

WEST PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES INC
Form 10-K
February 26, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-8036

WEST PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

23-1210010

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

530 Herman O. West Drive, Exton, PA

19341-0645

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 610-594-2900

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class _____ Name of each exchange on which registered _____

Common Stock, par value \$.25 per share New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2017 was approximately \$6,994,711,952 based on the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

As of January 31, 2018, there were 73,986,496 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 1, 2018	Part III

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PART I

Unless otherwise indicated, or the context otherwise requires, references in this report to “the Company”, “we”, “us”, “our” and “West” refer to West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries.

All trademarks and registered trademarks used in this report are our property, either directly or indirectly through our subsidiaries unless noted otherwise. Daikyo Crystal Zenith® (“CZ”) is a registered trademark of Daikyo Seiko, Ltd. (“Daikyo”).

Throughout this report, references to “Notes” refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”), unless otherwise indicated.

Information in this Form 10-K is current as of February 26, 2018, unless otherwise specified.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

We are a leading global manufacturer in the design and production of technologically advanced, high-quality, integrated containment and delivery systems for injectable drugs and healthcare products. Our products include a variety of primary packaging, containment solutions, reconstitution and transfer systems, and drug delivery systems, as well as contract manufacturing and analytical lab services. Our customers include the leading biologic, generic, pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and medical device companies in the world. Our top priority is delivering quality products that meet the exact product specifications and quality standards customers require and expect. This focus on quality includes excellence in manufacturing, scientific and technical expertise and management, so we can partner with our customers to deliver safe, effective drug products to patients quickly and efficiently.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on July 27, 1923.

Business Segments

Our business operations are organized into two reportable segments, Proprietary Products and Contract-Manufactured Products.

Proprietary Products Segment

Our Proprietary Products reportable segment offers proprietary packaging, containment and drug delivery products, along with analytical lab services, to biologic, generic and pharmaceutical drug customers. Our packaging products include stoppers and seals for injectable packaging systems, which are designed to help ensure drug compatibility and stability with active drug products, while also supporting operational efficiency for customers. This product portfolio also includes syringe and cartridge components, including custom solutions for the specific needs of injectable drug applications, as well as administration systems that can enhance the safe delivery of drugs through advanced reconstitution, mixing and transfer technologies. We also provide films, coatings, washing and sterilization processes and services to enhance the quality of packaging components and mitigate the risk of contamination and compatibility issues.

This segment's product portfolio also includes drug containment solutions, including CZ, a cyclic olefin polymer, in the form of vials, syringes and cartridges. These products can provide a high-quality solution to glass incompatibility issues and can stand up to cold storage environments, while reducing the risk of breakage that exists with glass. In addition, we offer a variety of self-injection devices, designed to address the need to provide at-home delivery of

injectable therapies. These devices are patient-centric technologies that are easy-to-use and can be combined with connected health technologies that have the potential to increase adherence.

Analytical lab services completes the product offerings in the Proprietary Products reportable segment. This group provides specialized testing for drug packaging, devices and administration systems. Offering the combination of primary packaging components, containment solutions, and drug delivery devices, as well as analytical lab services, helps to position us as the leader in the integrated containment and delivery of injectable medicines.

This reportable segment has manufacturing facilities in North and South America, Europe, and Asia Pacific, with affiliated companies in Mexico and Japan. See Item 2, Properties, for additional information on our manufacturing and other sites.

See Note 17, Segment Information, for net sales, operating profit and asset information for Proprietary Products.

Contract-Manufactured Products Segment

Our Contract-Manufactured Products reportable segment serves as a fully integrated business, focused on the design, manufacture, and automated assembly of complex devices, primarily for pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and medical device customers. These products include a variety of custom contract-manufacturing and assembly solutions, which use such technologies as multi-component molding, in-mold labeling, ultrasonic welding and clean room molding and device assembly. We manufacture customer-owned components and devices used in surgical, diagnostic, ophthalmic, injectable, and other drug delivery systems, as well as consumer products.

We have vast expertise in product design and development, including in-house mold design, an engineering center for developmental and prototype tooling, process design and validation and high-speed automated assemblies.

This reportable segment has manufacturing operations in North America and Europe. See Item 2, Properties, for additional information on our manufacturing and other sites.

See Note 17, Segment Information, for net sales, operating profit and asset information for Contract-Manufactured Products.

International

We have significant operations outside of the United States (“U.S.”), which are managed through the same business segments as our U.S. operations – Proprietary Products and Contract-Manufactured Products. Sales outside of the U.S. accounted for 54.1% of consolidated net sales in 2017. For a geographic breakdown of sales, see Note 17, Segment Information. See Item 2, Properties, for additional information on our manufacturing and other sites.

Although the general business processes are similar to the domestic business, international operations are exposed to additional risks. These risks include currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. Dollar (“USD”), multiple tax jurisdictions and, particularly in South America and Israel, political and social issues that could destabilize local markets and affect the demand for our products.

See further discussion of our international operations, the risks associated with our international operations, and our attempt to minimize some of these risks in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors; Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the caption Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources; Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk; Note 1 under the captions Financial Instruments and Foreign Currency Translation; and Note 9, Derivative Financial Instruments.

Raw Materials

We use three basic raw materials in the manufacture of our products: elastomers, aluminum and plastic. Elastomers include both natural and synthetic materials. We currently have access to adequate supplies of these raw materials to meet our production needs through agreements with suppliers.

We employ a supply chain management strategy in our business segments, which involves purchasing from integrated suppliers that control their own sources of supply. Due to regulatory control over our production processes and the cost and time involved in qualifying suppliers, we rely on single-source suppliers for many critical raw materials. We purchase certain raw materials in the open market. This strategy increases the risk that our supply chain may be interrupted in the event of a supplier production or distribution problem. These risks are managed, where possible, by selecting suppliers with multiple manufacturing sites, rigorous quality control systems, surplus inventory levels and other methods of maintaining supply in case of an interruption in production or distribution.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property, including patents, trade secrets and know-how, is important to our business. We own or license intellectual property rights, including issued patents and pending patent applications in the U.S. and in other countries, that relate to various aspects of our products. Some key value-added and proprietary products and processes are licensed from Daikyo. Our intellectual property rights have been useful in establishing our market position and in the growth of our business, and are expected to continue to be of value in the future.

Seasonality

Although our Proprietary Products business is not inherently seasonal, sales and operating profit in the second half of the year are typically lower than the first half primarily due to scheduled plant shutdowns in conjunction with our customers' production schedules and the year-end impact of holidays on production. This can vary from year-to-year, depending upon customer inventory management programs and customer product launches and other factors.

Our Contract-Manufactured Products business is not inherently seasonal.

Working Capital

We are required to carry significant amounts of inventory to meet customer requirements. In addition, some of our supply agreements require us to purchase inventory in bulk orders, which increases inventory levels but decreases the risk of supply interruption. Levels of inventory are also influenced by the seasonal patterns addressed above. For a more detailed discussion of working capital, please refer to the discussion in Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the caption Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Marketing

Our Proprietary Products customers include most of the major biologic, generic, and pharmaceutical drug companies in the world, which incorporate our components and other offerings into their products for distribution to the point of care and ultimate end-user - the patient.

Our Contract-Manufactured Products customers include many of the world's largest pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and medical device companies. Contract-Manufactured Products components generally are incorporated into our customers' manufacturing lines for further processing or assembly.

Our products and services are distributed primarily through our own sales force and distribution network, with limited use of contract sales agents and regional distributors.

Our ten largest customers accounted for 37.5% of our consolidated net sales in 2017, but none of these customers individually accounted for more than 10% of net sales. See Note 17, Segment Information, for information on sales by significant product group.

Order Backlog

Order backlog includes firm orders placed by customers for manufacture over a period of time according to their schedule or upon confirmation by the customer. We also have contractual arrangements with a number of our customers. Products covered by these contracts are included in our backlog only as orders are received. Order

backlog may be positively or negatively impacted by several factors, including customer ordering patterns and the necessary lead-time to deliver customer orders. Order backlog is one of many measures we use to understand future demand, and should not be considered in isolation to predict future sales growth.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the order backlog for Proprietary Products was \$377.4 million and \$373.3 million, respectively. The increase in backlog reflects the impact of foreign currency, partially offset by the impact of shorter lead-time requirements for customer orders. The majority of the order backlog for Proprietary Products at December 31, 2017 is expected to be filled during 2018.

The majority of Contract-Manufactured Products manufacturing activity is governed by contractual volume expectations, with terms between one and three years, subject to periodic revisions based on customer requirements.

Competition

We compete with several companies across our Proprietary Products product lines. Due to the special nature of our pharmaceutical packaging components and our long-standing participation in the market, competition for these components is based primarily on product design and performance, although total cost is becoming increasingly important as pharmaceutical companies continue with aggressive cost-control programs across their operations.

In addition, there are a number of competitors supplying medical devices and medical device components. We compete in this market on the basis of our reputation for quality and reliability in engineering and project management, as well as our knowledge of, and experience in, compliance with regulatory requirements.

We have specialized knowledge of container closure components, which is integral to developing delivery systems. With our range of proprietary technologies, we compete with new and established companies in the area of drug delivery devices, including suppliers of prefillable syringes, auto-injectors, safety needles and other proprietary systems.

We aim to differentiate ourselves from our competition by being an integrated drug containment and delivery systems global supplier that can provide pre-approval primary packaging support and engineering development, analytical services, regulatory expertise and after-sale technical support. Customers also appreciate the global scope of our manufacturing capability and our ability to produce many products at multiple sites.

Our Contract-Manufactured Products business operates in very competitive markets for its products. The competition varies from smaller regional companies to large global molders. Given the cost pressures they face, many of our customers look off-shore to reduce cost. We aim to differentiate ourselves by leveraging our global capabilities and by employing new technologies such as high-speed automated assembly, insert-molding, multi-shot molding and expertise with multiple-piece closure systems.

Research and Development Activities

We maintain our own research-scale production facilities and laboratories for developing new products, and offer contract engineering design and development services to assist customers with new product development. Our quality control, regulatory and laboratory testing capabilities are used to ensure compliance with applicable manufacturing and regulatory standards for primary and secondary pharmaceutical packaging components and delivery systems. We continue to seek new innovative opportunities for acquisition, licensing, partnering or development of products, services and technologies that serve the injectable drug containment and delivery market. Research and development spending will continue to increase as we pursue innovative strategic platforms in prefillable syringes, injectable containers, advanced injection and safety and administration systems.

Commercial development of our new products and services for medical and pharmaceutical applications commonly requires several years. New products that we develop may require separate approval as medical devices, and products that are intended to be used in the packaging and delivery of pharmaceutical products are subject to both

customer acceptance of our products and regulatory approval of the customer's products following our development period.

We spent \$39.1 million in 2017, \$36.8 million in 2016, and \$34.1 million in 2015 on research and development, all of which related to Proprietary Products.

Environmental Regulations

We are subject to various federal, state and local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. Our compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. There were no material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities in 2017 and there are no material expenditures planned for such purposes in 2018.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we employed approximately 7,500 people in our operations throughout the world, including approximately 7,300 full-time employees.

Available Information

We maintain a website at www.westpharma.com. Our Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available on our website under the Investors - SEC Filings caption as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file the material with, or furnish it to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These filings are also available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F. Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room.

Throughout this Form 10-K, we incorporate by reference certain information from parts of other documents filed with the SEC and from our Proxy Statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders ("2018 Proxy Statement"), which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days following the end of our 2017 fiscal year. Our 2018 Proxy Statement will be available on our website on or about March 31, 2018, under the caption Investors - Annual Reports & Proxy.

Information about our corporate governance, including our Corporate Governance Principles and Code of Business Conduct, as well as information about our Directors, Board Committees, Committee Charters, and instructions on how to contact the Board, is available on our website under the Investors - Corporate Governance heading. We intend to make any required disclosures regarding any amendments of our Code of Business Conduct or waivers granted to any of our directors or executive officers under the caption Code of Business Conduct on our website. Information relating to the West Pharmaceutical Services Dividend Reinvestment Plan is also available on our website under the Investors - Transfer Agent/Dividend Reinvestment caption.

We will provide any of the foregoing information without charge upon written request to our Corporate Secretary, West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc., 530 Herman O. West Drive, Exton, PA 19341.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The statements in this section describe major risks to our business and should be considered carefully. In addition, these statements constitute our cautionary statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Our disclosure and analysis in this Form 10-K contains some forward-looking statements that are based on management's beliefs and assumptions, current expectations, estimates and forecasts. We also provide forward-

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looking statements in other materials we release to the public as well as oral forward-looking statements. Such statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. They do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. We have attempted, wherever possible, to identify forward-looking statements by using words such as “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “believe,” “plan,” “anticipate” and other words and terms of similar meaning. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, business plans and prospects, new products, future performance or results of current or anticipated products, sales efforts, expenses, interest rates, foreign-exchange rates, economic effects, the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings, and financial results.

Many of the factors that will determine our future results are beyond our ability to control or predict. Achievement of future results is subject to known or unknown risks or uncertainties, including, without limitation, the risks set forth below. Therefore, actual results could differ materially from past results and those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. You should bear this in mind as you consider forward-looking statements.

Unless required by applicable securities law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. We also refer you to further disclosures we make on related subjects in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K to the SEC.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions.

The current uncertainty in the global economy, including the effects of recession or slow economic growth in the U.S., Europe, and emerging markets in Asia and South America, may negatively affect our operating results. Examples of the effects of these global economic challenges include: our suppliers' and our customers' inability to access the credit markets at commercially reasonable rates; reduction in sales due to customers decreasing their inventories in the near-term or long-term or due to liquidity difficulties; reduction in sales due to shortages of materials we purchase from our suppliers; reduction in research and development efforts and expenditures by our customers; our inability to hedge our currency and raw material risks sufficiently or at commercially reasonable prices; insolvency of suppliers or customers; inflationary pressures on our supplies or our products; and increased expenses due to growing global taxation of corporate profits or revenues, including the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “2017 Tax Act”). Our operating results in one or more geographic regions may also be affected by uncertain or changing economic conditions within that region. If economic and market conditions in the U.S. or Europe, or in emerging markets, weaken further, we may experience material adverse impacts on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our sales and profitability are largely dependent on the sale of drug products delivered by injection and the packaging of drug products. If the products developed by our customers in the future use another delivery system, our sales and profitability could suffer.

Our business depends to a substantial extent on customers' continued sales and development of products that are delivered by injection. If our customers fail to continue to sell, develop and deploy injectable products or we are unable to develop new products that assist in the delivery of drugs by alternative methods, our sales and profitability may suffer.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our business and/or results of operations.

Our business is subject to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Sales outside of the U.S. accounted for 54.1% of our consolidated net sales in 2017 and we anticipate that sales from international operations will continue to represent a significant portion of our total sales in the future. In addition, many of our manufacturing facilities and suppliers are located outside of the U.S. Further, we intend to continue our expansion into emerging and/or

faster-growing markets outside of the U.S. in the future. Virtually all of our international sales, assets and related operating costs and expenses are earned, valued or incurred in the currency of the local country, primarily the Euro, the Singapore Dollar (“SGD”), and the Danish Krone. In addition, we are exposed to Japanese Yen (“Yen”), as we maintain a 25% ownership interest in, and we purchase finished goods and other materials from, Daikyo. We are

also exposed to currencies in emerging market countries, such as the Chinese Yuan, the Indian Rupee, and various South American currencies. Our consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, and, therefore, we must translate the reported values of our foreign assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses into USD, which can result in significant fluctuations in the amount of those assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses. The exchange rates between these foreign currencies and USD in recent years have fluctuated significantly and may continue to do so in the future. Increases or decreases in the value of USD compared to these foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of these items in our consolidated financial statements, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

In addition to translation risks, we incur currency transaction risk when we or one of our subsidiaries enters into a purchase or sales transaction in a currency other than that entity's local currency. In order to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in certain exchange rates, we have entered, and expect to continue to enter, into hedging arrangements, including the use of financial derivatives. There can be no certainty that we will be able to enter into or maintain hedges of these currency risks, or that our hedges will be effective, which could have a significant effect on our financial condition and operating results.

If we are unable to provide comparative value advantages, timely fulfill customer orders, or resist pricing pressure, we will have to reduce our prices, which may reduce our profit margins.

We compete with several companies across our major product lines. Because of the special nature of these products, competition is based primarily on product design and performance, although total cost is becoming increasingly important as pharmaceutical companies continue with aggressive cost-control programs across their operations. Companies often compete on the basis of price. We aim to differentiate ourselves from our competition by being a “full-service, value-added” global supplier that is able to provide pre-sale compatibility studies, engineering support, and other services and sophisticated post-sale technical support on a global basis. However, we face continued pricing pressure from our customers and competitors. If we are unable to resist or to offset the effects of continued pricing pressure through our value-added services, improved operating efficiencies and reduced expenditures, or if we have to reduce our prices, our sales and profitability may suffer.

Consolidation in the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries could adversely affect our future revenues and operating income.

The pharmaceutical and healthcare industries have experienced a significant amount of consolidation. As a result of this consolidation, competition to provide goods and services to customers has increased. In addition, group purchasing organizations and integrated health delivery networks have served to concentrate purchasing decisions for some customers, which has placed pricing pressure on suppliers. Further consolidation within the industries we serve could exert additional pressure on the prices of our products.

We are subject to regulation by governments around the world, and if these regulations are not complied with, existing and future operations may be curtailed, and we could be subject to liability.

