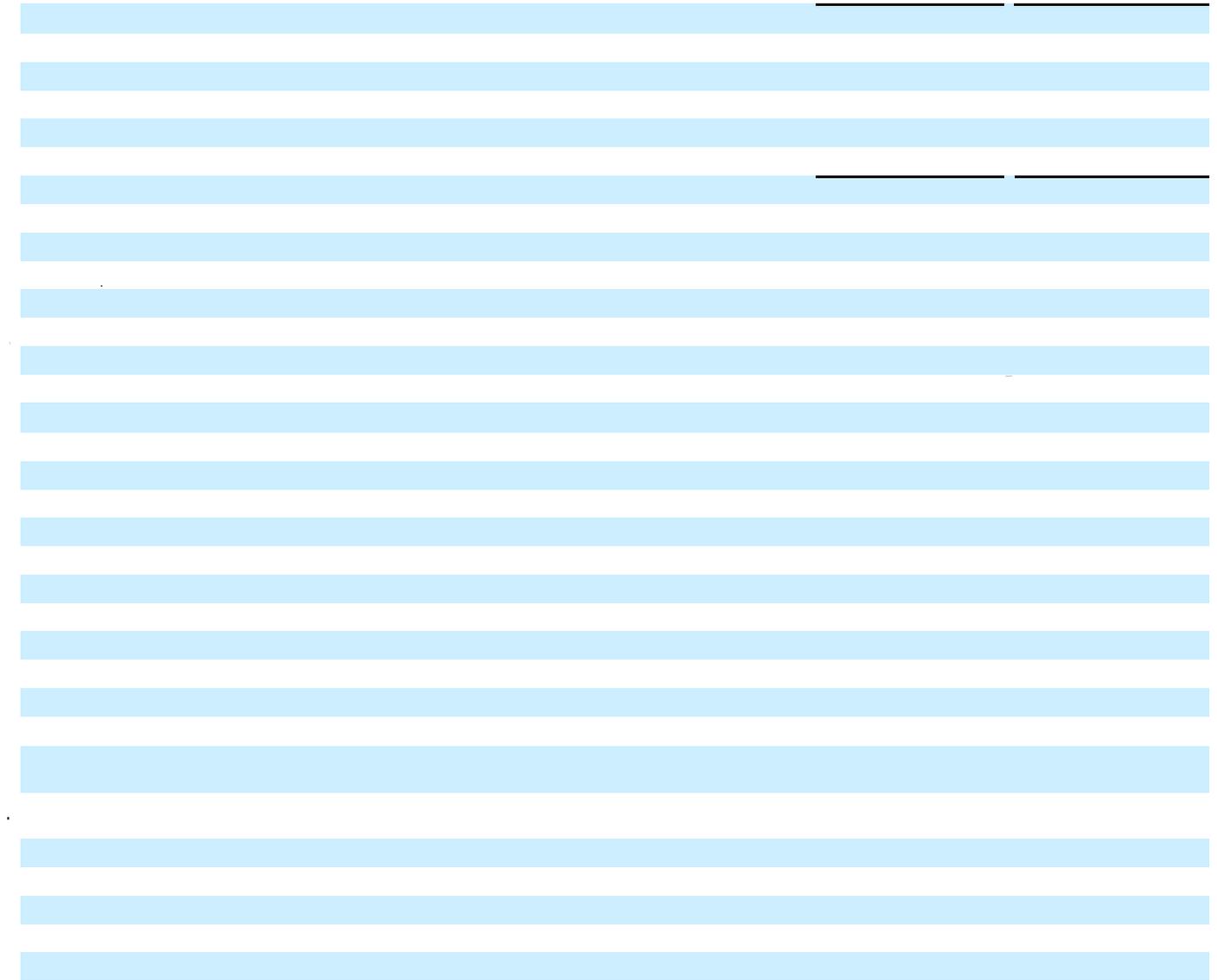
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 01501