The design, development, manufacturing, marketing and labeling of certain of our products and our customers' products that incorporate our products are subject to regulation by governmental authorities in the U.S., Europe and other countries, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) and the European Medicines Agency. Complying with governmental regulation can be costly and can result in required modification or withdrawal of existing products and a substantial delay in the introduction of new products. Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements or failure to obtain regulatory approval for a new product could result in expenses and actions that could adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Products incorporating our technologies are subject to regulations and extensive approval or clearance processes, which make the timing and success of new-product commercialization difficult to predict.

The process of obtaining FDA and other required regulatory approvals is expensive and time-consuming. Historically, most medical devices incorporating our technologies have been subject to the FDA's 510(k) marketing

approval process, which typically lasts from six to nine months. Supplemental or full pre-market approval reviews require a significantly longer period, delaying commercialization. Pharmaceutical products incorporating our technologies are subject to the FDA's New Drug Application process, which typically takes a number of years to complete. Additionally, biotechnology products incorporating our technologies are subject to the FDA's Biologics License Application process, which also typically takes a number of years to complete. Outside of the U.S., sales of medical devices and pharmaceutical or biotechnology products are subject to international regulatory requirements that vary from country to country. The time required to obtain approval for sale internationally may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval.

Changes in the regulation of drug products and devices may increase competitive pressure and adversely affect our business.

An effect of the governmental regulation of our customers' drug products, devices, and manufacturing processes is that compliance with regulations makes it difficult to change components and devices produced by one supplier with those from another supplier, due to the large amount of data and information that customers must generate to demonstrate that the components and devices are equivalent and pose no additional risk to the patient. The regulation of our customers' products that incorporate our components and devices has increased over time. If the applicable regulations were to be modified in a way that reduced the level of data and information needed to prove equivalency for a change from one supplier's components or devices to those made by another, it is likely that the competitive pressure would increase and adversely affect our sales and profitability.

If we are not successful in protecting our intellectual property rights, our ability to compete may be affected.

Our patents, trademarks and other intellectual property are important to our business. We rely on patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret, and other intellectual property laws, as well as nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary information, technologies and processes. We also have obligations with respect to the non-use and non-disclosure of third party intellectual property. We may need to engage in litigation or similar activities to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others. Any such litigation could require us to expend significant resources and divert the efforts and attention of our management and other personnel from our business operations. There can be no assurance that the steps we will take to prevent misappropriation, infringement or other violation of our intellectual property or the intellectual property of others will be successful. In addition, effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited for some of our intellectual property in some countries. Failure to protect our intellectual property could harm our business and results of operations. In addition, if relevant and effective patent protection is not available or has expired, we may not be able to prevent competitors from independently developing products and services similar or duplicative to ours.

Disruption in our manufacturing facilities could have a material adverse effect on our ability to make and sell products and have a negative impact on our reputation, performance or financial condition.

We have manufacturing sites throughout the world. In some instances, however, the manufacturing of certain product lines is concentrated in one or only a few of our plants. The functioning of our manufacturing and distribution assets and systems could be disrupted for reasons either within or beyond our control, including, without limitation: extreme weather or longer-term climatic changes; natural disasters; pandemic; war; accidental damage; disruption to the supply of material or services; product quality and safety issues; systems failure; workforce actions; or environmental contamination. There is a risk that incident management systems in place may prove inadequate and that any disruption may materially adversely affect our ability to make and sell products and, therefore, materially adversely affect our reputation, performance or financial condition.

The medical technology industry is very competitive and customer demands and/or new products in the marketplace could cause a reduction in demand.

The medical technology industry is subject to rapid technological changes, and we face significant competition across our product lines and in each market in which our products are sold. We face this competition from a wide

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range of companies, including large medical device companies, some of which have greater financial and marketing resources than we do. We also face competition from firms that are more specialized than we are with respect to particular markets. In some instances, competitors, including pharmaceutical companies, also offer, or are attempting to develop, alternative therapies for diseases that may be delivered via their own, or without, a medical device. The development of new or improved products, processes or technologies by other companies (such as needle-free injection technology) may reduce customer demand for our products or render some of our products or proposed products obsolete or less competitive. In addition, any failure or inability to meet increased customer quality expectations could cause a reduction in demand.

Significant developments in U.S. policies could have a material adverse effect on our business and/or results of operations.

Changes in U.S. social, political, regulatory, and economic conditions, including the impact of the 2017 Tax Act, or in laws and policies governing foreign trade, manufacturing, development, immigration, and investment could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our international sales and operations are subject to risks and uncertainties that vary by country and which could have a material adverse effect on our business and/or results of operations.

We conduct business in most of the major pharmaceutical markets in the world. Our international operations and our ability to implement our overall business strategy (including our plan to continue expanding into emerging and/or faster-growing markets outside of the U.S.) are subject to risks and uncertainties that can vary by country, and include: transportation delays and interruptions; political and economic instability and disruptions, including the United Kingdom's referendum on withdrawal from the European Union; imposition of duties and tariffs; import and export controls; the risks of divergent business expectations or cultural incompatibility inherent in establishing and maintaining operations in foreign countries; difficulties in staffing and managing multi-national operations; labor strikes and/or disputes; and potentially adverse tax consequences. Limitations on our ability to enforce legal rights and remedies with third parties or our joint venture partners outside of the U.S. could also create exposure. In addition, we may not be able to operate in compliance with foreign laws and regulations, or comply with applicable customs, currency exchange control regulations, transfer pricing regulations or any other laws or regulations to which we may be subject, in the event that these laws or regulations change. Any of these events could have an adverse effect on our international operations in the future by reducing the demand for our products or decreasing the prices at which we can sell our products, or otherwise have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Disruptions in the supply of key raw materials could adversely impact our operations.

We generally purchase our raw materials and supplies required for the production of our products in the open market. For reasons of quality assurance, sole source availability or cost effectiveness, many components and raw materials are available and/or purchased only from a single supplier. Due to the stringent regulations and requirements of the FDA and other regulatory authorities regarding the manufacture of our products, we may not be able to quickly establish additional or replacement sources for these components or materials or do so without excessive cost. As a result, a reduction or interruption in supply, or an inability to secure alternative sources of raw materials or components, could have a material adverse effect on our business and/or results of operations.

Raw material and energy prices have a significant impact on our profitability. If raw material and/or energy prices increase, and we cannot pass those price increases on to our customers, our profitability and financial condition may suffer.

We use three basic raw materials in the manufacture of our products: elastomers (which include synthetic and natural material), aluminum and plastic. In addition, our manufacturing facilities consume a wide variety of energy products to fuel, heat and cool our operations. Supply and demand factors, which are beyond our control, generally affect the price of our raw materials and utility costs. If we are unable to pass along increased raw material prices and energy costs to our customers, our profitability, and thus our financial condition, may be adversely affected. The

prices of many of these raw materials and utilities are cyclical and volatile. For example, the prices of certain commodities, particularly petroleum-based raw materials, have in the recent past exhibited rapid changes, affecting the cost of synthetic elastomers and plastic. While we generally attempt to pass along increased costs to our customers in the form of sales price increases, historically there has been a time delay between raw material and/or energy price increases and our ability to increase the prices of our products. In some circumstances, we may not be able to increase the prices of our products due to competitive pressure and other factors.

If we are not timely or successful in new-product innovation or the development and commercialization of proprietary multi-component systems, our future revenues and operating income could be adversely affected.

Our growth partly depends on new-product innovation and the development and commercialization of proprietary multi-component systems for injectable drug administration and other healthcare applications. Product development and commercialization is inherently uncertain and is subject to a number of factors outside of our control, including any necessary regulatory approvals and commercial acceptance for the products. The ultimate timing and successful commercialization of new products and systems requires substantial evaluations of the functional, operational, clinical and economic viability of our products. In addition, the timely and adequate availability of filling capacity is essential to both conducting definitive stability trials and the timing of commercialization of customers' products in CZ vials, syringes and cartridges. Delays, interruptions or failures in developing and commercializing new-product innovations or proprietary multi-component systems could adversely affect future revenues and operating income. In addition, adverse conditions may also result in future charges to recognize impairment in the carrying value of our goodwill and other intangible assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

We may not succeed in finding and completing acquisition or other strategic transactions, if any, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We have historically engaged in acquisition activity and we may in the future engage in acquisitions or other strategic transactions, such as joint ventures or investments in other entities. We may be unable to identify suitable targets, opportunistic or otherwise, for acquisitions or other strategic transactions in the future. If we identify a suitable candidate, our ability to successfully implement the strategic transaction would depend on a variety of factors including our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, and to comply with the restrictions contained in our debt agreements. Strategic transactions involve risks, including those associated with integrating the operations or maintaining the operations as separate (as applicable), financial reporting, disparate technologies and personnel of acquired companies, joint ventures or related companies; managing geographically dispersed operations or other strategic investments; the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; the inherent risks in entering markets or lines of business in which we have either limited or no direct experience; unknown risks; and the potential loss of key employees, customers and strategic partners of acquired companies, joint ventures or companies in which we may make strategic investments. We may not successfully integrate any businesses or technologies we may acquire or strategically develop in the future and may not achieve anticipated revenue and cost benefits relating to any such strategic transactions. Strategic transactions may be expensive, time consuming and may strain our resources. Strategic transactions may not be accretive to our earnings and may negatively impact our results of operations as a result of, among other things, the incurrence of debt, one-time write-offs of goodwill and amortization expenses of other intangible assets. In addition, strategic transactions that we may pursue could result in dilutive issuances of equity securities.

Product defects could adversely affect the results of our operations.

The design, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical packaging and medical devices involve certain inherent risks. Manufacturing or design defects, unanticipated use of our products, or inadequate disclosure of risks relating to the use of our products can lead to injury or other adverse events. These events could lead to recalls or safety alerts

relating to our products (either voluntary or required by the FDA or similar governmental authorities in other countries), and could result, in certain cases, in the removal of a product from the market. A recall could result in significant costs, as well as negative publicity and damage to our reputation that could reduce demand for our products. Personal injuries relating to the use of our products can also result in product liability claims being brought against us. In some circumstances, such adverse events could also cause delays in new product approvals.

Our operations must comply with environmental statutes and regulations, and any failure to comply could result in extensive costs which would harm our business.

The manufacture of some of our products involves the use, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous or toxic materials and is subject to various environmental protection and occupational health and safety laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate. This has exposed us in the past, and could expose us in the future, to risks of accidental contamination and events of non-compliance with environmental laws. Any such occurrences could result in regulatory enforcement or personal injury and property damage claims or could lead to a shutdown of some of our operations, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We currently incur costs to comply with environmental laws and regulations and these costs may become more significant.

A loss of key personnel or highly skilled employees could disrupt our operations.

Our executive officers are critical to the management and direction of our businesses. Our future success depends, in large part, on our ability to retain these officers and other key employees, including people in technical, marketing, sales and research positions. Competition for experienced employees, particularly for persons with specialized skills, can be intense. Our ability to recruit such talent will depend on a number of factors, including compensation and benefits, work location and work environment. If we cannot effectively recruit and retain qualified executives and employees, our business could be adversely affected. Although we believe that we will be able to attract and retain talented personnel and replace key personnel should the need arise, our inability to do so on a timely basis could disrupt the operations of the unit affected or our overall operations. In addition, because of the complex nature of many of our products and programs, we are generally dependent on an educated and highly skilled engineering staff and workforce. Our operations could be disrupted by a shortage of available skilled employees.

The uncertain effects of potential climate change legislation could lead to significantly increased costs.

If legislation or regulations are enacted or promulgated in the U.S., Europe or Asia or any other jurisdictions in which we do business that limit or reduce allowable greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions, such restrictions could have a significant effect on our operating and financial decisions, including those involving capital expenditures to reduce emissions, and our results of operations. Our manufacturing operations may not be able to operate as planned if we are not able to comply with new legal and regulatory legislation around climate change, or it may become too costly to operate in a profitable manner. Additionally, suppliers' added expenses could be passed on to us in the form of higher prices and we may not be able to pass on such expenses to our customers through price increases.

Healthcare reform may adversely affect our results of operations.

Changes in the U.S. or international healthcare systems, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the "PPACA"), could result in reduced demand for our products, as our sales depend, in part, on the extent to which pharmaceutical companies and healthcare providers and facilities are reimbursed by government authorities, private insurers and other third-party payers for the costs of our products. The coverage policies and reimbursement levels of third-party payers, which can vary among public and private sources, may affect which products customers purchase and the prices they are willing to pay for these products in a particular jurisdiction. Legislative or administrative reforms to reimbursement systems in the U.S. (including the possible termination of the PPACA and potential replacement thereafter with a different system) or abroad (for example, those under consideration in France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom) could significantly reduce reimbursement for our customers' products, which could in turn reduce the demand for our products.

Moreover, in the coming years, additional changes could be made to global governmental healthcare programs that could significantly impact the success of our products. We will continue to evaluate the PPACA, as amended, the implementation of regulations or guidance related to various provisions of the PPACA by federal agencies, the potential repeal and replacement of the PPACA, as well as trends and changes that may be encouraged by the legislation and other healthcare legislation globally and that may potentially impact our business over time.

No assurance can be given that we will continue to pay or declare dividends.

We have historically paid dividends. However, there can be no assurance that we will pay or declare dividends in the future. The actual declaration and payment of future dividends, the amount of any such dividends, and the establishment of record and payment dates, if any, are subject to determination by our Board of Directors each quarter after its review of our then-current strategy, applicable debt covenants and financial performance and position, among other things. Our declaration and payment of future dividends is subject to risks and uncertainties, including: deterioration of our financial performance or position; inability to declare a dividend in compliance with applicable laws or debt covenants; an increase in our cash needs or decrease in available cash; and the business judgment of the Board of Directors that a declaration of a dividend is not in our best interest.

Our results of operations and earnings may not meet guidance or expectations.

We provide public guidance on our expected results of operations for future periods. This guidance is comprised of forward-looking statements subject to risks and uncertainties, including the risks and uncertainties described in this Form 10-K and in our other public filings and public statements, and is based necessarily on assumptions we make at the time we provide such guidance. Our guidance may not always be accurate. If, in the future, our results of operations for a particular period do not meet our guidance or the expectations of investment analysts or if we reduce our guidance for future periods, the market price of our common stock could decline significantly.

We are exposed to credit risk on accounts receivable and certain prepayments made in the normal course of business. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

A substantial majority of our outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. In addition, we have made prepayments associated with insurance premiums and other advances in the normal course of business. While we have procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables and other current assets, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit our credit risk and avoid losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Unauthorized access to our or our customers' information and systems could negatively impact our business.

We may face certain security threats, including threats to the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data and systems. We maintain an extensive network of technical security controls, policy enforcement mechanisms and monitoring systems in order to address these threats. While these measures are designed to prevent, detect and respond to unauthorized activity in our systems, certain types of attacks could result in financial or information losses and/or reputational harm. If we cannot prevent the unauthorized access, release and/or corruption of our or our customers' confidential, classified or personally identifiable information, our reputation could be damaged, and/or we could face financial losses.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under our distributorship or license agreements with Daikyo, the agreements are terminated early or we are unable to renew these agreements on the same or substantially similar terms, we could lose license rights that are important to our business.

Key value-added and proprietary products and processes are licensed from our affiliate, Daikyo, including but not limited to, CZ, FluroTec[®] and B2-coating technologies. Our rights to these products and processes are licensed pursuant to agreements that expire in 2027. However, if the agreements are terminated early, our business could be adversely impacted.

ITEM IB. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of the filing of this Form 10-K, there were no unresolved comments from the Staff of the SEC.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located at 530 Herman O. West Drive, Exton, Pennsylvania. This building also houses our North American sales and marketing, administrative support and customer service functions, as well as laboratories.

The following table summarizes production facilities by segment and geographic region. All facilities shown are owned except where otherwise noted.

Proprietary Products

Manufacturing:

North American Operations	European Operations	Asia Pacific Operations
United States	Denmark	China
Clearwater, FL	Horsens	Qingpu
Jersey Shore, PA	England	India
Kearney, NE	St. Austell	Sri City
Kinston, NC	France	Singapore
Lititz, PA	Le Nouvion	Jurong
Scottsdale, AZ (2)	Le Vaudreuil	
St. Petersburg, FL (1)	Germany	
	Eschweiler (1) (2)	
South American Operations	Stolberg	
Brazil	Serbia	
Sao Paulo	Kovin	

Mold-and-Die Tool Shop:

North American Operations	European Operations	Contract Analytical Laboratory:
United States	England	North American Operations
Upper Darby, PA	Bodmin (2)	United States
		Exton, PA

Contract-Manufactured Products

Manufacturing:

North American Operations	European Operations
United States	Ireland
Frankfort, IN (2)	Dublin (2)
Grand Rapids, MI	
Phoenix, AZ (2)	
Tempe, AZ (2)	
Williamsport, PA	
Puerto Rico	
Cayey	

(1) This manufacturing facility is also used for research and development activities.

(2) This facility is leased in whole or in part.

Our Proprietary Products reportable segment leases facilities located in Germany, Israel and New Jersey for research and development, as well as other activities. Sales offices in various locations are leased under short-term arrangements.

In October 2014, we announced plans to expand our global manufacturing operations to include a new facility in Waterford, Ireland, which will produce packaging components for insulin injector cartridges and other high-value packaging components. The Waterford facility will continue to undergo validation procedures during 2018, with commercial production expected to begin in the second half of 2018.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

The executive officers of the Company are set forth in this table. Generally, executive officers are elected by the Board of Directors annually at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors following the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Additionally, executive officers may be elected upon hire or due to a promotion.

Name	Age	Position
Annette F. Favorite	53	Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since October 2015. Prior to joining West, she spent more than 25 years at IBM Corporation, an information technology services company, in a number of strategic and global human resources roles. Most recently, she served as Vice President, Global Talent Management.
William J. Federici	58	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since joining West in August 2003. Acting Treasurer since January 2017. He was National Industry Director for Pharmaceuticals of KPMG LLP (accounting firm) from June 2002 until August 2003 and, prior thereto, an audit partner with Arthur Andersen, LLP.
Karen A. Flynn	55	Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer since January 2016. She was President, Pharmaceutical Packaging Systems from October 2014 to January 2016, President, Pharmaceutical Packaging Systems Americas Region from June 2012 to October 2014, and Vice President, Sales from May 2008 to June 2012. From 2000 to 2008, she worked in Sales Management, most recently as Vice President, Global Accounts, for Catalent (formerly a business segment of Cardinal Health). Prior thereto, she held various positions at West, including Quality, Research and Development, and Sales.
Eric M. Green	48	Chief Executive Officer since April 2015 and President since December 2015. Prior to joining West, he was Executive Vice President and President of the Research Markets business unit at Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, a leading life science and technology company, from 2013 to 2015. From 2009 to 2013, he served as Vice President and Managing Director, International, where he was responsible for Asia Pacific and Latin America, and prior thereto, held various commercial and operational roles.
Quintin J. Lai	51	Vice President, Corporate Development, Strategy and Investor Relations since January 2016. Prior to joining West, he was Vice President of Investor Relations and Corporate Strategy at Sigma-Aldrich Corporation from 2012 to 2015. From 2002 to 2012, he served as Managing Director and Senior Equity Research Analyst of the Life Science Tools and Diagnostic sector at Robert W. Baird & Company.
Daniel Malone	56	Vice President and Corporate Controller since August 2011. He was Vice President of Finance, Pharmaceutical Packaging Systems Americas Region from September 2008 to August 2011 and

George L. Miller 63 Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since joining West in November 2015. Previously, he served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for Sigma-Aldrich Corporation from 2009 to 2015. Prior to working at Sigma-Aldrich, he held senior legal positions with Novartis AG, a global healthcare company.

David A. Montecalvo 52 Senior Vice President, Global Operations and Supply Chain since September 2016. Prior to joining West, he served in a number of senior leadership roles at Medtronic plc, including Vice President, Contract Manufacturing Operations, for the company's Restorative Therapies Group, and Vice President, Business Operations Integration, where he was responsible for directing and leading the global operations integration of Covidien plc into Medtronic. Prior thereto, he held senior operations and product development roles at Urologix, Inc. and LecTec Corporation.

Eric Resnick 54 Vice President and Chief Technology Officer since March 2016. Previously, he served as Vice President and General Manager of Integrated Packaging and Delivery within West's Innovation and Technology Team and President Proprietary Products - Pharmaceutical Delivery Systems from March 2015 until March 2016. He served as Vice President Research and Development and Self-Injection Systems from March 2014 until March 2015, and Vice President and General Manager of West's Contract Manufacturing Delivery Devices division from 2008 until March 2014. Prior thereto, he held various positions of increasing responsibility since joining The Tech Group in 2001. Prior to joining West, he held engineering and operating roles with Eastman Kodak Company and Ortho Clinical Diagnostics.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "WST." The following table shows the high and low prices for our common stock as reported by the NYSE, for the periods indicated.

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Year	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
2017	\$88.30	\$79.06	\$99.91	\$77.97	\$96.81	\$80.02	\$103.36	\$89.77	\$103.36	\$77.97
2016	\$69.59	\$53.88	\$77.71	\$68.42	\$84.33	\$71.23	\$86.50	\$70.17	\$86.50	\$53.88

As of January 31, 2018, we had 880 shareholders of record, which excludes shareholders whose shares were held by brokerage firms, depositaries and other institutional firms in "street names" for their customers.

Dividends

Our common stock paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.12 per share in each of the first three quarters of 2016; \$0.13 per share in the fourth quarter of 2016 and each of the first three quarters of 2017; and \$0.14 per share in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table shows information with respect to purchases of our common stock made during the three months ended December 31, 2017 by us or any of our "affiliated purchasers" as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act:

Period	Total number of shares purchased (1)(2)	Average price paid per share (1)(2)	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs (2)	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (2) (3)
October 1 – 31, 2017	—	\$ —	—	475,000
November 1 – 30, 2017	319,590	100.00	319,500	155,500
December 1 – 31, 2017	155,530	99.65	155,500	—
Total	475,120	\$ 99.88	475,000	—

(1) Includes 120 shares purchased on behalf of employees enrolled in the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Designated Employees (Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2008). Under the plan, Company match contributions are delivered to the plan's investment administrator, who then purchases shares in the open market and credits the shares to individual plan accounts.

In December 2016, we announced a share repurchase program authorizing the repurchase of up to 800,000 shares of our common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately-negotiated transactions as permitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 10b-18. During the fourth quarter of 2017, we purchased 475,000 (2) shares of our common stock under this program at a cost of \$47.5 million, or an average price of \$99.88 per share. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we purchased 800,000 shares of our common stock under this program at a cost of \$74.4 million, or an average price of \$92.96 per share. This share repurchase program expired on December 31, 2017.

In February 2018, we announced a share repurchase program for calendar-year 2018 authorizing the repurchase of up to 800,000 shares of our common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately-negotiated (3) transactions as permitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 10b-18. The number of shares to be repurchased and the timing of such transactions will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions.

This share repurchase program is expected to be completed by December 31, 2018.

Performance Graph

The following performance graph compares the cumulative total return to holders of our common stock with the cumulative total return of the following Standard & Poor's ("S&P") indices, for the five years ended December 31, 2017: 500, MidCap 400 Index and 400 Health Care Equipment & Supplies Industry.

Cumulative total return to shareholders is measured by dividing total dividends (assuming dividend reinvestment) plus the per-share price change for the period by the share price at the beginning of the period. The Company's cumulative shareholder return is based on an investment of \$100 on December 31, 2012 and is compared to the cumulative total return of the S&P indices mentioned above over the period with a like amount invested.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in millions, except per share data)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS						
Net sales	\$ 1,599.1	\$ 1,509.1	\$ 1,399.8	\$ 1,421.4	\$ 1,368.4	
Operating profit	228.9	196.8	128.6	182.0	162.4	
Net income	150.7	143.6	95.6	127.1	112.3	
Net income per share:						
Basic (1)	\$ 2.04	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.61	
Diluted (2)	1.99	1.91	1.30	1.75	1.57	
Weighted average common shares outstanding	73.9	73.3	72.0	70.9	69.6	
Weighted average shares assuming dilution	75.8	75.0	73.8	72.8	71.4	
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.39	
YEAR-END FINANCIAL POSITION						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 235.9	\$ 203.0	\$ 274.6	\$ 255.3	\$ 230.0	
Working capital	464.0	400.9	359.4	406.6	413.6	
Total assets	1,862.8	1,716.7	1,695.1	1,669.7	1,670.2	
Total invested capital:						
Total debt	197.0	228.6	298.2	335.5	372.1	
Total equity	1,279.9	1,117.5	1,023.9	956.9	906.4	
Total invested capital	\$ 1,476.9	\$ 1,346.1	\$ 1,322.1	\$ 1,292.4	\$ 1,278.5	
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS (3)						
Gross margin (a)	32.1	% 33.2	% 32.6	% 31.5	% 31.8	%
Operating profitability (b)	14.3	% 13.0	% 9.2	% 12.8	% 11.9	%
Effective tax rate (4)	36.4	% 28.7	% 22.6	% 28.0	% 27.4	%
Return on invested capital (c)	10.3	% 10.5	% 7.6	% 10.2	% 9.8	%
Net debt-to-total invested capital (d)	N/A	2.2	% 2.3	% 7.7	% 13.6	%
Research and development expenses	\$ 39.1	\$ 36.8	\$ 34.1	\$ 37.3	\$ 37.9	
Operating cash flow	263.3	219.4	212.4	182.9	220.5	
Stock price range	\$103.36-77.97	\$86.50-53.88	\$64.59-48.66	\$55.29-39.11	\$50.60-27.31	

(1) Based on weighted average common shares outstanding.

(2) Based on weighted average shares, assuming dilution.

(3) Performance measurements represent indicators commonly used in the financial community. The following performance measures are not in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) and should not be used as a substitute for the comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures. The non-U.S. GAAP financial measures are included as management uses them in evaluating our results of operations, and believes that this information provides users with a valuable insight into our overall performance and financial position.

(a) Net sales minus cost of goods and services sold, including applicable depreciation and amortization, divided by net sales.

(b) Operating profit divided by net sales.

(c) Operating profit multiplied by one minus the effective tax rate divided by average total invested capital.

(d) Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total invested capital less cash and cash equivalents.

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(4) As a result of the 2017 Tax Act, the federal statutory rate will be reduced from 35.0% to 21.0% effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. Please refer to Note 15, Income Taxes, for further discussion of the 2017 Tax Act.

Factors affecting the comparability of the information reflected in the selected financial data:

Net income in 2017 included the impact of a discrete tax charge of \$48.8 million related to the 2017 Tax Act and the impact of changes in enacted international tax rates on previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances, as well as a tax benefit of \$33.1 million associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) regarding share-based payment transactions and a charge of \$11.1 million related to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiary.

Net income in 2016 included the impact of restructuring and related charges of \$17.4 million (net of \$9.0 million in tax), a charge related to the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar of \$2.7 million, a pension curtailment gain of \$1.3 million (net of \$0.8 million in tax), and a discrete tax charge of \$1.0 million.

Net income in 2015 included the impact of a pension settlement charge of \$32.0 million (net of \$18.4 million in tax), a charge for executive retirement and related costs of \$6.9 million (net of \$4.0 million in tax) and a discrete tax charge of \$0.8 million.

Net income in 2014 included the impact of a charge for license costs associated with acquired in-process research of \$0.8 million (net of \$0.4 million in tax) and discrete tax charges of \$1.8 million.

Net income in 2013 included the impact of a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0.2 million and net discrete tax charges of \$3.6 million.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

The following discussion is intended to further the reader's understanding of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of our Company. It should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying footnotes included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K. These historical financial statements may not be indicative of our future performance. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risks discussed in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Non-U.S. GAAP Financial Measures

For the purpose of aiding the comparison of our year-over-year results, we may refer to net sales and other financial results excluding the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The constant-currency amounts are calculated by translating the current year’s functional currency results at the prior-year period’s exchange rate. We may also refer to consolidated operating profit and consolidated operating profit margin excluding the effects of unallocated items. The re-measured results excluding effects from currency translation and excluding the effects of unallocated items are not in conformity with U.S. GAAP and should not be used as a substitute for the comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures. The non-U.S. GAAP financial measures are incorporated into our discussion and analysis as management uses them in evaluating our results of operations, and believes that this information provides

users a valuable insight into our results.

Our Operations

We are a leading global manufacturer in the design and production of technologically advanced, high-quality, integrated containment and delivery systems for injectable drugs and healthcare products. Our products include a variety of primary packaging, containment solutions, reconstitution and transfer systems, and drug delivery systems, as well as contract manufacturing and analytical lab services. Our customers include the leading biologic, generic, pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and medical device companies in the world. Our top priority is delivering quality products that meet the exact product specifications and quality standards customers require and expect. This focus on quality includes excellence in manufacturing, scientific and technical expertise and management, so we can partner with our customers to deliver safe, effective drug products to patients quickly and efficiently. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on July 27, 1923.

Our business operations are organized into two reportable segments, Proprietary Products and Contract-Manufactured Products. Our Proprietary Products reportable segment offers proprietary packaging, containment and drug delivery products, along with analytical lab services, to biologic, generic and pharmaceutical drug customers. Our Contract-Manufactured Products reportable segment serves as a fully integrated business, focused on the design, manufacture, and automated assembly of complex devices, primarily for pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and medical device customers. We also maintain partnerships to share technologies and market products with affiliates in Japan and Mexico.

2017 Financial Performance Summary

Consolidated net sales increased by \$90.0 million, or 6.0%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$12.2 million. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, consolidated net sales increased by \$77.8 million, or 5.2%.

Consolidated operating profit increased by \$32.1 million, or 16.3%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$1.6 million.

Net income in 2017 was \$150.7 million, or \$1.99 per diluted share, compared to \$143.6 million, or \$1.91 per diluted share, in 2016. Our 2017 results included the impact of a discrete tax charge of \$48.8 million, or \$0.64 per diluted share, related to the 2017 Tax Act and the impact of changes in enacted international tax rates on previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances, a tax benefit of \$33.1 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share, associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions, and a charge of \$11.1 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share, related to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiary. Our 2016 results included the impact of restructuring and related charges of \$17.4 million, or \$0.23 per diluted share, a charge related to the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar of \$2.7 million, or \$0.04 per diluted share, and a discrete tax charge of \$1.0 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share. Our 2016 results also included a pension curtailment gain of \$1.3 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share.

At December 31, 2017, our cash and cash equivalents balance totaled \$235.9 million and our available borrowing capacity under our \$300.0 million multi-currency revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") was \$267.5 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We evaluate the performance of our segments based upon, among other things, segment net sales and operating profit. Segment operating profit excludes general corporate costs, which include executive and director compensation, stock-based compensation, adjustments to annual incentive plan expense for over- or under-attainment of targets, certain pension and other retirement benefit costs, and other corporate facilities and administrative expenses not

allocated to the segments. Also excluded are items that we consider not representative of ongoing operations. Such items are referred to as other unallocated items and generally include restructuring and related charges, certain asset impairments and other specifically-identified income or expense items.

Percentages in the following tables and throughout this Results of Operations section may reflect rounding adjustments.

Net Sales

The following table presents net sales, consolidated and by reportable segment:

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			% Change		
	2017	2016	2015	2017/2016	2016/2015	
Proprietary Products	\$1,236.9	\$1,189.9	\$1,098.3	3.9 %	8.3 %	
Contract-Manufactured Products	362.5	320.2	302.4	13.2 %	5.9 %	
Intersegment sales elimination	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.9)	—	—	
Consolidated net sales	\$1,599.1	\$1,509.1	\$1,399.8	6.0 %	7.8 %	

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated net sales increased by \$90.0 million, or 6.0%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$12.2 million. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, consolidated net sales increased by \$77.8 million, or 5.2%.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products net sales increased by \$47.0 million, or 3.9%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$8.4 million. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, net sales increased by \$38.6 million, or 3.2%. Proprietary Products sales growth in 2017 has been slower than in 2016, as customers continued to work down inventory purchased in 2016 mostly to address long production lead-times for high-value products. Additional production capacity and staffing improved our lead-times, and we began to see positive growth for customers in the Biologics and Generics market units. Higher sales volume contributed 2.2 percentage points of the increase, and sales price increases contributed 1.0 percentage points of the increase.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products net sales increased by \$42.3 million, or 13.2%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$3.8 million. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, net sales increased by \$38.5 million, or 12.0%, primarily due to the initial commercial ramp-up of projects that commenced in the latter half of 2016. Higher sales volume contributed 10.8 percentage points of the increase, and sales price increases contributed 1.2 percentage points of the increase.

2016 compared to 2015

Consolidated net sales increased by \$109.3 million, or 7.8%, in 2016, including an unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$17.5 million. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, consolidated net sales increased by \$126.8 million, or 9.1%. Consolidated net sales originating in the U.S. in 2016 were \$738.3 million, an increase of 10.6% from 2015. Consolidated net sales generated outside of the U.S. (mainly in Europe) in 2016 were \$770.8 million, an increase of 5.2% from 2015. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, consolidated net sales generated outside of the U.S. in 2016 increased by 7.6%.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products net sales increased by \$91.6 million, or 8.3%, in 2016, including an unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$17.5 million. Excluding foreign currency translation effects, net sales increased by \$109.1 million, or 9.9%, due to growth in our high-value product offerings, including products sold under our distributorship agreement with Daikyo and our Westar® and FluroTec-coated stoppers and plungers. An improvement in product mix and higher sales volumes contributed 9.1 percentage points of the increase, and sales price increases contributed the remainder of the increase.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products net sales increased by \$17.8 million, or 5.9%, in 2016, primarily due to higher drug delivery and diagnostic product sales.

The intersegment sales elimination, which is required for the presentation of consolidated net sales, represents the elimination of components sold between our segments.

Gross Profit

The following table presents gross profit and related gross margins, consolidated and by reportable segment:

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			% Change		
	2017	2016	2015	2017/2016	2016/2015	
Proprietary Products:						
Gross profit	\$449.0	\$448.0	\$404.5	0.2 %	10.8 %	
Gross profit margin	36.3 %	37.7 %	36.8 %			
Contract-Manufactured Products:						
Gross profit	\$63.6	\$53.1	\$51.3	19.8 %	3.5 %	
Gross profit margin	17.5 %	16.6 %	17.0 %			
Consolidated gross profit	\$512.6	\$501.1	\$455.8	2.3 %	9.9 %	
Consolidated gross profit margin	32.1 %	33.2 %	32.6 %			

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated gross profit increased by \$11.5 million, or 2.3%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$3.3 million. Consolidated gross profit margin decreased by 1.1 margin points in 2017.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products gross profit increased by \$1.0 million, or 0.2%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$2.6 million. Proprietary Products gross profit margin decreased by 1.4 margin points in 2017, as production efficiencies and modest price increases were more than offset by increased material labor and overhead costs.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products gross profit increased by \$10.5 million, or 19.8%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$0.7 million. Contract-Manufactured Products gross profit margin increased by 0.9 margin points in 2017, as sales price increases, a favorable mix of products sold, higher sales volume, and production efficiencies were partially offset by increased labor, overhead, and depreciation costs.