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

- we have a history of losses and may not generate sustained positive cash flow sufficient to fund our operations and research and development programs;
- the risks inherent in funding, developing and obtaining regulatory approvals of new, commercially-viable and competitive products and treatments;
- our research and development activities may not result in commercially viable products;
- that earlier clinical results of effectiveness and safety may not be reproducible or indicative of future results;
- that the launch of commercial sales for *Royaldee* may not be successful;
- that we may fail to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates;
- that currently available over-the-counter and prescription products, as well as products under development by others, may prove to be as or more effective than our products for the indications being studied;
- our ability to develop a pharmaceutical sales and marketing infrastructure;
- our ability and our distribution and marketing partners’ ability to comply with regulatory requirements regarding the sales, marketing and manufacturing of our products and product candidates and the operation of our laboratories;
- the performance of our third-party distribution partners, licensees and manufacturers over which we have limited control;
- our success is dependent on the involvement and continued efforts of our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;
- integration challenges for Bio-Reference, EirGen, Transition Therapeutics and other acquired businesses;
- changes in regulation and policies in the United States and other countries, including increasing downward pressure on health care reimbursement;
- our ability to manage our growth and our expanded operations;
- increased competition, including price competition;
- changing relationships with payers, including the various state and multi-state Blues programs, suppliers and strategic partners;
- efforts by third-party payors to reduce utilization and reimbursement for clinical testing services;
- failure to timely or accurately bill for our services;
- failure to obtain and retain new clients and business partners, or a reduction in tests ordered or specimens submitted by existing clients;
- failure to establish, and perform to, appropriate quality standards to assure that the highest level of quality is observed in the performance of our testing services;
- failure to maintain the security of patient-related information;
- our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our products;
- our ability to defend our intellectual property rights with respect to our products;
- our ability to operate our business without infringing the intellectual property rights of others;
- our ability to attract and retain key scientific and management personnel;
- our need for, and ability to obtain, additional financing;



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Transition Therapeutics, Inc.	\$	58,530	\$	—
Bio-Reference Laboratories, Inc.	\$	—	\$	950,010
EirGen Pharma Limited	\$	—	\$	33,569
OPKO Health Europe	\$	313	\$	1,813
OPKO Renal	\$	25,986	\$	20,113
Issuance of stock for investment in Xenetic	\$	4,856	\$	—

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

OPKO Health, Inc. and Subsidiaries
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 1 BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

We are a diversified healthcare company that seeks to establish industry-leading positions in large and rapidly growing medical markets. Our diagnostics business includes Bio-Reference Laboratories, Inc. (“Bio-Reference”), the nation’s third-largest clinical laboratory with a core genetic testing business and a 42E

Variable interest entities. The consolidation of variable interest entities (“VIE”) is required whe



of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. Our early adoption of ASU 2015-16 in 2015 did not have a significant impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU^u

NOTE 5 ACQUISITIONS, INVESTMENTS AND LICENSES

Transition Therapeutics acquisition

In August 2016, we completed the acquisition of Transition Therapeutics, a clinical stage biotechnology company. Holders of Transition Therapeutics common stock received 6,431,899 shares of OPKO Common Stock. The transaction was vcu

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

The terms of the 2033 Senior Notes, include, among others: (i) rights to convert into shares of our Common Stock, including upon a fundamental change; and (ii) a coupon make-whole payment in the event of a conversion by the holders of the 2033 Senior Notes on or after February 1, 2017 but prior to February 1, 2019. We have determined that these specific terms are considered to be embedded derivatives. Embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contract, the 2033 Senior Notes, and carried at fair value when: (a) the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract; and (b) a separate, stand-alone instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument. We have concluded that the embedded derivatives within the 2033 Senior Notes meet these criteria and, as such, must be valued separate and apart from the 2033 Senior Notes and recorded at fair value each reporting period.

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

In August 2013, one of the conversion rights in the 2033 Senior Notes was triggered. Holders of the 2033 Senior Notes converted \$16.9 million principal amount into 2,396,145 shares of the Company's Common Stock. In June 2014, we entered into an exchange agreement with a holder of the Company's 2033 Senior Notes pursuant to which such holder exchanged \$70.4 million in aggregate principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes for 10,974,431 shares of the Company's Common Stock and approximately \$0.8 million in cash representing accrued interest through the date of completion of the exchange. During 2015, pursuant to a conversion right or through exchange agreements we entered with certain holders of our 2033 Senior Notes, holders of our 2033 Senior Notes converted or exchanged \$55.4 million in aggregate principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes for 8,118,062 shares of the Company's Common Stock.