2016 compared to 2015

Consolidated gross profit increased by \$45.3 million, or 9.9%, in 2016, including an unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$5.6 million. Consolidated gross profit margin increased by 0.6 margin points in 2016.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products gross profit increased by \$43.5 million, or 10.8%, in 2016, including an unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$5.6 million. Proprietary Products gross profit margin increased by 0.9 margin points in 2016, as product mix improvements, production efficiencies, and sales price increases were partially offset by increased labor and overhead costs.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products gross profit increased by \$1.8 million, or 3.5%, in 2016. Contract-Manufactured Products gross profit margin decreased by 0.4 margin points in 2016, as increased labor and overhead costs were partially offset by a favorable mix of product sales and lower raw material costs.

Research and Development (“R&D”) Costs

The following table presents R&D costs, consolidated and by reportable segment:

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended			% Change		
	December 31,			2017/2016/2015		
	2017	2016	2015	2017/2016	2016/2015	
Proprietary Products	\$39.1	\$36.8	\$34.1	6.3%	7.9%	%
Contract-Manufactured Products	—	—	—	—	—	
Consolidated R&D costs	\$39.1	\$36.8	\$34.1	6.3%	7.9%	%

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated R&D costs increased by \$2.3 million, or 6.3%, in 2017, due to continued investment in self-injection systems development and formulation development.

2016 compared to 2015

Consolidated R&D costs increased by \$2.7 million, or 7.9%, in 2016, due to continued investment in advanced delivery and container systems, process technology, and formulation development.

All of the R&D costs incurred during 2017 and 2016 related to Proprietary Products.

Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) Costs

The following table presents SG&A costs, consolidated and by reportable segment and corporate:

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			% Change		
	2017	2016	2015	2017/2016	2016/2015	
Proprietary Products	\$176.6	\$168.3	\$159.4	4.9%	5.6%	%
Contract-Manufactured Products	15.4	15.2	15.8	1.3%	(3.8)%	%
Corporate	50.6	56.3	57.8	(10.1)%	(2.6)%	%
Consolidated SG&A costs	\$242.6	\$239.8	\$233.0	1.2%	2.9%	%
SG&A as a % of net sales	15.2%	15.9%	16.6%			%

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated SG&A costs increased by \$2.8 million, or 1.2%, in 2017, including the impact of foreign currency translation, which increased SG&A costs by \$1.2 million.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products SG&A costs increased by \$8.3 million, or 4.9%, in 2017, due to increases in compensation costs, primarily related to headcount and merit increases. Foreign currency translation increased Proprietary Products SG&A costs by \$1.2 million.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products SG&A costs increased by \$0.2 million, or 1.3%, in 2017, due to an increase in incentive compensation and travel costs.

Corporate – Corporate’s SG&A costs decreased by \$5.7 million, or 10.1%, in 2017, due to decreases in U.S. pension costs and stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by increases in headcount and outside services.

2016 compared to 2015

Consolidated SG&A costs increased by \$6.8 million, or 2.9%, in 2016, including the impact of foreign currency translation, which decreased SG&A costs by \$1.7 million.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products SG&A costs increased by \$8.9 million, or 5.6%, in 2016, due to increases in compensation costs primarily related to merit increases and information system maintenance costs. Foreign currency translation decreased Proprietary Products SG&A costs by \$1.7 million.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products SG&A costs decreased by \$0.6 million, or 3.8%, in 2016, due to decreases in compensation and travel costs.

Corporate – Corporate’s SG&A costs decreased by \$1.5 million, or 2.6%, in 2016, as a decrease in incentive compensation costs was partially offset by an increase in U.S. pension costs and stock-based compensation expense.

Other Expense

The following table presents other income and expense items, consolidated and by reportable segment and unallocated items:

Expense (income) (\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Proprietary Products	\$(8.9)	\$1.0	\$(1.2)
Contract-Manufactured Products	(0.1)	(0.3)	—
Corporate	(0.1)	—	—
Unallocated items	11.1	27.0	61.3
Consolidated other expense	\$2.0	\$27.7	\$60.1

Other income and expense items, consisting of foreign exchange transaction gains and losses, gains and losses on the sale of fixed assets, development and licensing income, contingent consideration, and miscellaneous income and charges, are generally recorded within segment results.

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated other expense decreased by \$25.7 million in 2017.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products other (income) expense changed by \$9.9 million in 2017, primarily as we recorded income of \$9.1 million attributable to the reimbursement of certain costs related to a technology that we subsequently licensed to a third party.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products other income decreased by \$0.2 million in 2017, due to gains on the sale of fixed assets recorded in 2016, partially offset by foreign exchange transaction gains recorded in 2017.

Corporate – Corporate other income increased by \$0.1 million in 2017.

Unallocated items – During 2017, as a result of the continued deterioration of conditions in Venezuela as well as our continued reduced access to USD settlement controlled by the Venezuelan government, we recorded a charge of \$11.1 million related to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiary, following our determination that we no longer met the U.S. GAAP criteria for control of that subsidiary. Please refer to Note 14, Other Expense, for further discussion of these items.

2016 compared to 2015

Consolidated other expense decreased by \$32.4 million in 2016.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products other expense increased by \$2.2 million in 2016, primarily due to increased contingent consideration and foreign exchange transaction losses.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products other income increased by \$0.3 million in 2016, due to gains on the sale of fixed assets recorded in 2016.

Unallocated items – During 2016, we recorded \$26.4 million in restructuring and related charges, consisting of \$8.9 million for severance charges, \$10.0 million for a non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of a trademark, \$7.3 million for non-cash asset write-downs associated with the discontinued use of a patent and certain equipment, and \$0.2 million for other charges. In addition, during 2016, we recorded a pension curtailment gain of \$2.1 million in connection with our decision to freeze both our U.S. qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans as of January 1, 2019, and recorded a charge of \$2.7 million related to the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar from the previously-prevailing official exchange rate of 6.3 Bolivars to USD to 10.0 Bolivars to USD. Please refer to Note 14, Other Expense, for further discussion of these items.

Operating Profit

The following table presents adjusted operating profit, consolidated and by reportable segment, corporate and unallocated items:

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			% Change		
	2017	2016	2015	2017/2016	2016/2015	
Proprietary Products	\$242.2	\$241.9	\$212.2	0.1 %	14.0 %	
Contract-Manufactured Products	48.3	38.2	35.5	26.4 %	7.6 %	
Corporate	(50.5)	(56.3)	(57.8)	(10.3)%	(2.6)%	
Adjusted consolidated operating profit	\$240.0	\$223.8	\$189.9	7.2 %	17.9 %	
Adjusted consolidated operating profit margin	15.0 %	14.8 %	13.6 %			
Unallocated items	(11.1)	(27.0)	(61.3)			
Consolidated operating profit	\$228.9	\$196.8	\$128.6	16.3 %	53.0 %	
Consolidated operating profit margin	14.3 %	13.0 %	9.2 %			

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated operating profit increased by \$32.1 million, or 16.3%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$1.6 million.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products operating profit increased by \$0.3 million, or 0.1%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$0.9 million, due to the factors described above.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products operating profit increased by \$10.1 million, or 26.4%, in 2017, including a favorable foreign currency translation impact of \$0.7 million, due to the factors described above.

Corporate – Corporate costs decreased by \$5.8 million, or 10.3%, in 2017, due to the factors described above.

Unallocated items – Please refer to the Other Expense section for details.

Excluding the unallocated items, our adjusted consolidated operating profit margin increased by 0.2 margin points in 2017.

2016 compared to 2015

Consolidated operating profit increased by \$68.2 million, or 53.0%, in 2016, including an unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$4.0 million.

Proprietary Products – Proprietary Products operating profit increased by \$29.7 million, or 14.0%, in 2016, including an unfavorable foreign currency translation impact of \$4.0 million, due to the factors described above.

Contract-Manufactured Products – Contract-Manufactured Products operating profit increased by \$2.7 million, or 7.6%, in 2016, due to the factors described above.

Corporate – Corporate costs decreased by \$1.5 million, or 2.6%, in 2016, due to the factors described above.

Unallocated items – Please refer to the Other Expense section for details.

Excluding the unallocated items, our adjusted consolidated operating profit margin increased by 1.2 margin points in 2016.

Interest Expense, Net

The following table presents interest expense, net, by significant component:

(\$ in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2017	2016	2015	2017/2016	2016/2015
Interest expense	\$10.5	\$11.7	\$15.6	(10.3)%	(25.0)%
Capitalized interest	(2.7)	(3.6)	(1.5)	(25.0)%	140.0%
Interest income	(1.3)	(1.1)	(1.6)	18.2%	(31.3)%
Interest expense, net	\$6.5	\$7.0	\$12.5	(7.1)%	(44.0)%

2017 compared to 2016

Interest expense, net, decreased by \$0.5 million, or 7.1%, in 2017, due to lower interest expense resulting from less debt outstanding during 2017, partially offset by a decrease in capitalized interest.

2016 compared to 2015

Interest expense, net, decreased by \$5.5 million, or 44.0%, in 2016, due to lower interest expense resulting from less debt outstanding during 2016 and increases in capitalized interest resulting from ongoing capital projects, including the construction of our new facility in Waterford, Ireland.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was \$80.9 million, \$54.4 million, and \$26.3 million for the years 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively, and the effective tax rate was 36.4%, 28.7%, and 22.6%, respectively.

During 2017, we recorded a discrete tax charge of \$48.8 million related to the 2017 Tax Act and the impact of changes in enacted international tax rates on previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances, as well as a tax benefit of \$33.1 million associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions. Please refer to Note 15, Income Taxes, for further discussion of the 2017 Tax Act.

During 2016, we recorded a tax benefit of \$9.0 million in connection with restructuring and related charges of \$26.4 million, a discrete tax charge of \$0.8 million related to the pension curtailment gain of \$2.1 million, and a discrete tax charge of \$1.0 million resulting from the impact of changes in enacted tax rates on our previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances.

During 2015, we recorded a tax benefit of \$18.4 million in connection with the pension settlement charge of \$50.4 million, a tax benefit of \$4.0 million in connection with the \$10.9 million charge for executive retirement and related costs of \$10.9 million, and a discrete tax charge of \$0.8 million resulting from the impact of a change in the enacted tax rate in the United Kingdom on our previously-recorded deferred tax asset balances.

Please refer to Note 15, Income Taxes, for further discussion of our income taxes.

Equity in Net Income of Affiliated Companies

Equity in net income of affiliated companies represents the contribution to earnings from our 25% ownership interest in Daikyo and our 49% ownership interest in four companies in Mexico. Equity in net income of affiliated companies was \$9.2 million, \$8.2 million, and \$5.8 million for the years 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Equity in net income of affiliated companies increased by \$1.0 million, or 12.2%, in 2017, due to the impact of gains on the sale of investment securities by Daikyo, partially offset by foreign exchange transaction losses in Mexico. Equity in net income of affiliated companies increased by \$2.4 million, or 41.4%, in 2016, due to favorable operating results at Daikyo. Please refer to Note 5, Affiliated Companies, for further discussion of our affiliated companies.

Net Income

Net income in 2017 was \$150.7 million, or \$1.99 per diluted share, compared to \$143.6 million, or \$1.91 per diluted share, in 2016. Our 2017 results included the impact of a discrete tax charge of \$48.8 million related to the 2017 Tax Act and the impact of changes in enacted international tax rates on previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances, as well as a tax benefit of \$33.1 million associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions and a charge of \$11.1 million related to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiary.

Net income in 2016 was \$143.6 million, or \$1.91 per diluted share, compared to \$95.6 million, or \$1.30 per diluted share, in 2015. Our 2016 results included the impact of restructuring and related charges of \$17.4 million (net of \$9.0 million in tax), a charge related to the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar of \$2.7 million, a pension curtailment gain of \$1.3 million (net of \$0.8 million in tax), and a discrete tax charge of \$1.0 million.

Net income in 2015 was \$95.6 million, or \$1.30 per diluted share, compared to \$127.1 million, or \$1.75 per diluted share, in 2014. Our 2015 results included the impact of a pension settlement charge of \$32.0 million (net of \$18.4 million in tax), a charge for executive retirement and related costs of \$6.9 million (net of \$4.0 million in tax) and a discrete tax charge of \$0.8 million.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows

The following table presents cash flow data for the years ended December 31:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$263.3	\$219.4	\$212.4
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(133.6)	\$(175.8)	\$(129.5)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(109.0)	\$(113.9)	\$(41.5)

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

2017 compared to 2016

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$43.9 million in 2017, due to improved operating results.

2016 compared to 2015

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$7.0 million in 2016, due to improved operating results and a decrease in pension plan contributions, partially offset by higher working capital requirements.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

2017 compared to 2016

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by \$42.2 million in 2017, mostly due to a \$39.4 million decrease in capital spending due to the completion of several major projects, including certain components of our new facility in Waterford, Ireland. The Waterford facility will continue to undergo validation procedures during 2018, with commercial production expected to begin in the second half of 2018.

2016 compared to 2015

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$46.3 million in 2016, due to an increase in capital spending, to \$170.2 million, and our \$8.4 million cost-method investment in an intradermal drug delivery company. The capital spending for 2016 consisted of spending for new products, expansion activity, and emerging markets, including the construction of our new facility in Waterford, Ireland.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

2017 compared to 2016

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by \$4.9 million in 2017, due to a decrease in net debt repayments, partially offset by an increase in purchases under our share repurchase programs.

2016 compared to 2015

Net cash used in financing activities increased by \$72.4 million in 2016, due to net debt repayments of \$69.8 million, which included the maturity of our Euro note B, and \$52.2 million in treasury share purchases under the repurchase program announced in December 2015, partially offset by increases in proceeds and excess tax benefits from employee stock plans.

We paid cash dividends totaling \$39.1 million (\$0.53 per share), \$35.8 million (\$0.49 per share), and \$32.4 million (\$0.45 per share) during 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The table below presents selected liquidity and capital measures as of:

(\$ in millions)	December	
	31, 2017	31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 235.9	\$ 203.0
Working capital	\$ 464.0	\$ 400.9
Total debt	\$ 197.0	\$ 228.6
Total equity	\$ 1,279.9	\$ 1,117.5
Net debt-to-total invested capital	N/A	2.2 %

Cash and cash equivalents include all instruments that have maturities of ninety days or less when purchased. Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities. Net debt is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents, and total invested capital is defined as the sum of net debt and total equity. Net debt and total invested capital are non-U.S. GAAP financial measures that should not be used as a substitute for the comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures. The non-U.S. GAAP financial measures are incorporated into our discussion and analysis as management believes that this information provides users with a valuable insight into our overall performance and financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents – Our cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2017 consisted of cash held in depository accounts with banks around the world and cash invested in high-quality, short-term investments. The cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2017 included \$100.5 million of cash held by subsidiaries within the U.S., and \$135.4 million of cash held by subsidiaries outside of the U.S. During 2017, we repatriated \$63.0

million of cash held by non-U.S. subsidiaries. We do not expect any additional tax costs associated with the repatriation. In response to the 2017 Tax Act, we reevaluated our position regarding permanent reinvestment of foreign subsidiary earnings and profits through 2017 (with the exception of China and Mexico, both of which will remain permanently reinvested) and elected to include in our provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2017 an estimated liability of \$9.8 million related to foreign withholding taxes and state income taxes that will be incurred upon the distribution of those foreign subsidiary earnings and profits to the U.S. at a future date. Please refer to Note 15, Income Taxes, for discussion of the undistributed earnings of our China and Mexico entities at December 31, 2017.

Working capital - Working capital at December 31, 2017 increased by \$63.1 million, or 15.7%, as compared to December 31, 2016, including an increase of \$24.7 million due to foreign currency translation. Excluding the impact of currency exchange rates, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, inventories, and total current liabilities increased by \$20.7 million, \$39.7 million, \$3.6 million, and \$23.8 million, respectively. The increase in accounts receivable was due to increased sales activity and longer payment terms in 2017. The increase in current liabilities was due to an increase in accounts payable and other current liabilities, partially offset by the payment of our \$33.1 million five-year term loan due January 2018.

Debt and credit facilities - The \$31.6 million decrease in total debt at December 31, 2017, as compared to December 31, 2016, resulted from net debt repayments of \$34.9 million, which included the payment of our \$33.1 million five-year term loan due January 2018, partially offset by foreign currency rate fluctuations of \$3.1 million and a reduction of \$0.2 million in unamortized debt issuance costs.

Our sources of liquidity include our Credit Facility. At December 31, 2017, we had \$29.6 million in outstanding long-term borrowings under this facility, of which \$4.4 million was denominated in Yen and \$25.2 million was denominated in Euro. These borrowings, together with outstanding letters of credit of \$2.9 million, resulted in a borrowing capacity available under our Credit Facility of \$267.5 million at December 31, 2017. We do not expect any significant limitations on our ability to access this source of funds. Please refer to Note 8, Debt, for further discussion of our Credit Facility.

Pursuant to the financial covenants in our debt agreements, we are required to maintain established interest coverage ratios and to not exceed established leverage ratios. In addition, the agreements contain other customary covenants, none of which we consider restrictive to our operations. At December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants, and we expect to continue to be in compliance with the terms of these agreements throughout 2018.

We believe that cash on hand and cash generated from operations, together with availability under our Credit Facility, will be adequate to address our foreseeable liquidity needs based on our current expectations of our business operations, capital expenditures and scheduled payments of debt obligations.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our commitments and contractual obligations at December 31, 2017. These obligations are not expected to have a material impact on liquidity.