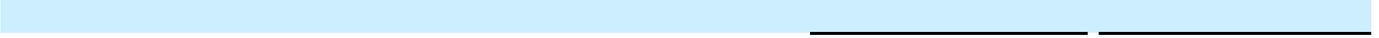
On April 1, 2015, we initially announced that our 2033 Senior Notes were convertible through June 2015 by holders of such notes. This conversion right was triggered because the closing price per share of our Common Stock exceeded \$9.19, or 130% of the initial conversion price of \$7.07, for at least 20 trading days during the applicable measurement period. We have elected to satisfy our conversion obligation under the 2033 Senior Notes in shares of our Common Stock. Our 2033 Senior Notes continued to be convertible by holders of such notes for the remainder of 2015 and 2016, and may be convertible thereafter, if a certain number of the conversion conditions specified in the Indenture is satisfied during future measurement periods. Pursuant to the Indenture, a holder who elects to convert the 2033 Senior Notes will receive



NOTE 7 ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016





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We enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to cover the risk of exposure to exchange rate differences arising from inventory purchases on letters of credit. Under these forward contracts, for any rate above or below the fixed rate, we receive or pay the difference between the spot rate and the fixed rate for the given amount at the settlement date.

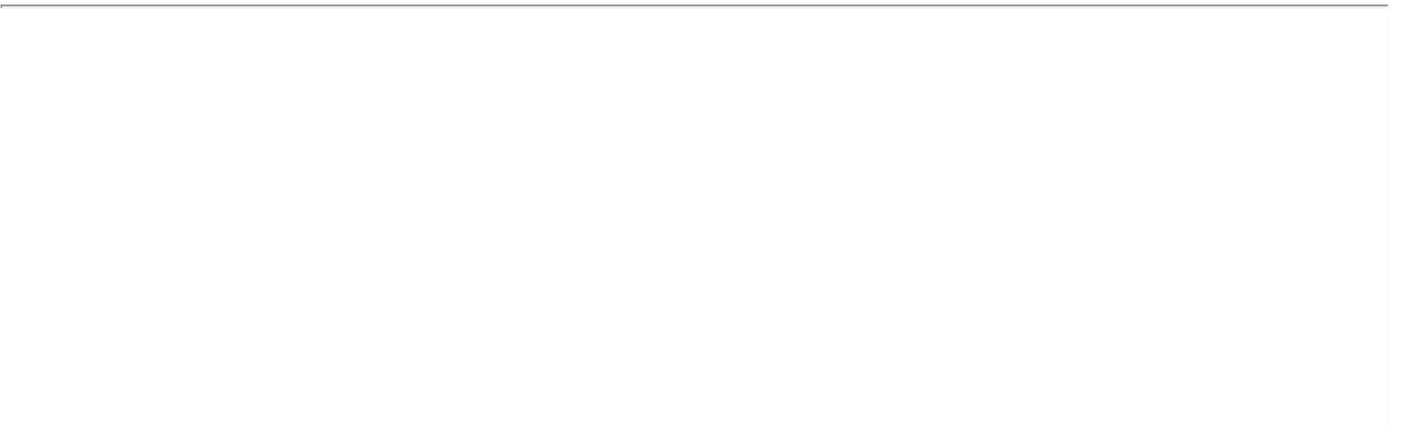
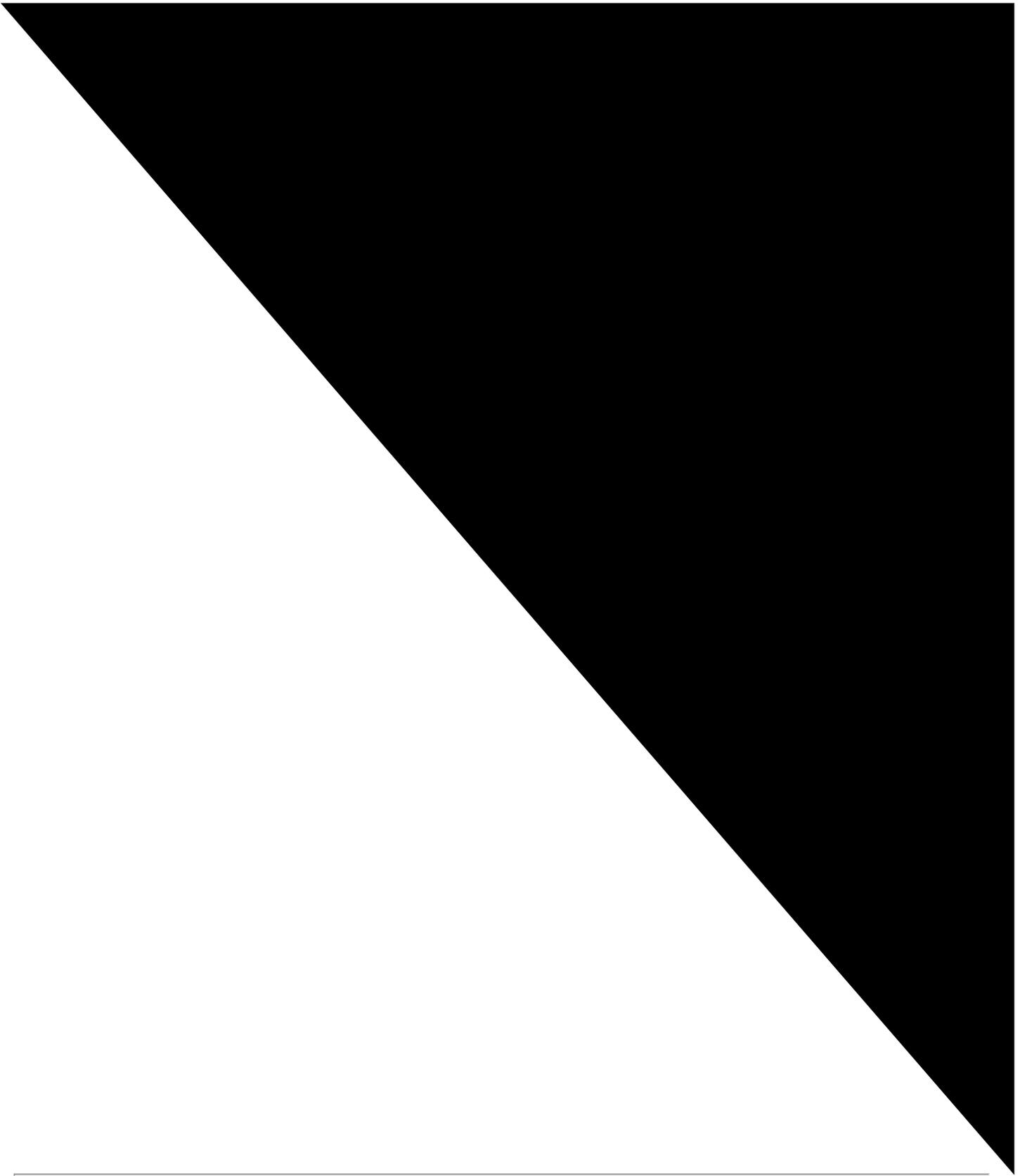
To qualify the derivative instrument as a hedge, we are required to meet strict hedge effectiveness and contemporaneous documentation requirements at the initiation of the hedge and assess the hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis over the life of the hedge.

At September 30, 2013 December 31, 2013

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\$295.0 million and are eligible to receive up to an additional \$275.0 million upon the achievement of certain regulatory milestones. Pfizer received the exclusive license to commercialize hGH-CTP worldwide. In addition, we are eligible to receive initial tiered royalty payments associated with the commercialization of hGH-CTP for Adult GHD with percentage rates ranging from the high teens to mid-twenties. Upon the launch of hGH-CTP for Pediatric GHD in certain major markets, the royalties will transition to regional, tiered gross profit sharing for both hGH-CTP and Pfizer's Genotropin®.

The agreement with Pfizer will remain in effect until the last sale of the licensed product, unless earlier terminated as permitted under the agreement. In addition to termination rights for material breach and bankruptcy, Pfizer is permitted to terminate the Agreement in its entirety, or with respect to one or more world regions, without cause after a specified notice period. If the Agreement is terminated by us for Pfizer's uncured material breach, or by Pfizer without cause, provision has been made for transition of product and product responsibilities to us for the terminated regions, as well as continued supply of product by Pfizer or transfer of supply to us in order to support the terminated regions.

We will lead the clinical activities and will be responsible for funding the development programs for the key indications, which includes Adult and Pediatric GHD and Pediatric SGA. Pfizer will be responsible for all development costs for additional indications as well as all post-marketing studies. In addition, Pfizer will fund the commercialization activities for all indications and lead the manufacturing activities covered by the global development plan.