(\$ in millions)	Total	Payments Due By Period			
		Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Purchase obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$75.6	\$5.3	\$18.3	\$19.5	\$32.5
Debt (including unamortized debt issuance costs)	197.7	—	29.7	42.0	126.0

Interest on debt and interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	48.9	6.8	13.5	12.3	16.3
Operating lease obligations	79.1	13.2	19.9	12.9	33.1
Other long-term liabilities ⁽³⁾	11.5	0.8	1.9	2.8	6.0
Total contractual obligations ⁽⁴⁾	\$412.8	\$26.1	\$83.3	\$89.5	\$213.9

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Our business creates a need to enter into various commitments with suppliers. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, (1) these purchase obligations are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These purchase commitments do not exceed our projected requirements and are in the normal course of business.

For fixed-rate long-term debt, interest was based on principal amounts and fixed coupon rates at year-end. Future (2) interest payments on variable-rate debt were calculated using principal amounts and the applicable ending interest rate at year-end. Interest on fixed-rate derivative instruments was based on notional amounts and fixed interest rates contractually obligated at year-end.

Represents acquisition-related contingencies. In connection with certain business acquisitions, we agreed to make (3) payments to the sellers if and when certain operating milestones are achieved, such as sales and operating income targets.

This table does not include obligations pertaining to pension and postretirement benefits because the actual (4) amount and timing of future contributions may vary significantly depending upon plan asset performance, benefit payments, and other factors. Contributions to our plans are expected to be \$2.5 million in 2018. See Note 13, Benefit Plans, for estimated benefit payments over the next ten years.

Reserves for uncertain tax positions - The table above does not include \$3.2 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2017. Due to the high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of potential cash flows, we cannot reasonably estimate the settlement periods for amounts which may be paid.

Letters of credit - We have letters of credit totaling \$2.9 million supporting the reimbursement of workers' compensation and other claims paid on our behalf by insurance carriers. Our accrual for insurance obligations was \$3.8 million at December 31, 2017, of which \$0.9 million is in excess of our deductible and, therefore, is reimbursable by the insurance company.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At December 31, 2017, we had no off-balance sheet financing arrangements other than operating leases, unconditional purchase obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business, and outstanding letters of credit related to various insurance programs.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's discussion and analysis addresses consolidated financial statements that are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The application of these principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions, some of which are subjective and complex, that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. We believe the following accounting policies and estimates are critical to understanding and evaluating our results of operations and financial position:

Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, title and risk of loss have transferred, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Generally, sales are recognized upon shipment or upon delivery to our customers' site, based upon shipping terms or legal requirements. Some customers receive pricing rebates upon attaining established sales volumes. We record rebate costs when sales occur based on our assessment of the likelihood that the required volumes will be attained. We also maintain an allowance for product returns, as we believe that we are able to reasonably estimate the amount of returns based on our substantial historical experience.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, are tested for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. An asset is considered impaired if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the sum of the future expected undiscounted cash flows to be derived from the asset. Once an asset is considered impaired, an impairment loss is recorded within other

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(income) expense for the difference between the asset's carrying value and its fair value. For assets held and used in the business, management determines fair value using estimated future cash flows to be derived from the asset, discounted to a net present value using an appropriate discount rate. For assets held for sale or for investment purposes, management determines fair value by estimating the proceeds to be received upon sale of the asset, less disposition costs. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$4.5 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of certain equipment.

Impairment of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually, following the completion of our annual budget and long-range planning process, or whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is the same as, or one level below, our operating segments. In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance which removes the second step of the goodwill impairment test. A goodwill impairment charge will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis. Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate fair value. Amounts and assumptions used in our goodwill impairment test, such as future sales, future cash flows and long-term growth rates, are consistent with internal projections and operating plans. Amounts and assumptions used in our goodwill impairment test are also largely dependent on the continued sale of drug products delivered by injection and the packaging of drug products, as well as our timeliness and success in new-product innovation or the development and commercialization of proprietary multi-component systems. Changes in the estimate of fair value, including the estimate of future cash flows, could have a material impact on our future results of operations and financial position. Recent accounting guidance also allows entities to first assess qualitative factors, including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, and overall financial performance, to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. As each of our reporting units had a fair value in excess of its carrying value of at least 180% within our 2016 annual impairment test, we elected to follow this guidance for our 2017 annual impairment test. Based upon our assessment, we determined that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of each of our reporting units was less than its carrying amount and determined that it was not necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test in 2017.

At December 31, 2015, a trademark had been determined to have an indefinite life and, therefore, was not subject to amortization. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$10.0 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of this trademark.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and reviewed for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$2.8 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of a patent.

Employee Benefits: We maintain funded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans in the U.S. and a number of other countries that cover employees who meet eligibility requirements. In addition, we sponsor postretirement benefit plans which provide healthcare benefits for eligible employees who retire or become disabled. The measurement of annual cost and obligations under these defined benefit postretirement plans is subject to a number of assumptions, which are specific for each of our U.S. and foreign plans. The assumptions, which are reviewed at least annually, are relevant to both the plan assets (where applicable) and the obligation for benefits that will ultimately be provided to our employees. Two of the most critical assumptions in determining pension and retiree medical plan expense are the discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. Other assumptions reflect demographic factors such as retirement age, rates of compensation increases, mortality and turnover and are evaluated periodically and updated to reflect our actual experience. For our funded plans, we consider the current and expected asset allocations of our

plan assets, as well as historical and expected rates of return in estimating the long-term rate of return on plan assets. Under U.S. GAAP, differences between actual and expected results are generally accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) as actuarial gains or losses and subsequently amortized into earnings over future periods.

Changes in key assumptions could have a material impact on our future results of operations and financial position. We estimate that every 25-basis point reduction in our long-term rate of return assumption would increase pension expense by \$0.4 million, and every 25-basis point reduction in our discount rate would increase pension expense by \$0.5 million. A decrease in the discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations. Our net pension underfunded balance at December 31, 2017 was \$48.5 million, compared to \$69.8 million at December 31, 2016. Our underfunded balance for other postretirement benefits was \$7.1 million at December 31, 2017, compared to \$8.0 million at December 31, 2016.

Income Taxes: We estimate income taxes payable based upon current domestic and international tax legislation. In addition, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are established to recognize differences between the tax basis and financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities. We maintain valuation allowances where it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The recoverability of tax assets is subject to our estimates of future profitability, generally at the respective subsidiary company and country level. Changes in tax legislation, business plans and other factors may affect the ultimate recoverability of tax assets or final tax payments, which could result in adjustments to tax expense in the period such change is determined.

When accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in our financial statements, we apply a more-likely-than-not threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

Contingent Consideration

The fair value of the contingent consideration liability related to the SmartDose[®] technology platform (the “SmartDose contingent consideration”) was initially determined using a probability-weighted income approach, and is revalued at each reporting date or more frequently if circumstances dictate. Changes in the fair value of this obligation are recorded as income or expense within other (income) expense in our consolidated statements of income. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the contingent consideration are the sales projections, the probability of success factors, and the discount rate. Significant increases or decreases in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. As development and commercialization of the SmartDose technology platform progresses, we may need to update the sales projections, the probability of success factors, and the discount rate used. This could result in a material increase or decrease to the SmartDose contingent consideration.

See Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 2, New Accounting Standards, to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on our significant accounting policies, recently adopted accounting standards, and accounting standards issued but not yet adopted.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risk factors such as fluctuating interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and increasing commodity prices. These risk factors can impact our results of operations, cash flows and financial position. To manage these risks, we periodically enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, call options and forward exchange contracts for periods consistent with and for notional amounts equal to or less than the underlying exposures. In accordance with Company policy, derivative financial instruments are not used for investment or trading purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Sales outside of the U.S. accounted for 54.1% of consolidated net sales in 2017. Virtually all of these sales and related operating costs are denominated in the currency of the local country and translated into USD for consolidated reporting purposes. Although the majority of the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are denominated in the functional currency of the subsidiary, they may also hold assets or liabilities denominated in other currencies. These items may give rise to foreign currency transaction gains and losses. As a result, our results of operations and

financial position are exposed to changing currency exchange rates. We periodically use forward contracts to hedge certain transactions or to manage month-end balance sheet exposures on cross-currency intercompany loans.

We have designated our €21.0 million Euro-denominated borrowings under our Credit Facility as a hedge of our net investment in certain European subsidiaries. We also have ¥500.0 million in Yen-denominated borrowings under our Credit Facility which has been designated as a hedge of our net investment in Daikyo. At December 31, 2017, a cumulative foreign currency translation loss on these hedges of \$1.4 million (net of tax of \$0.2 million) was recorded within accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Interest Rate Risk

As a result of our normal borrowing activities, we have long-term debt with both fixed and variable interest rates. Long-term debt consists of senior notes and revolving credit facilities. Our exposures to fluctuations in interest rates are managed to the extent considered necessary by entering into interest rate swap agreements.

The following table summarizes our interest rate risk-sensitive instruments:

(\$ in millions)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-Term Debt:								
U.S. dollar denominated		\$0.1					\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
Average interest rate - variable								
U.S. dollar denominated				42.0	126.0		168.0	171.8
Average interest rate - fixed				3.7	%3.9	%		
Euro denominated		25.2					25.2	25.2
Average interest rate - variable		1.0	%					
Yen denominated		4.4					4.4	4.4
Average interest rate - variable		1.0	%					

Commodity Price Risk

Many of our proprietary products are made from synthetic elastomers, which are derived from the petroleum refining process. We purchase the majority of our elastomers via long-term supply contracts, some of which contain clauses that provide for surcharges related to fluctuations in crude oil prices. In recent years, raw material costs have fluctuated due to crude oil price fluctuations. We expect this volatility to continue. We will continue to pursue pricing and hedging strategies, and ongoing cost control initiatives to offset the effects on gross profit.

In November 2016, we purchased a series of call options for a total of 96,525 barrels of crude oil to mitigate our exposure to such oil-based surcharges and protect operating cash flows with regards to a portion of our forecasted elastomer purchases through November 2017. With these contracts in 2016, the gain recorded in cost of goods and services sold related to these options was less than \$0.1 million. During 2017, the loss recorded in cost of goods and services sold related to these options was \$0.2 million.

In November 2017, we purchased a series of call options for a total of 125,166 barrels of crude oil through May 2019. During 2017, the loss recorded in cost of goods and services sold related to these options was less than \$0.1 million.

As of December 31, 2017, we had outstanding contracts to purchase 115,701 barrels of crude oil, at a strike price of \$70 per barrel.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
(in millions, except per share data)

	2017	2016	2015
Net sales	\$1,599.1	\$1,509.1	\$1,399.8
Cost of goods and services sold	1,086.5	1,008.0	944.0
Gross profit	512.6	501.1	455.8
Research and development	39.1	36.8	34.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	242.6	239.8	233.0
Other expense (Note 14)	2.0	27.7	60.1
Operating profit	228.9	196.8	128.6
Interest expense	7.8	8.1	14.1
Interest income	1.3	1.1	1.6
Income before income taxes	222.4	189.8	116.1
Income tax expense	80.9	54.4	26.3
Equity in net income of affiliated companies	9.2	8.2	5.8
Net income	\$150.7	\$143.6	\$95.6
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$2.04	\$1.96	\$1.33
Diluted	\$1.99	\$1.91	\$1.30
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	73.9	73.3	72.0
Diluted	75.8	75.0	73.8
Dividends declared per share	\$0.54	\$0.50	\$0.46

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
(in millions)

	2017		2016		2015
Net income	\$ 150.7		\$ 143.6		\$ 95.6
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	68.8		(18.1))	(70.3)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:					
Prior service credit arising during period, net of tax of \$1.1 and \$0.3	—		1.9		0.4
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during period, net of tax of \$1.3, \$(4.8) and \$(6.0)	6.3		(11.1))	(9.3)
Settlement effects arising during period, net of tax of \$1.1 and \$18.7	—		2.0		31.7
Less: amortization of actuarial loss, net of tax of \$0.5, \$1.2 and \$1.6	3.6		2.2		2.9
Less: amortization of prior service credit, net of tax of \$(0.5), \$(0.5) and \$(0.5)	(3.5))	(0.9))	(0.8)
Less: amortization of transition obligation	—		0.1		0.1
Net (loss) gain on investment securities, net of tax of \$(2.5), \$(0.1) and \$0.4	(4.7))	(0.2))	0.7
Net (loss) gain on derivatives, net of tax of \$(0.1), \$0.1 and \$0.8	(1.0))	(0.1))	1.2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	69.5		(24.2))	(43.4)

Comprehensive income	\$	220.2	\$	119.4	\$	52.2
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2017 and 2016
(in millions, except per share data)

	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$235.9	\$203.0
Accounts receivable, net	253.2	200.5
Inventories	215.2	199.3
Other current assets	39.2	39.1
Total current assets	743.5	641.9
Property, plant and equipment	1,745.8	1,554.7
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	890.8	776.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	855.0	778.3
Investments in affiliated companies	85.8	82.7
Goodwill	107.7	103.0
Deferred income taxes	25.7	66.2
Intangible assets, net	21.7	23.3
Other noncurrent assets	23.4	21.3
Total Assets	\$1,862.8	\$1,716.7
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable and other current debt	\$—	\$2.4
Accounts payable	138.1	122.0
Pension and other postretirement benefits	2.2	2.2
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	56.2	51.6
Income taxes payable	6.0	4.5
Other current liabilities	77.0	58.3
Total current liabilities	279.5	241.0
Long-term debt	197.0	226.2
Deferred income taxes	10.4	9.2
Pension and other postretirement benefits	53.4	75.6
Other long-term liabilities	42.6	47.2
Total Liabilities	582.9	599.2
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, 3.0 million shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding in 2017 and 2016	—	—
Common stock, par value \$.25 per share; 100.0 million shares authorized; shares issued: 75.2 million and 73.7 million in 2017 and 2016; shares outstanding: 73.9 million and 73.1 million in 2017 and 2016	18.8	18.4
Capital in excess of par value	309.3	260.4
Retained earnings	1,178.2	1,071.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(117.3)	(186.8)
Treasury stock, at cost (1.3 million and 0.6 million shares in 2017 and 2016)	(109.1)	(46.1)
Total Equity	1,279.9	1,117.5
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$1,862.8	\$1,716.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY

West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
(in millions)

	Common Shares Issued	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Number of Treasury Shares	Treasury Stock	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	71.4	\$ 17.8	\$ 160.2	0.1	\$(4.1)	\$ 902.2	\$(119.2)	\$ 956.9
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	95.6	—	95.6
Stock-based compensation	—	0.1	26.4	—	0.2	—	—	26.7
Shares issued under stock plans	1.1	0.2	17.6	—	—	—	—	17.8
Shares repurchased for employee tax withholdings	(0.1)	—	(5.5)	—	(0.1)	—	—	(5.6)
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	—	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	9.1
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(33.2)	—	(33.2)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(43.4)	(43.4)
Balance, December 31, 2015	72.4	18.1	207.8	0.1	(4.0)	964.6	(162.6)	1,023.9
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	143.6	—	143.6
Stock-based compensation	—	—	17.1	—	0.2	—	—	17.3
Shares issued under stock plans	1.4	0.3	21.0	—	9.9	—	—	31.2
Shares purchased under share repurchase program	—	—	—	0.5	(52.2)	—	—	(52.2)
Shares repurchased for employee tax withholdings	(0.1)	—	(3.7)	—	—	—	—	(3.7)
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	—	—	18.2	—	—	—	—	18.2
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(36.6)	—	(36.6)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(24.2)	(24.2)
Balance, December 31, 2016	73.7	18.4	260.4	0.6	(46.1)	1,071.6	(186.8)	1,117.5
Effect of modified retrospective application of a new accounting standard (see Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	(4.1)	—	(4.1)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	150.7	—	150.7
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6.5	—	7.5	—	—	14.0
Shares issued under stock plans	1.5	0.4	38.0	(0.1)	7.3	—	—	45.7
Shares purchased under share repurchase program	—	—	—	0.8	(74.4)	—	—	(74.4)
Shares repurchased for employee tax withholdings	—	—	(0.4)	—	(3.4)	—	—	(3.8)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(40.0)	—	(40.0)
Other adjustments to capital in excess of par value	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	4.8
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	69.5	69.5
Balance, December 31, 2017	75.2	\$ 18.8	\$ 309.3	1.3	\$(109.1)	\$ 1,178.2	\$(117.3)	\$ 1,279.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
(in millions)

	2017	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$150.7	\$143.6	\$95.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	94.3	88.1	86.1
Amortization	2.4	2.6	3.8
Stock-based compensation	16.1	19.5	29.6
Non-cash restructuring charges	0.7	17.5	—
Pension (curtailment gain) settlement charge	—	(2.1)	50.4
Venezuela deconsolidation	11.1	—	—
Loss on sales of equipment	1.6	0.7	0.4
Deferred income taxes	41.7	21.5	(8.9)
Pension and other retirement plans, net	(6.9)	(6.5)	(28.8)
Equity in undistributed earnings of affiliates, net of dividends	(7.0)	(6.8)	(5.0)
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Increase in accounts receivable	(39.7)	(23.3)	(14.1)
Increase in inventories	(3.6)	(21.2)	(11.4)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	0.3	(2.4)	(2.6)
Increase in accounts payable	12.6	6.1	17.2
Changes in other assets and liabilities	(11.0)	(17.9)	0.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	263.3	219.4	212.4
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(130.8)	(170.2)	(131.6)
Purchase of cost-method investments	—	(8.4)	(1.5)
Cash related to deconsolidated Venezuelan subsidiary	(6.0)	—	—
Other, net	3.2	2.8	3.6
Net cash used in investing activities	(133.6)	(175.8)	(129.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under revolving credit agreements	—	—	71.4
Repayments under revolving credit agreements	—	—	(71.4)
Debt issuance costs	—	—	(1.0)
Repayments of long-term debt	(34.9)	(69.8)	(27.4)
Dividend payments	(39.1)	(35.8)	(32.4)
Contingent consideration payments	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and stock appreciation rights	39.5	25.9	12.7
Employee stock purchase plan contributions	4.4	3.8	3.2
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	—	18.2	9.1
Shares purchased under share repurchase programs	(74.4)	(52.2)	—
Shares repurchased for employee tax withholdings	(3.8)	(3.7)	(5.6)
Net cash used in financing activities	(109.0)	(113.9)	(41.5)
Effect of exchange rates on cash	12.2	(1.3)	(22.1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	32.9	(71.6)	19.3
Cash, including cash equivalents at beginning of period	203.0	274.6	255.3
Cash, including cash equivalents at end of period	\$235.9	\$203.0	\$274.6

Supplemental cash flow information:

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Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$8.0	\$8.6	\$14.7
Income taxes paid, net	\$31.0	\$48.1	\$33.1
Accrued capital expenditures	\$20.1	\$22.7	\$25.0
Dividends declared, not paid	\$10.4	\$9.5	\$8.6

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of West after the elimination of intercompany transactions. We have no participation or other rights in variable interest entities. As of April 1, 2017, our consolidated financial statements exclude the results of our Venezuelan subsidiary. Please refer to Note 14, Other Expense, for further discussion.