For revenue recognition purposes, we viewed the Pfizer Transaction as a multiple-element arrangement. Multiple-element arrangements are analyzed to determine whether the various performance obligations, or elements, can be separated or whether they must be accounted for as a single unit of accounting. We evaluated whether a delivered element under an arrangement has standalone value and qualifies for treatment as a separate unit of accounting. Deliverables that do not meet these criteria are not evaluated separately for the purpose of revenue recognition. For a single unit of accounting, payments received are recognized in a manner consistent with the final deliverable. We determined that the deliverables under the Pfizer Transaction, including the licenses granted to Pfizer, as well as our obligations to provide various research and development services, will be accounted for as a single unit of account. This determination was made because the ongoing research and development services to be provided by us are essential to the overall arrangement as we have significant knowledge and technical know-how that is important to realizing the value of the licenses granted. The performance period over which the revenue will be recognized is expected to continue from the first quarter of 2015 through 2019, when we anticipate completing the various research and development services that are specified in the Pfizer Transaction and our performance obligations are completed. We will continue to review the timing of when our research and development services will be completed in order to assess that the estimated performance period over which the revenue is to be recognized is appropriate. Any significant changes in the timing of the performance period will result in a change in the revenue recognition period.

We are recognizing the non-refundable \$295.0 million upfront payments on a straight-line basis over the performance period. We recognized \$53.0 million of revenue related to the Pfizer Transaction in Revenue from transfer of intellectual property in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, and had deferred revenue related to the Pfizer Transaction of \$176.5 million at September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2016, \$70.6 million of deferred revenue related to the Pfizer Transaction was classified in Accrued expenses and \$105.9 million was classified in Other long-term liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Pfizer Transaction includes milestone payments totaling \$275.0 million upon the achievement of certain milestones. The milestones range from \$20.0 million to \$90.0 million each and are based on achievement of regulatory approval in the U.S. and regulatory approval and price approval in other major markets. We evaluated each of these milestone payments and believe that all of the milestones are substantive as (i) there is substantive au

approval from a regulator

RXi Pharmaceuticals Corporation

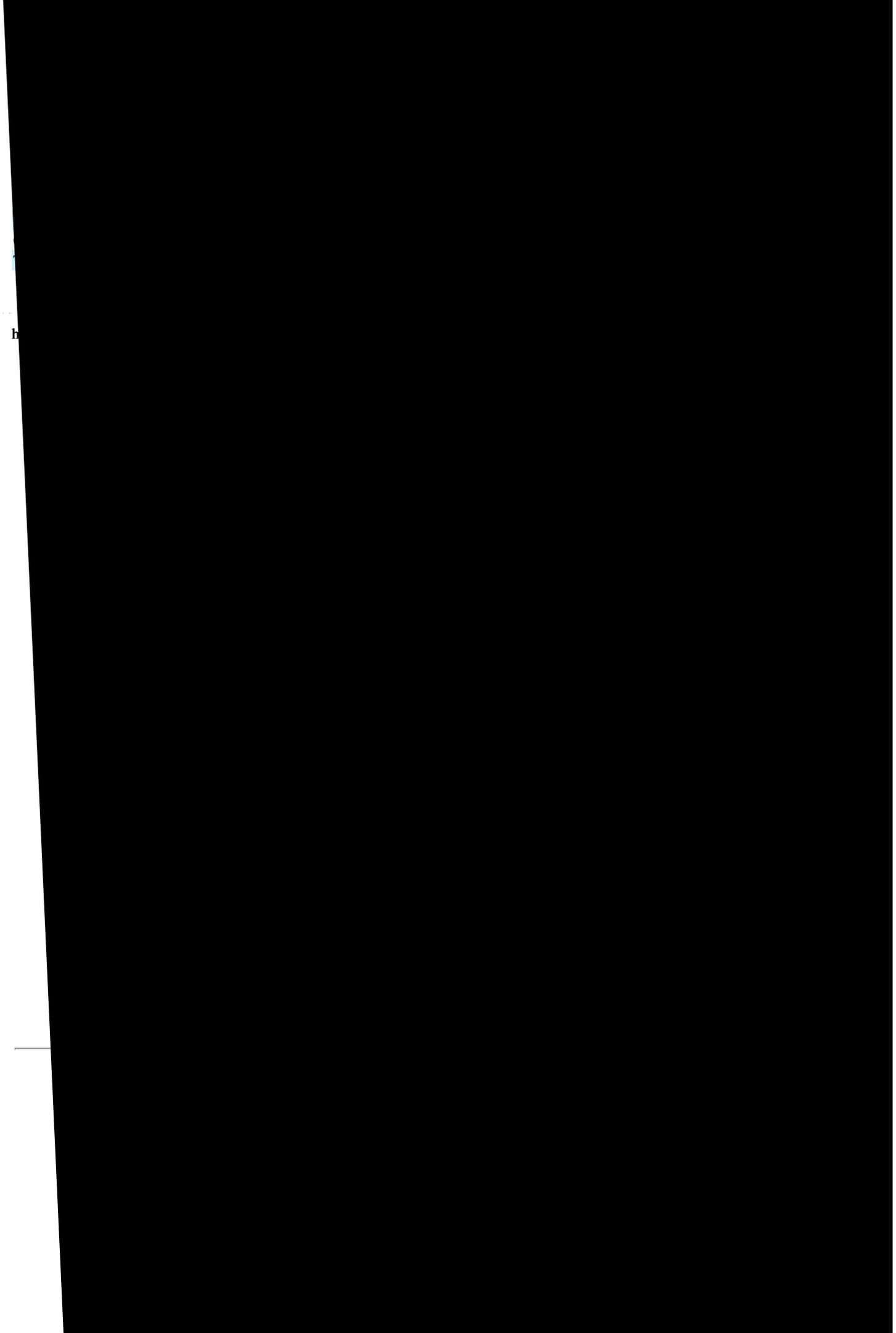
In March 2013, we completed the sale to RXi of substantially all of our assets in the field of RNA interference (the “RNAi Assets”) (collectively, the “Asset Purchase Agreement”). Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, RXi will be required to pay us up to \$50.0 million in milestone payments upon the successful development and commercialization of each drug developed by RXi, certain of its affiliates or any of its or their licensees or sublicensees utilizing patents included within the RNAi Assets (each, a “Qualified Drug”). In addition, RXi will also be required to pay us royalties equal to: (a) a mid single-digit percentage of “Net S

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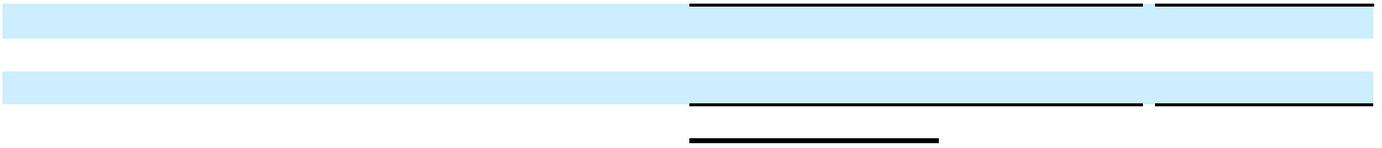
ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

OVERVIEW

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Diagnostics, OPKO Health Europe and OPKO Renal pursuant to our acquisition agreements in January 2011, October 2011, August 2012 and March 2013, respectively.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets was \$47.3 million and \$14.0 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. Amortization expense reflects the amortization of acquired intangible assets with defined useful lives. Amortization of intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 includes \$32.5 million and \$1.9 million from Bio-Reference and EirGen which we acquired in August 2015 and May 2015, respectively compared to \$4.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, for the comparable period of 2015. Amortization of intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 also includes \$4.0 million of amortization expense related to intangible assets for *Rayaldee*. Our IPR&D assets will not be amortized until the underlying development programs are completed. Upon obtaining regulatory approval by the U.S. FDA, the IPR&D assets will be accounted for as a finite-lived intangible asset and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

Grant repayment. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we made a payment of \$25.9 million to the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Economy (“OCS”) in connection with repayment obligations resulting from grants previously made by the OCS to OPKO Biologics to support development of hGH-CTP and the outlicense of the technology outside of Israel. We did not have any such activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Interest income. Interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, was not significant as our cash investment strategy emphasizes the security of the principal invested and fulfillment of liquidity needs.

Interest expense. Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, was \$6.0 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. Interest expense is principally related to interest incurred on the 2033 Senior Notes including amortization of related deferred financing costs and to interest incurred on Bio-set and amortere

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At September 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$144.6 million. Cash provided by operations during 2016 principally reflects a \$50.0 million upfront payment received from the VFMCRCR Agreement and our operations at Bio-Reference, partially offset by expenses related to selling, general and administrative activities related to our corporate operations, research and development activities and our operations at OPKO Biologics, OPKO Renal and OPKO Diagnostics. Cash used in investing activities primarily reflects capital expenditures of \$17.0 million, investments of \$9.2 million and acquisitions of intangible assets of \$5.0 million, partially offset by cash acquired in the acquisition of Transition Therapeutics of \$15.9 million. Cash used in financing activities primarily reflects net repayments on lines of credit of \$43.1 million, partially offset by \$6.1 million received from Common Stock option and Common Stock warrant exercises. We have not generated sustained positive cash flow sufficient to offset our operating and other expenses and our primary source of cash has been from the public and private placement of stock, the issuance of the 2033 Senior Notes and credit facilities available to us.