Use of Estimates: The financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. These principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingencies in the financial statements. Actual amounts realized may differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit and all highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.

Accounts Receivable: Our accounts receivable balance was net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We record the allowance based on a specific identification methodology.

Inventories: Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (on a first-in, first-out basis) and net realizable value. The following is a summary of inventories at December 31:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016
Raw materials	\$88.6	\$78.0
Work in process	31.8	28.9
Finished goods	94.8	92.4
	\$215.2	\$199.3

Property, Plant and Equipment: Property, plant and equipment assets are carried at cost. Maintenance and minor repairs and renewals are charged to expense as incurred. Costs incurred for computer software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized for application development activities and immediately expensed for preliminary project activities or post-implementation activities. Upon sale or retirement of depreciable assets, costs and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated, and gains or losses are recognized in other (income) expense. Depreciation and amortization are computed principally using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, or the remaining term of the lease, if shorter.

Impairment of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually, following the completion of our annual budget and long-range planning process, or whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is the same as, or one level below, our operating segments. In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance which removes the second step of the quantitative goodwill impairment test. A goodwill impairment charge will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis. Recent accounting guidance also allows entities to first assess qualitative factors, including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, and overall financial performance, to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. As each of our reporting units had a fair value in excess of its carrying value of at least 180% within

our 2016 annual impairment test, we elected to follow this guidance for our 2017 annual impairment test. Based upon our assessment, we determined that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of each of our

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reporting units was less than its carrying amount and determined that it was not necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test in 2017.

At December 31, 2015, a trademark had been determined to have an indefinite life and, therefore, was not subject to amortization. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$10.0 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of this trademark.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 5 to 25 years, and reviewed for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$2.8 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of a patent.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, are tested for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. An asset is considered impaired if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the sum of the future expected undiscounted cash flows to be derived from the asset. Once an asset is considered impaired, an impairment loss is recorded within other (income) expense for the difference between the asset's carrying value and its fair value. For assets held and used in the business, management determines fair value using estimated future cash flows to be derived from the asset, discounted to a net present value using an appropriate discount rate. For assets held for sale or for investment purposes, management determines fair value by estimating the proceeds to be received upon sale of the asset, less disposition costs. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$4.5 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of certain equipment.

Employee Benefits: The measurement of the obligations under our defined benefit pension and postretirement medical plans are subject to a number of assumptions. These include the rate of return on plan assets (for funded plans) and the rate at which the future obligations are discounted to present value. U.S. GAAP requires the recognition of an asset or liability for the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan, as measured by the difference between the fair value of plan assets, if any, and the benefit obligation. For a pension plan, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation; for any other postretirement plan, such as a retiree health plan, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. See Note 13, Benefit Plans, for a more detailed discussion of our pension and other retirement plans.

Financial Instruments: All derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and recorded at their fair value. For a derivative designated as hedging the exposure to variable cash flows of a forecasted transaction (referred to as a cash flow hedge), the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income ("OCI"), net of tax, and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction affects earnings. For a derivative designated as hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or a firm commitment (referred to as a fair value hedge), the derivative's gain or loss is recognized in earnings in the period of change together with the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item. For a derivative designated as hedging the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation, the gain or loss is reported in OCI, net of tax, as part of the cumulative translation adjustment. The ineffective portion of any derivative used in a hedging transaction is recognized immediately into earnings. Derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedges are also recorded at fair value, with the change in fair value recognized immediately into earnings. We do not purchase or hold any derivative financial instrument for investment or trading purposes.

Foreign Currency Translation: Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recognized in the determination of net income. Foreign currency translation adjustments of subsidiaries and affiliates operating outside of the U.S. are accumulated in other comprehensive loss, a separate component of equity.

Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, title and risk of loss have transferred, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Generally, sales are recognized upon shipment or upon delivery to our customers' site, based upon shipping terms or legal requirements. Some customers receive pricing rebates upon attaining established sales volumes. We record

rebate costs when sales occur based on our assessment of the likelihood that the required volumes will be attained. We also maintain an allowance for product returns, as we believe that we are able to reasonably estimate the amount of returns based on our substantial historical experience.

Shipping and Handling Costs: Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of goods and services sold. Shipping and handling costs billed to customers in connection with the sale are included in net sales.

Research and Development: Research and development expenditures are for the creation, engineering and application of new or improved products and processes. Expenditures include primarily salaries and outside services for those directly involved in research and development activities and are expensed as incurred.

Environmental Remediation and Compliance Costs: Environmental remediation costs are accrued when such costs are probable and reasonable estimates are determinable. Cost estimates include investigation, cleanup and monitoring activities; such estimates are adjusted, if necessary, based on additional findings. Environmental compliance costs are expensed as incurred as part of normal operations.

Litigation: From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings, investigations and claims generally incidental to our normal business activities. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we accrue for loss contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These estimates are based on an analysis made by internal and external legal counsel considering information known at the time. Legal costs in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes: Deferred income taxes are recognized by applying enacted statutory tax rates, applicable to future years, to temporary differences between the tax basis and financial statement carrying values of our assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In response to the 2017 Tax Act, we reevaluated our position regarding permanent reinvestment of foreign subsidiary earnings and profits through 2017 (with the exception of China and Mexico, both of which will remain permanently reinvested) and elected to include in our provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2017 an estimated liability of \$9.8 million related to foreign withholding taxes and state income taxes that will be incurred upon the distribution of those foreign earnings and profits to the U.S. at a future date. Please refer to Note 15, Income Taxes, for discussion of the undistributed earnings of our China and Mexico entities at December 31, 2017. We recognize interest costs related to income taxes in interest expense and penalties within other (income) expense. The tax law ordering approach is used for purposes of determining whether an excess tax benefit has been realized during the year.

Stock-Based Compensation: Under the fair value provisions of U.S. GAAP, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense over the vesting period. In order to determine the fair value of stock options on the grant date, we use the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Net Income Per Share: Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Net income per share assuming dilution considers the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and other stock awards based on the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes the use of exercise proceeds to repurchase common stock at the average fair market value in the period.

Note 2: New Accounting Standards

Recently Adopted Standards

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance which removes the second step of the goodwill impairment test. A goodwill impairment charge will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. We

adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance which clarifies the definition of a business to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued guidance which requires companies to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a modified retrospective basis. As a result of the adoption, a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$4.1 million was recorded within retained earnings in our consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2017, for unamortized tax expense previously deferred and previously unrecognized deferred tax assets.

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis as it relates to the timing or recognition and classification of share-based compensation award-related income tax effects. For the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded a tax benefit of \$33.1 million within income tax expense in our consolidated statement of income. These tax benefits were recorded within capital in excess of par value in our consolidated balance sheet in the prior-year period. Also per the amended guidance, we classified the \$33.1 million of excess tax benefits within net cash provided by operating activities in our consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2017, rather than net cash used in financing activities, which included the excess tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2016. The amended guidance allows entities to account for award forfeitures as they occur, however, we have elected to continue to estimate forfeitures expected to occur to determine the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period. The adoption of the amended guidance may result in increased volatility in our effective tax rate.

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies the transition to the equity method of accounting. This guidance eliminates the requirement to retroactively adopt the equity method of accounting when there is an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued guidance regarding the subsequent measurement of inventory. This guidance requires inventory measured using any method other than last-in, first-out or the retail inventory method to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2017, on a prospective basis. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Standards Issued Not Yet Adopted

In August 2017, the FASB issued guidance which expands and refines hedge accounting for both nonfinancial and financial risk components and aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in the financial statements. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating our adoption timing and the impact that this guidance will have on our financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued guidance which amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements. The guidance focuses on changes to the terms or conditions of share-based payment awards that would require the application of modification accounting and specifies that an entity would not apply

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modification accounting if its fair value, vesting conditions and classification of the awards are the same immediately before and after the modification. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that this guidance will have on our financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued guidance on the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost (net benefit cost). The guidance requires the bifurcation of net benefit cost. The service cost component will be presented with other employee compensation costs in operating income (or capitalized in assets) and the other components will be reported separately outside of operations, and will not be eligible for capitalization. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, we will apply the income statement classification provisions of this guidance retrospectively, and will reclassify net benefit cost components other than service cost from operating income to outside of operations. Net periodic benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$7.3 million, of which \$10.4 million related to service cost. This guidance has no impact on net income.

In November 2016, the FASB issued guidance on the classification and presentation of restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. As of December 31, 2017, we had no restricted cash.

In August 2016, the FASB issued guidance to reduce the diversity in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We believe that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance on the accounting for leases. This guidance requires lessees to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and to expand disclosures about leasing arrangements, both qualitative and quantitative. In terms of transition, the guidance requires adoption based upon a modified retrospective approach. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. As of December 31, 2017, future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases were \$79.1 million.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance that addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. We believe that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance on the accounting for revenue from contracts with customers that will supersede most existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The core principle requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, the guidance requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The FASB subsequently issued additional clarifying standards to address issues arising from implementation of the new revenue recognition standard. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted as of one year prior to the current effective date. Entities can choose to apply the guidance using either a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. Based on the results of the procedures performed through December 31, 2017, which included a review of a representative sample of our contracts across our reportable segments and revenue streams, we believe that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements, particularly as the majority of our net sales relates to the sale of packaging components. We expect to

record a cumulative-effect adjustment within retained earnings in our consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 for the impact of the guidance on the remaining unearned income for the nonrefundable customer payment received in June 2013 in return for the exclusive use of the SmartDose technology platform within a specific therapeutic area, as well as our Contract-Manufactured Products product sales, certain Proprietary Products product sales, and our development and tooling agreements. We continue to review the impact

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that the adoption of this guidance will have on our financial statement disclosures, accounting policies, business processes, and internal controls. We will apply the guidance using the modified retrospective approach.

Note 3: Net Income Per Share

The following table reconciles the shares used in the calculation of basic net income per share to those used for diluted net income per share:

(in millions)	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$150.7	\$143.6	\$95.6
Weighted average common shares outstanding	73.9	73.3	72.0
Dilutive effect of equity awards, based on the treasury stock method	1.9	1.7	1.8
Weighted average shares assuming dilution	75.8	75.0	73.8

During 2017, 2016 and 2015, there were 0.4 million, 0.1 million, and 0.7 million shares, respectively, from stock-based compensation plans not included in the computation of diluted net income per share because their impact was antidilutive.

In December 2016, we announced a share repurchase program authorizing the repurchase of up to 800,000 shares of our common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately-negotiated transactions as permitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 10b-18. During 2017, we purchased 800,000 shares of our common stock under this program at a cost of \$74.4 million, or an average price of \$92.96 per share. This share repurchase program expired on December 31, 2017. Please refer to Note 18, Subsequent Events, for discussion of our share repurchase program for calendar-year 2018.

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment

A summary of gross property, plant and equipment at December 31 is presented in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	Expected useful lives (years)	2017	2016
Land		\$21.4	\$18.6
Buildings and improvements	5-50	539.2	443.3
Machinery and equipment	10-15	793.4	698.5
Molds and dies	4-7	114.5	98.3
Computer hardware and software	3-10	144.6	121.9
Construction in progress		132.7	174.1
		\$1,745.8	\$1,554.7

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$94.3 million, \$88.1 million and \$86.1 million, respectively.

There were no capitalized leases included in buildings and improvements and machinery and equipment at December 31, 2017. There were also no capitalized leases included in buildings and improvements at December 31, 2016. Capitalized leases included in machinery and equipment were \$1.5 million at December 31, 2016. Accumulated depreciation on all property, plant and equipment accounted for as capitalized leases was \$1.5 million at December 31, 2016.

We capitalize interest on borrowings during the active construction period of major capital projects. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the underlying assets and is amortized over the useful lives of the assets. Capitalized interest for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$2.7 million, \$3.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$4.5 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of certain equipment.

Note 5: Affiliated Companies

At December 31, 2017, the following affiliated companies were accounted for under the equity method:

	Location	Ownership interest
The West Company Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	49%
Aluplast S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	49%
Pharma Tap S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	49%
Pharma Rubber S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	49%
Daikyo	Japan	25%

Unremitted income of affiliated companies included in consolidated retained earnings amounted to \$69.9 million, \$63.0 million and \$56.2 million at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Dividends received from affiliated companies were \$2.2 million in 2017, \$1.4 million in 2016 and \$0.8 million in 2015.

Our equity in net unrealized gains of Daikyo's investment securities and derivative instruments, as well as pension adjustments, included in accumulated other comprehensive loss was \$0.5 million, \$5.3 million and \$5.4 million at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Our purchases from, and royalty payments made to, affiliates totaled \$86.7 million, \$94.5 million and \$65.8 million, respectively, in 2017, 2016 and 2015, of which \$12.4 million and \$9.0 million was due and payable as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The majority of these transactions related to a distributorship agreement with Daikyo that allows us to purchase and re-sell Daikyo products. Sales to affiliates were \$8.1 million, \$6.8 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, in 2017, 2016 and 2015, of which \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million was receivable as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the aggregate carrying amount of investments in equity-method affiliates was \$72.4 million and \$69.3 million, respectively. In addition, during 2016, we made an \$8.4 million cost-method investment in an intradermal drug delivery company. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had cost-method investments, for which fair value was not readily determinable, with a carrying amount of \$13.4 million at both period-ends. We test our cost-method investments for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the investments may not be recoverable.

Note 6: Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Proprietary Products	Contract-Manufactured Products	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 75.1	\$ 29.5	\$ 104.6
Foreign currency translation	(1.4)	(0.2)	(1.6)
Balance, December 31, 2016	73.7	29.3	103.0
Foreign currency translation	3.9	0.8	4.7
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 77.6	\$ 30.1	\$ 107.7

As of December 31, 2017, we had no accumulated goodwill impairment losses.

Intangible assets and accumulated amortization as of December 31 were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2017			2016		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patents and licensing	\$18.2	\$ (14.1)	\$4.1	\$17.8	\$ (13.4)	\$4.4
Technology	3.3	(1.0)	2.3	3.3	(0.7)	2.6
Trademarks	2.0	(1.7)	0.3	2.0	(1.6)	0.4
Customer relationships	29.3	(19.1)	10.2	29.3	(18.3)	11.0
Customer contracts	11.1	(6.3)	4.8	10.7	(5.8)	4.9
	\$63.9	\$ (42.2)	\$21.7	\$63.1	\$ (39.8)	\$23.3

The cost basis of intangible assets includes a foreign currency translation gain of \$0.9 million and a foreign currency translation loss of \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$2.4 million, \$2.6 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. Estimated annual amortization expense for the next five years is as follows: 2018 - \$2.2 million, 2019 - \$2.2 million, 2020 - \$2.1 million, 2021 - \$2.1 million and 2022 - \$2.1 million. During 2016, as part of our restructuring plan, we recorded within other expense a \$2.8 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of a patent and a \$10.0 million non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of an indefinite-lived trademark.

Note 7: Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities as of December 31 included the following:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016
Deferred income	\$18.4	\$13.2
Other accrued expenses	27.7	20.3
Dividends payable	10.4	9.5
Restructuring obligations	2.1	5.9
Other	18.4	9.4
Total other current liabilities	\$77.0	\$58.3

Other consisted primarily of value-added taxes payable and accrued taxes other than income.

Note 8: Debt

The following table summarizes our long-term debt obligations, net of unamortized debt issuance costs and current maturities, at December 31. The interest rates shown in parentheses are as of December 31, 2017.

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016
Term loan, due January 1, 2018 (2.27%)	\$—	\$34.9
Note payable, due December 31, 2019	0.1	0.2
Credit Facility, due October 15, 2020 (1.00%)	29.6	26.4
Series A notes, due July 5, 2022 (3.67%)	42.0	42.0
Series B notes, due July 5, 2024 (3.82%)	53.0	53.0
Series C notes, due July 5, 2027 (4.02%)	73.0	73.0
	197.7	229.5
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	0.7	0.9
Total debt	197.0	228.6
Less: current portion of long-term debt	—	2.4
Long-term debt	\$197.0	\$226.2

Term Loan

In 2013, we entered into a \$42.8 million five-year term loan due January 2018 related to our corporate office and research building. Borrowings under the loan bore interest at a variable rate equal to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus a margin of 1.50 percentage points. Please refer to Note 9, Derivative Financial Instruments, for a discussion of the interest-rate swap agreement associated with this loan. At December 31, 2016, \$34.9 million was outstanding under this loan, of which \$2.4 million was classified as current. As of December 31, 2016, there was unamortized debt issuance costs remaining of \$0.1 million, which was being amortized as additional interest expense over the term of the loan.