In August 2016, we completed the acquisition of Transition Therapeutics, a clinical stage biotechnology company. Holders of Transition Therapeutics common stock received 6,431,899 shares of OPKO Common Stock. The transaction was valued at approximately \$58.5 million, based on a closing price per share of our Common Stock of \$9.10 as reported by NASDAQ on the closing date.

In June 2016, the FDA approved *Royaldee* for the treatment for SHPT in patients with stage 3 or 4 CKD and vitamin D insufficiency. We expect to launch *Royaldee* in the U.S. through our dedicated renal sales force in the fourth quarter of 2016.

In May 2016, EirGen, our wholly-owned subsidiary, partnered with VFMCRCR through a Development and License Agreement for the development and marketing of *Royaldee* in Europe, Canada, Mexico, Australia, South Korea and certain other international markets. The license to VFMCRCR potentially covers all therapeutic and prophylactic uses of the Product in human patients, provided that initially the license is for the use of the Product for the treatment or prevention of secondary hyperparathyroidism related to patients with stage 3 or 4 chronic kidney disease and vitamin D insufficiency/deficiency. We received a non-refundable and non-creditable upfront payment of \$50 million and are eligible to receive up to an additional \$232 million upon the achievement of certain regulatory and sales-based milestones. In addition, we are eligible to receive tiered, double digit royalty payments or a minimum royalty, whichever is greater, upon commencement of sales of the Product within the Territory and in the Field.

As part of the arrangement, the companies will share responsibility for the conduct of trials specified within an agreed-upon development plan, with each company leading certain activities within the plan. For the initial development plan agreed to by the companies, the companies have agreed to certain cost sharing arrangements. VFMCRCR will be responsible for all other development costs that VFMCRCR considers necessary to develop the Product for the use of the Product for the Initial Indication in the Territory in the Field except as otherwise provided in the VFMCRCR Agreement.

In connection with the VFMCRCR Agreement, the parties entered into a Letter Agreement pursuant to which EirGen granted to VFMCRCR an Option to acquire an exclusive license under certain EirGen patents and technology to use, import, offer for sale, sell, distribute and commercialize the Product in the United States solely for the Dialysis Indication. Upon exercise of the Option, VFMCRCR will reimburse EirGen for all of the development costs incurred by EirGen with respect to the Product for the Dialysis Indication in the United States. VFMCRCR would also pay EirGen up to an additional aggregate amount of \$555 million upon the achievement of certain milestones and would be obligated to pay certain double digit royalties on VFMCRCR's sales in the United States for the Dialysis Indication.

In January 2015, we partnered with Pfizer through a worldwide agreement for the development and commercialization of our long-acting hGH-CTP for the treatment of GHD in adults and children, as well as for the treatment of growth failure in children born SGA. Under the terms of the agreements with Pfizer, we received non-refundable and non-creditable upfront payments of \$295.0 million in the first quarter of 2015 and are eligible to receive up to an additional \$275 million upon the achievement of certain regulatory milestones. Pfizer received the exclusive license to commercialize hGH-CTP worldwide. In addition, we are eligible to receive initial tiered royalty payments associated with the commercialization of hGH-CTP for Adult GHD with percentage rates ranging from the high teens to mid-twenties. Upon the launch of hGH-CTP for Pediatric GHD in certain major markets, the royalties will transition to regional, tiered gross profit sharing for both hGH-CTP and Pfizer's Genotropin®.

We will lead the clinical activities and will be responsible for funding the development programs for the key indications, which includes Adult and Pediatric GHD and Pediatric SGA. Pfizer will be responsible for all development costs for additional indications as well as all post-marketing studies. In addition, Pfizer will fund the commercialization activities for all indications and lead the manufacturing activities covered by the global development plan.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Accounting estimates. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates:



on at least an annual basis based on the number of share-based awards that ultimately vest. The selection of assumptions and estimated forfeiture rates is subject to significant judgment and future changes to our assumptions and estimates which may have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market (net realizable value). Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. We consider such factors as the amount of inventory on hand, estimated time required to sell such inventories, remaining shelf-life, and current market conditions to determine whether inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventories at our diagnostics segment consist primarily of purchased laboratory supplies, which is used in our testing laboratories.