On October 2, 2017, we paid the \$33.1 million outstanding to extinguish the term loan and terminated the associated interest-rate swap agreement. There was no material gain or loss on the extinguishment of the loan.

Credit Facility

In October 2015, we entered into the Credit Facility, that replaced our prior revolving credit facility, which was scheduled to expire in April 2017. The Credit Facility, which expires in October 2020, contains a \$300.0 million credit facility, which may be increased from time to time by up to \$100.0 million in the aggregate, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and upon approval by the banks. Up to \$30.0 million of the Credit Facility is available for swing-line loans and up to \$30.0 million is available for the issuance of standby letters of credit. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at either the base rate or at the applicable LIBOR rate, plus a tiered margin based on the ratio of our total debt to modified earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, ranging from 0 to 75 basis points for base rate loans and 100 to 175 basis points for LIBOR rate loans. Consistent with our previous revolving credit facility, the Credit Facility contains representations and covenants that require compliance with, among other restrictions, a maximum leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio. The Credit Facility also contains usual and customary default provisions, and limitations on liens securing indebtedness, asset sales, distributions and acquisitions. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, total unamortized debt issuance costs of \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, were recorded in other noncurrent assets and are being amortized as additional interest expense over the term of the Credit Facility. A portion of these costs relate to our prior credit facility.

At December 31, 2017, we had \$29.6 million in outstanding long-term borrowings under the Credit Facility, of which \$4.4 million was denominated in Yen and \$25.2 million in Euro. These borrowings, together with outstanding letters of credit of \$2.9 million, resulted in a borrowing capacity available under the Credit Facility of \$267.5 million at December 31, 2017. Please refer to Note 9, Derivative Financial Instruments, for a discussion of the foreign currency hedges associated with this facility.

Private Placement

In 2012, we concluded a private placement issuance of \$168.0 million in senior unsecured notes. The total amount of the private placement issuance was divided into three tranches - \$42.0 million 3.67% Series A Notes due July 5, 2022, \$53.0 million 3.82% Series B Notes due July 5, 2024, and \$73.0 million 4.02% Series C Notes due July 5, 2027 (the "Notes"). The Notes rank pari passu with our other senior unsecured debt. The weighted average of the coupon interest rates on the Notes is 3.87%. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were unamortized debt issuance costs remaining of \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, which are being amortized as additional interest expense over the term of the Notes.

Covenants

Pursuant to the financial covenants in our debt agreements, we are required to maintain established interest coverage ratios and to not exceed established leverage ratios. In addition, the agreements contain other customary covenants, none of which we consider restrictive to our operations. At December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants, and we expect to continue to be in compliance with the terms of these agreements throughout 2018.

Interest costs incurred during 2017, 2016 and 2015 were \$10.5 million, \$11.7 million and \$15.6 million, respectively. The aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt were as follows: none in 2018, 2019 - \$0.1 million, 2020 - \$29.6 million, none in 2021, 2022 - \$42.0 million, and thereafter - \$126.0 million.

Note 9: Derivative Financial Instruments

Our ongoing business operations expose us to various risks such as fluctuating interest rates, foreign exchange rates and increasing commodity prices. To manage these market risks, we periodically enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, options and foreign exchange contracts for periods consistent with and for notional amounts equal to or less than the related underlying exposures. We do not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for investment or trading purposes. All derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value.

Interest Rate Risk

At December 31, 2016, we had a \$34.9 million forward-start interest rate swap outstanding that hedged the variability in cash flows due to changes in the applicable interest rate of our variable-rate five-year term loan. Under this swap, we received variable interest rate payments based on one-month LIBOR plus a margin in return for making monthly fixed interest payments at 5.41%. We designated this swap as a cash flow hedge.

On October 2, 2017, we paid the \$33.1 million outstanding to extinguish the term loan and terminated the interest-rate swap agreement.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

We have entered into forward exchange contracts, designated as fair value hedges, to manage our exposure to fluctuating foreign exchange rates on cross-currency intercompany loans. As of December 31, 2017, the total amount of these forward exchange contracts was €12.0 million, SGD 171.0 million and \$13.4 million. As of December 31, 2016, the total amount of these forward exchange contracts was €57.5 million.

In addition, we have entered into several foreign currency contracts, designated as cash flow hedges, for periods of up to eighteen months, intended to hedge the currency risk associated with a portion of our forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2017, we had outstanding foreign currency contracts to purchase and sell certain pairs of currencies, as follows:

(in millions)		Sell	
Currency	Purchase	US\$	Euro
USD	39.0	—	34.4
Yen	5,157.3	23.5	19.8
SGD	35.2	17.7	6.9

At December 31, 2017, a portion of our debt consisted of borrowings denominated in currencies other than USD. We have designated our €21.0 million (\$25.2 million) Euro-denominated borrowings under our Credit Facility as a hedge of our net investment in certain European subsidiaries. A cumulative foreign currency translation loss of \$1.3 million pre-tax (\$1.2 million after tax) on this debt was recorded within accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2017. We have also designated our ¥500.0 million (\$4.4 million) Yen-denominated borrowings under our Credit Facility as a hedge of our net investment in Daikyo. At December 31, 2017, there was a cumulative foreign currency translation loss of \$0.3 million pre-tax (\$0.2 million after tax) on this Yen-denominated debt, which was also included within accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Commodity Price Risk

Many of our proprietary products are made from synthetic elastomers, which are derived from the petroleum refining process. We purchase the majority of our elastomers via long-term supply contracts, some of which contain clauses that provide for surcharges related to fluctuations in crude oil prices. The following economic hedges did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment since they did not meet the highly effective requirement at inception.

In November 2016, we purchased a series of call options for a total of 96,525 barrels of crude oil to mitigate our exposure to such oil-based surcharges and protect operating cash flows with regards to a portion of our forecasted elastomer purchases through November 2017. With these contracts in 2016, the gain recorded in cost of goods and services sold related to these options was less than \$0.1 million. During 2017, the loss recorded in cost of goods and services sold related to these options was \$0.2 million.

In November 2017, we purchased a series of call options for a total of 125,166 barrels of crude oil through May 2019. During 2017, the loss recorded in cost of goods and services sold related to these options was less than \$0.1 million.

As of December 31, 2017, we had outstanding contracts to purchase 115,701 barrels of crude oil, at a strike price of \$70 per barrel.

Effects of Derivative Instruments on Financial Position and Results of Operations

Please refer to Note 10, Fair Value Measurements, for the balance sheet location and fair values of our derivative instruments as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The following table summarizes the effects of derivative instruments designated as hedges on OCI and earnings, net of tax, for the year ended December 31:

(\$ in millions)	Amount of (Loss) Gain Recognized in OCI		Amount of Loss (Gain) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income		Location of Loss (Gain) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income
	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Foreign currency hedge contracts	\$ (1.7)	\$ (0.5)	\$ 1.1	\$ —	Net sales
Foreign currency hedge contracts	(2.0)	(0.6)	0.8	—	Cost of goods and services sold
Interest rate swap contracts	0.1	(0.1)	0.5	0.8	Interest expense
Forward treasury locks	—	—	0.2	0.3	Interest expense
Total	\$ (3.6)	\$ (1.2)	\$ 2.6	\$ 1.1	
Net Investment Hedges:					
Foreign currency-denominated debt	\$ (2.4)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	Other expense
Total	\$ (2.4)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	

During 2017 and 2016, there was no material ineffectiveness related to our hedges.

Note 10: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The following fair value hierarchy classifies the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into one of three levels:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The following tables present the assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis:

(\$ in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2017	Basis of Fair Value Measurements		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Deferred compensation assets	\$ 8.9	\$ 8.9	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency contracts	0.5	—	0.5	—
	\$ 9.4	\$ 8.9	\$ 0.5	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$ 4.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4.9
Deferred compensation liabilities	9.9	9.9	—	—
Foreign currency contracts	5.1	—	5.1	—

\$ 19.9 \$9.9 \$5.1 \$4.9

(\$ in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2016	Basis of Fair Value Measurements		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Deferred compensation assets	\$ 7.4	\$7.4	\$—	\$—
Foreign currency contracts	0.2	—	0.2	—
	\$ 7.6	\$7.4	\$0.2	\$—
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$ 8.0	\$—	\$—	\$8.0
Deferred compensation liabilities	8.4	8.4	—	—
Interest rate swap contracts	1.0	—	1.0	—
Foreign currency contracts	1.6	—	1.6	—
	\$ 19.0	\$8.4	\$2.6	\$8.0

Deferred compensation assets are included within other noncurrent assets and are valued using a market approach based on quoted market prices in an active market. The fair value of our foreign currency contracts, included within other current assets and other current liabilities, is valued using an income approach based on quoted forward foreign exchange rates and spot rates at the reporting date. The fair value of our contingent consideration, included within other current and long-term liabilities, is discussed further in the section related to Level 3 fair value measurements. The fair value of deferred compensation liabilities is based on quoted prices of the underlying employees' investment selections and is included within other long-term liabilities. Our interest rate swap, included within other current and other long-term liabilities, was valued based on the terms of the contract and observable market inputs (i.e., LIBOR, Eurodollar synthetic forwards and swap spreads). We terminated the interest-rate swap agreement on October 2, 2017. Please refer to Note 9, Derivative Financial Instruments, for further discussion of our derivatives.

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the SmartDose contingent consideration was initially determined using a probability-weighted income approach, and is revalued at each reporting date or more frequently if circumstances dictate. Changes in the fair value of this obligation are recorded as income or expense within other (income) expense in our consolidated statements of income. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the SmartDose contingent consideration are the sales projections, the probability of success factors, and the discount rate. Significant increases or decreases in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement. As development and commercialization of the SmartDose technology platform progresses, we may need to update the sales projections, the probability of success factors, and the discount rate used. This could result in a material increase or decrease to the SmartDose contingent consideration.

The following table provides a summary of changes in our Level 3 fair value measurements:

	(\$ in millions)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 6.0
Increase in fair value recorded in earnings	2.3
Payments	(0.3)
Balance, December 31, 2016	8.0
Decrease in fair value recorded in earnings	(2.4)
Payments	(0.7)
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 4.9

Other Financial Instruments

We believe that the carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable approximate their fair values due to their near-term maturities.

The estimated fair value of long-term debt is based on quoted market prices for debt issuances with similar terms and maturities and is classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. At December 31, 2017, the estimated fair value of long-term debt was \$201.5 million compared to a carrying amount of \$197.0 million. At December 31, 2016, the estimated fair value of long-term debt was \$228.3 million and the carrying amount was \$226.2 million.

Note 11: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax:

(\$ in millions)	Losses on cash flow hedges	Unrealized gains on investment securities	Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans	Foreign currency translation	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$(3.1)	\$ 5.4	\$ (39.6)	\$ (125.3)	\$(162.6)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(1.2)	(0.2)	(9.2)	(18.1)	(28.7)
Amounts reclassified out	1.1	—	3.4	—	4.5
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(0.1)	(0.2)	(5.8)	(18.1)	(24.2)
Balance, December 31, 2016	(3.2)	5.2	(45.4)	(143.4)	(186.8)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(3.6)	(4.7)	6.3	68.8	66.8
Amounts reclassified out	2.6	—	0.1	—	2.7
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(1.0)	(4.7)	6.4	68.8	69.5
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$(4.2)	\$ 0.5	\$ (39.0)	\$ (74.6)	\$(117.3)

A summary of the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss is presented in the following table (\$ in millions):

Detail of components	2017	2016	Location on Statement of Income
Losses on cash flow hedges:			
Foreign currency contracts	\$(1.3)	\$—	Net sales
Foreign currency contracts	(1.2)	—	Cost of goods and services sold
Interest rate swap contracts	(0.7)	(1.3)	Interest expense
Forward treasury locks	(0.4)	(0.4)	Interest expense
Total before tax	(3.6)	(1.7)	
Tax expense	1.0	0.6	
Net of tax	\$(2.6)	\$(1.1)	
Amortization of defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:			
Transition obligation	\$—	\$(0.1)	(a)
Prior service credit	2.1	1.4	(a)
Actuarial losses	(2.3)	(3.4)	(a)
Curtailement	—	(3.1)	(a)
Total before tax	(0.2)	(5.2)	
Tax expense	0.1	1.8	
Net of tax	\$(0.1)	\$(3.4)	
Total reclassifications for the period, net of tax	\$(2.7)	\$(4.5)	

(a) These components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. Please refer to Note 13, Benefit Plans, for additional details.

Note 12: Stock-Based Compensation

The West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (the “2016 Plan”) provides for the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and performance awards to employees and non-employee directors. A committee of the Board of Directors determines the terms and conditions of awards to be granted. Vesting requirements vary by award. At December 31, 2017, there were 4,597,102 shares remaining in the 2016 Plan for future grants.

Stock options and stock appreciation rights reduce the number of shares available by one share for each award granted. All other awards under the 2016 Plan will reduce the total number of shares available for grant by an amount equal to 2.5 times the number of shares awarded. If awards made under previous plans would entitle a plan participant to an amount of West stock in excess of the target amount, the additional shares (up to a maximum threshold amount) will be distributed under the 2016 Plan.

The following table summarizes our stock-based compensation expense recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016	2015
Stock option and appreciation rights	\$7.8	\$8.6	\$9.2
Performance share units, stock-settled	4.1	6.7	6.0
Performance share units, cash-settled	0.1	0.1	0.7
Performance share units, dividend equivalents	0.1	0.2	0.2
Employee stock purchase plan	0.8	0.7	0.6
Deferred compensation plans	3.2	3.2	2.5
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$16.1	\$19.5	\$19.2

In addition, we recorded a \$0.2 million charge during 2016 as part of our restructuring plan, and we recorded a \$10.4 million charge during 2015 related to executive retirements. Both charges were recorded within other expense. Please refer to Note 14, Other Expense, for further discussion of these charges.

The amount of unrecognized compensation expense for all non-vested awards as of December 31, 2017, was approximately \$17.2 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.6 years.

Stock Options

Stock options granted to employees vest in equal increments. All awards expire 10 years from the date of grant. Upon the exercise of stock options, shares are issued in exchange for the exercise price of the options.

The following table summarizes changes in outstanding options:

(in millions, except per share data)	2017	2016	2015
Options outstanding, January 1	4.5	5.0	4.6
Granted	0.5	0.7	0.9
Exercised	(1.5)	(1.1)	(0.5)
Forfeited	—	(0.1)	—
Options outstanding, December 31	3.5	4.5	5.0
Options exercisable, December 31	1.9	2.7	2.9
Weighted Average Exercise Price	2017	2016	2015
Options outstanding, January 1	\$38.11	\$31.77	\$25.49
Granted	84.09	61.98	56.06
Exercised	26.15	22.50	21.85
Forfeited	60.92	45.91	—
Options outstanding, December 31	\$48.76	\$38.11	\$31.77
Options exercisable, December 31	\$35.44	\$27.17	\$22.75

As of December 31, 2017, the weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding and of options exercisable was 6.4 years and 5.0 years, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate intrinsic value of total options outstanding was \$173.0 million, of which \$120.9 million represented vested options.

The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model that used the following weighted average assumptions in 2017, 2016 and 2015: a risk-free interest rate of 2.0%, 1.4%, and 1.7%, respectively; stock volatility of 19.9%, 20.4%, and 21.0%, respectively; and dividend yields of 0.7%,

0.9%, and 0.9%, respectively. Stock volatility is estimated based on historical data and the impact from expected future trends. Expected lives, which are based on prior experience, averaged 6 years for 2017, 2016 and 2015. The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted in 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$18.08, \$12.12 and \$10.57, respectively. Stock option expense is recognized over the vesting period, net of forfeitures.

For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the intrinsic value of options exercised was \$91.7 million, \$49.4 million and \$17.7 million, respectively. The grant date fair value of options vested during those same periods was \$6.7 million, \$5.8 million and \$4.8 million, respectively.

Stock Appreciation Rights

Stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) granted to eligible international employees vest in equal annual increments over 4 years of continuous service. All awards expire 10 years from the date of grant. The fair value of each cash-settled SAR is adjusted at the end of each reporting period, with the resulting change reflected in expense. As of December 31, 2017, SARs outstanding were 51,368, of which 29,388 were cash-settled and 21,980 were stock-settled. Upon exercise of a cash-settled SAR, the employee receives cash for the difference between the grant date price and the fair market value of the Company's stock on the date of exercise. As a result of the cash settlement feature, cash-settled SARs are recorded within other long-term liabilities. Upon exercise of a stock-settled SAR, shares are issued in exchange for the exercise price of the stock-settled SAR. As a result of the stock settlement feature, stock-settled SARs are recorded within equity.

The following table summarizes changes in outstanding SARs:

	2017	2016	2015
SARs outstanding, January 1	116,087	232,930	297,714
Granted	2,792	3,368	12,356
Exercised	(67,511)	(114,976)	(77,140)
Forfeited	—	(5,235)	—
SARs outstanding, December 31	51,368	116,087	232,930
SARs exercisable, December 31	39,769	71,701	112,295
Weighted Average Exercise Price	2017	2016	2015
SARs outstanding, January 1	\$31.13	\$27.79	\$25.20
Granted	83.47	68.40	57.25
Exercised	27.65	24.95	22.52
Forfeited	—	42.28	—
SARs outstanding, December 31	\$38.55	\$31.13	\$27.79
SARs exercisable, December 31	\$30.77	\$26.65	\$24.60

Performance Awards

In addition to stock options and SAR awards, we grant performance share unit (“PSU”) awards to eligible employees. These awards are earned based on the Company's performance against pre-established targets, including annual growth rate of revenue and return on invested capital, over a specified performance period. Depending on the achievement of the targets, recipients of stock-settled PSU awards are entitled to receive a certain number of shares of common stock, whereas recipients of cash-settled PSU awards are entitled to receive a payment in cash per unit based on the fair market value of a share of our common stock at the end of the performance period.

The following table summarizes changes in our outstanding stock-settled PSU awards:

	2017	2016	2015
Non-vested stock-settled PSU awards, January 1	378,062	422,726	470,719
Granted at target level	92,045	115,035	147,908
Adjustments above/(below) target	(11,369)	19,339	132,444
Vested and converted	(116,684)	(173,364)	(318,337)
Forfeited	(110)	(5,674)	(10,008)
Non-vested stock-settled PSU awards, December 31	341,944	378,062	422,726

Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	2017	2016	2015
Non-vested stock-settled PSU awards, January 1	\$ 54.47	\$ 45.60	\$ 30.93
Granted at target level	84.01	60.47	55.49
Adjustments above/(below) target	42.85	38.71	22.97
Vested and converted	50.06	59.64	51.53
Forfeited	73.64	49.86	41.84
Non-vested stock-settled PSU awards, December 31	\$ 64.38	\$ 54.47	\$ 45.60

Shares earned under PSU awards may vary from 0% to 200% of an employee's targeted award. The fair value of stock-settled PSU awards is based on the market price of our stock at the grant date and is recognized as expense over the performance period, adjusted for estimated target outcomes and net of forfeitures. The weighted average grant date fair value of stock-settled PSU awards granted during the years 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$84.01, \$60.47 and \$55.49, respectively. Including forfeiture and above-target achievement expectations, we expect that the stock-settled PSU awards will convert to 166,439 shares to be issued over an average remaining term of one year.

The fair value of cash-settled PSU awards is also based on the market price of our stock at the grant date. These awards are revalued at the end of each quarter based on changes in our stock price. As a result of the cash settlement feature, cash-settled PSU awards are recorded within other long-term liabilities.

The following table summarizes changes in our outstanding cash-settled PSU awards:

	2017	2016	2015
Non-vested cash-settled PSU awards, January 1	2,451	29,196	55,509
Granted at target level	598	419	1,386
Adjustments above/(below) target	(107)	2,858	19,315
Vested and converted	(970)	(29,032)	(47,014)
Forfeited	—	(990)	—
Non-vested cash-settled PSU awards, December 31	1,972	2,451	29,196
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	2017	2016	2015
Non-vested cash-settled PSU awards, January 1	\$ 25.28	\$ 32.07	\$ 26.15
Granted at target level	83.47	59.64	54.14
Adjustments above/(below) target	66.61	30.80	22.07
Vested and converted	86.93	59.64	51.53
Forfeited	—	50.55	—
Non-vested cash-settled PSU awards, December 31	\$ 92.25	\$ 25.28	\$ 32.07

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We also offer an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) which provides for the sale of our common stock to eligible employees at 85% of the current market price on the last trading day of each quarterly offering period. Payroll deductions are limited to 25% of the employee's base salary, not to exceed \$25,000 in any one calendar year. In addition, employees may not buy more than 2,000 shares during any offering period (8,000 shares per year). Purchases under the ESPP were 56,218 shares, 60,839 shares and 61,757 shares for the years 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. At December 31, 2017, there were approximately 4.0 million shares available for issuance under the ESPP.

Deferred Compensation Plans

Our deferred compensation plans include a Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, under which non-employee directors may defer all or part of their annual cash retainers. The deferred fees may be credited to a stock-equivalent account. Amounts credited to this account are converted into deferred stock units based on the fair market value of one share of our common stock on the last day of the quarter. For deferred stock units ultimately paid in cash, a liability is calculated at an amount determined by multiplying the number of units by the fair market value of our common stock at the end of each reporting period. In addition, deferred stock awards are granted on the date of our annual meeting, and are distributed in shares of common stock. In 2017, we granted 17,284 deferred stock awards, with a grant date fair value of \$94.68. Similarly, a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for eligible employees provides for the conversion of compensation into deferred stock units. As of December 31, 2017, the two deferred compensation plans held a total of 402,155 deferred stock units, including 24,296 units to be paid in cash.

In addition, during 2016, we granted 1,393 restricted share awards at a weighted grant-date fair value of \$71.79 per share to new executive officers under the 2016 Plan. The fair value of the awards is based on the market price of our stock at the grant date and is recognized as expense over the vesting period.

Annual Incentive Plan

Under our annual incentive plan, participants are paid bonuses on the attainment of certain financial goals, which they can elect to receive in either cash or shares of our common stock. If the employee elects payment in shares, they are also given a restricted incentive stock award equal to one share for each four bonus shares issued. The incentive stock awards vest at the end of four years provided that the participant has not made a disqualifying disposition of their bonus shares. Incentive stock award grants were 1,800 shares, 2,400 shares and 1,500 shares in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Incentive stock forfeitures of 800 shares, 800 shares and 200 shares occurred in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the fair market value of common stock on the award date: \$86.93 per share granted in 2017, \$59.64 per share granted in 2016 and \$51.53 per share granted in 2015.

Note 13: Benefit Plans

Certain of our U.S. and international subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit pension plans. In addition, we provide minimal death benefits for certain U.S. retirees and pay a portion of healthcare costs for retired U.S. salaried employees and their dependents. Benefits for participants are coordinated with Medicare and the plan mandates Medicare risk (“HMO”) coverage wherever possible and caps the total contribution for non-HMO coverage. We also sponsor a defined contribution plan for certain salaried and hourly U.S. employees. Our 401(k) plan contributions were \$5.7 million for 2017, \$4.9 million for 2016 and \$4.8 million for 2015.

Pension and Other Retirement Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in OCI were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Pension benefits			Other retirement benefits		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$10.4	\$10.2	\$10.6	\$—	\$0.5	\$0.5
Interest cost	9.8	10.5	13.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Expected return on assets	(13.5)	(12.6)	(19.5)	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(0.7)	—	—
Amortization of transition obligation	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain)	4.9	4.8	5.9	(2.6)	(1.4)	(1.4)
Curtailment	—	(2.1)	—	—	—	—
Settlement effects	—	—	50.4	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$10.3	\$9.5	\$60.0	\$(3.0)	\$(0.4)	\$(0.5)
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in OCI, pre-tax:						
Net (gain) loss arising during period	\$(9.0)	\$19.2	\$17.7	\$(1.1)	\$(0.1)	\$(0.8)
Prior service credit arising during period	—	—	(0.7)	—	(3.0)	—
Amortization of prior service credit	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	—	—
Amortization of transition obligation	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	—	—
Amortization of actuarial (loss) gain	(4.9)	(4.8)	(5.9)	2.6	1.4	1.4
Curtailment	—	(3.1)	—	—	—	—
Settlement effects	—	—	(50.4)	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation	2.6	(3.2)	(1.6)	—	—	—
Total recognized in OCI	\$(10.0)	\$9.4	\$(39.7)	\$2.2	\$(1.7)	\$0.6
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and OCI	\$0.3	\$18.9	\$20.3	\$(0.8)	\$(2.1)	\$0.1

Net periodic benefit cost by geographic location is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Pension benefits			Other retirement benefits		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
U.S. plans	\$7.3	\$7.1	\$57.4	\$(3.0)	\$(0.4)	\$(0.5)
International plans	3.0	2.4	2.6	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$10.3	\$9.5	\$60.0	\$(3.0)	\$(0.4)	\$(0.5)

During 2016, we recorded a pension curtailment gain of \$2.1 million in connection with our decision to freeze both our U.S. qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans as of January 1, 2019.

During 2015, we recorded a \$50.4 million pension settlement charge within other expense, of which \$47.0 million related to our purchase of a group annuity contract from MetLife to settle \$139.4 million of our \$313.6 million outstanding pension benefit obligation under our U.S. qualified pension plan. MetLife assumed the obligation to pay future pension benefits and provide administrative services beginning November 1, 2015 for approximately 1,750 retirees and surviving beneficiaries who retired before January 1, 2015 and are currently receiving payments from this plan. The purchase was funded directly by plan assets. The remaining portion of the pension settlement charge related to lump-sum payouts made to terminated vested participants of our U.S. qualified pension plan.

The following table presents the changes in the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets, as well as the funded status of the plans:

(\$ in millions)	Pension benefits		Other retirement benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, January 1	\$(262.2)	\$(246.3)	\$(8.0)	\$(10.2)
Service cost	(10.4)	(10.2)	—	(0.5)
Interest cost	(9.8)	(10.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Participants' contributions	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Actuarial (loss) gain	(11.8)	(23.4)	1.2	0.1
Amendments/transfers in	—	—	—	3.0
Benefits/expenses paid	14.2	16.2	0.5	0.6
Curtailment	—	5.2	—	—
Foreign currency translation	(7.3)	7.4	—	—
Benefit obligation, December 31	\$(288.0)	\$(262.2)	\$(7.1)	\$(8.0)
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of assets, January 1	\$192.4	\$188.9	\$—	\$—
Actual return on assets	34.4	16.8	—	—
Employer contribution	23.2	6.8	—	0.1
Participants' contributions	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Benefits/expenses paid	(14.2)	(16.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Foreign currency translation	3.0	(4.5)	—	—
Fair value of assets, December 31	\$239.5	\$192.4	\$—	\$—
Funded status at end of year	\$(48.5)	\$(69.8)	\$(7.1)	\$(8.0)

International pension plan assets, at fair value, included in the preceding table were \$34.7 million and \$28.8 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Amounts recognized in the balance sheet were as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Pension benefits		Other retirement benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Current liabilities	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)	\$(0.7)	\$(0.7)
Noncurrent liabilities	(47.0)	(68.3)	(6.4)	(7.3)
	\$(48.5)	\$(69.8)	\$(7.1)	\$(8.0)

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss, pre-tax, consisted of:

(\$ in millions)	Pension benefits		Other retirement benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$74.5	\$86.0	\$(10.4)	\$(11.9)
Prior service credit	(0.8)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(3.0)
Total	\$73.7	\$83.7	\$(12.8)	\$(14.9)

The net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are \$3.8 million and

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\$1.4 million, respectively. The net actuarial gain and prior service credit for the other retirement benefits plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year is \$2.1 million and \$0.7 million.

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$283.7 million and \$258.4 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, including \$67.3 million and \$60.6 million, respectively, for international pension plans.

All of the defined benefit pension plans have projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Benefit payments expected to be paid under our defined benefit pension and other retirement benefit plans in the next ten years are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Domestic	International	Total
2018	\$ 13.3	\$ 2.0	\$ 15.3
2019	14.2	2.1	16.3
2020	15.2	2.6	17.8
2021	14.7	2.5	17.2
2022	15.1	3.0	18.1
2023 to 2027	72.3	17.2	89.5
	\$ 144.8	\$ 29.4	\$ 174.2

In 2018, we expect to contribute \$1.8 million to pension plans, of which \$0.9 million is for international plans. Included in this amount is a \$0.9 million contribution to our non-qualified defined benefit pension plan. In addition, we expect to contribute \$0.7 million for other retirement benefits in 2018. We periodically consider additional, voluntary contributions depending on the investment returns generated by pension plan assets, changes in benefit obligation projections and other factors.

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost were as follows:

	Pension benefits			Other retirement benefits		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Discount rate	3.48%	3.99%	4.08%	3.90%	4.30%	3.90%
Rate of compensation increase	4.01%	4.04%	4.07%	—	—	—
Long-term rate of return on assets	6.47%	6.95%	6.84%	—	—	—

Weighted average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations were as follows:

	Pension benefits		Other retirement benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Discount rate	3.14%	3.68%	3.45%	3.90%
Rate of compensation increase	3.80%	4.04%	—	—

The discount rate used to determine the benefit obligations for U.S. pension plans was 3.65% and 4.15% as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The weighted average discount rate used to determine the benefit obligations for all international plans was 1.62% and 2.25% as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The rate of compensation increase for U.S. plans was 4.25% for 2017 and 2016, while the weighted average rate for all international plans was 2.44% for 2017 and 2.59% for 2016. Other retirement benefits were only available to U.S.

employees. The long-term rate of return for U.S. plans, which accounts for 87% of global plan assets, was 7.00% for 2017 and 7.25% for 2016 and 2015.

The assumed healthcare cost trend rate used to determine benefit obligations was 6.60% for all participants in 2017, decreasing to 5.00% by 2022. A change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate by one percentage point would result in a \$0.1 million increase or decrease in the postretirement obligation. The assumed healthcare cost trend rate used to determine net periodic benefit cost was 6.60% for all participants in 2017, decreasing to 5.00% by 2021. The effect of a one percentage point increase or decrease in the rate would have an immaterial impact in the aggregate service and interest cost components.

The weighted average asset allocations by asset category for our pension plans, at December 31, were as follows:

	2017	2016
Equity securities	63 %	60 %
Debt securities	37 %	30 %
Other	— %	10 %
	100 %	100 %

Our U.S. pension plan is managed as a balanced portfolio comprised of two components: equity and fixed income debt securities. Equity investments are used to maximize the long-term real growth of fund assets, while fixed income investments are used to generate current income, provide for a more stable periodic return, and provide some protection against a prolonged decline in the market value of equity investments. Temporary funds may be held as cash. We maintain a long-term strategic asset allocation policy which provides guidelines for ensuring that the fund's investments are managed with the short-term and long-term financial goals of the fund, while allowing the flexibility to react to unexpected changes in capital markets.

The following are the U.S. target asset allocations and acceptable allocation ranges:

	Target allocation	Allocation range
Equity securities	65%	60% - 70%
Debt securities	35%	30% - 40%
Other	—%	0% - 5%

Diversification across and within asset classes is the primary means by which we mitigate risk. We maintain guidelines for all asset and sub-asset categories in order to avoid excessive investment concentrations. Fund assets are monitored on a regular basis. If at any time the fund asset allocation is not within the acceptable allocation range, funds will be reallocated. We also review the fund on a regular basis to ensure that the investment returns received are consistent with the short-term and long-term goals of the fund and with comparable market returns. We are prohibited from pledging fund securities and from investing pension fund assets in our own stock, securities on margin or derivative securities.

The following tables present the fair value of our pension plan assets, utilizing the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 10, Fair Value Measurements. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, certain pension plan assets measured at net asset value (“NAV”) have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy.

(\$ in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2017			
	Basis of Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.6	\$ —	\$ —
Equity securities:				
International mutual funds	15.5	15.5	—	—
Fixed income securities:				
Mutual funds	17.5	17.5	—	—
Pension plan assets in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 34.6	\$ 34.6	\$ —	\$ —
Pension plan assets measured at NAV	204.9			
Pension plan assets at fair value	\$ 239.5			

(\$ in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2016			
	Basis of Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0	\$ —	\$ —
Equity securities:				
Indexed mutual funds	8.9	8.9	—	—
International mutual funds	3.0	3.0	—	—
Fixed income securities:				
Mutual funds	9.2	9.2	—	—
Insurance contract	0.5	—	0.5	—
Balanced mutual fund	6.3	6.3	—	—
Pension plan assets in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 37.9	\$ 37.4	\$ 0.5	\$ —
Pension plan assets measured at NAV	154.5			
Pension plan assets at fair value	\$ 192.4			

Note 14: Other Expense

Other expense consisted of:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016	2015
Restructuring and related charges:			
Severance and post-employment benefits	\$—	\$8.9	\$—
Asset-related charges	—	17.3	—
Other charges	—	0.2	—
Total restructuring and related charges	\$—	\$26.4	\$—
Pension settlement charge	—	—	50.4
Pension curtailment gain	—	(2.1)	—
Executive retirement and related costs	—	—	10.9
Venezuela currency devaluation	—	2.7	—
Venezuela deconsolidation	11.1	—	—
Development and licensing income	(10.6)	(1.5)	(1.5)
Contingent consideration	(2.4)	2.3	1.1
Other items	3.9	(0.1)	(0.8)
Total other expense	\$2.0	\$27.7	\$60.1

Restructuring and Related Charges

On February 15, 2016, our Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan designed to repurpose several of our production facilities in support of growing high-value proprietary products and to realign operational and commercial activities to meet the needs of our new market-focused commercial organization.

During 2016, we incurred \$26.4 million in restructuring and related charges in connection with this plan, consisting of \$8.9 million for severance charges, \$10.0 million for a non-cash asset write-down associated with the discontinued use of a trademark, \$7.3 million for non-cash asset write-downs associated with the discontinued use of a patent and certain equipment, and \$0.2 million for other charges.

The following table presents activity related to our restructuring obligations related to the 2016 restructuring plan:

(\$ in millions)	Severance and benefits	Asset-related charges	Other charges	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$—
Charges	8.9	17.3	0.2	26.4
Cash payments	(3.0)	—	—	(3.0)
Non-cash asset write-downs	—	(17.3)	(0.2)	(17.5)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 5.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$5.9
Charges	(0.7)	—	0.7	—
Cash payments	(3.1)	—	—	(3.1)
Non-cash asset write-downs	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 2.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$2.1

Other Items

During 2015, we recorded a \$50.4 million pension settlement charge, of which \$47.0 million related to our purchase of a group annuity contract from MetLife and \$3.4 million related to lump-sum payouts made to terminated vested participants of our U.S. qualified pension plan. Please refer to Note 13, Benefit Plans, for additional details.

During 2016, we recorded a pension curtailment gain of \$2.1 million in connection with our decision to freeze both our U.S. qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans as of January 1, 2019.