Pre-launch inventories. We may accumulate commercial quantities of certain product candidates prior to the date we anticipate that such products will receive final U.S. FDA approval. The accumulation of such pre-launch inventories involves the risk that such products may not be approved for marketing by the FDA on a timely basis, or ever. This risk notwithstanding, we may accumulate pre-launch inventories of certain products when such action is appropriate in relation to the commercial value of the product launch opportunity. In accordance with our policy, this pre-launch inventory is expensed.

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

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-12, “Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force).” ASU 2014-12 requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. ASU 2014-12 was effective for the Company beginning after January 1, 2016. Our adoption of ASU 2014-12 in the first quarter of 2016 using the prospective application did not have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, “Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern,” to provide guidance on management’s responsibility in the adoption of the ASU.

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2015-03 was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2016. Our adoption of ASU 2015-03 in the first quarter of 2016 did not have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory," which changes the measurement principle for entities that do not measure inventory using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") or retail inventory method from the lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In the normal course of doing business, we are exposed to the risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk – We operate globally and, as such, we are subject to foreign exchange risk in our commercial operations as a significant portion of our revenues are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily the Chilean peso, the Mexican peso, the Euro and the New Israeli shekel.

Although we do not speculate in the foreign exchange market, we may from time to time manage exposures that arise in the normal course of business related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by entering into offsetting positions through the use of foreign exchange forward contracts. Certain firmly committed transactions may be hedged with foreign exchange forward contracts. As exchange rates change, gains and losses on the exposed transactions are partially offset by gains and losses related to the hedging contracts. Both the exposed transactions and the hedging contracts are translated and fair valued, respectively, at current spot rates, with gains and losses included in earnings.

Our derivative activities, which consist of foreign exchange forward contracts, are initiated to hedge forecasted cash flows that are exposed to foreign currency risk. The foreign exchange forward contracts generally require us to exchange local currencies for foreign currencies based on pre-established exchange rates at the contracts' maturity dates. As exchange rates change, gains and losses on these contracts are generated based on the change in the exchange rates that are recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and offset the impact of the change in exchange rates on the foreign currency cash flows that are hedged. If the counterparties to the exchange contracts do not fulfill their obligations to deliver the contracted currencies, we could be at risk for currency related fluctuations. If Chilean pesos were to strengthen or weaken in relation to the U.S. dollar, our loss or gain on hedged foreign currency cash-flows would be offset by the derivative contracts, with a net effect of zero.

We do not engage in trading market risk sensitive instruments or purchasing hedging instruments or "other than trading" instruments that are likely to expose us to significant market risk, whether interest rate, foreign currency exchange, commodity price, or equity price risk.

Interest Rate Risk – Our exposure to interest rate risk relates to our cash and investments and to our borrowings. We maintain an investment portfolio of money market funds and marketable securities. The securities in our investment portfolio are not leveraged, and are, due to their very short-term nature, subject to minimal interest rate risk. We currently do not hedge interest rate exposure. Because of the short-term maturities of our investments, we do not believe that a change in market interest rates would have a significant negative impact on the value of our investment portfolio except for reduced income in a low interest rate environment.

At September 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$144.6 million. The weighted average interest rate related to our cash and cash equivalents for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was less than 1%. As of September 30, 2016, the principal outstanding balance under our Credit Facilities was \$1.1 billion at a weighted average interest rate of 3.5%.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and proceiv

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhib "C"



CERTIFICATIONS

I, Phillip Frost, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of ~~Q~~ of ~~Q~~ 1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Adam Logal, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of OPKO Health, Inc.;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2016

/s/ Adam Logal

Adam Logal
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer,
Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer

**Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)**

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Phillip Frost, Chief Executive Officer of OPKO Health, Inc. (the “Company”), hereby certify that:

The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016 (the “Form 10-Q”) of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 7, 2016

/s/ Phillip Frost, M.D.

Phillip Frost, M.D.

Chief Executive Officer

**Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)**

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Adam Logal, Chief Financial Officer of OPKO Health, Inc. (the “Company”), hereby certify that:

The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016 (the “Form 10-Q”) of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 7, 2016

/s/ Adam Logal

Adam Logal

Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer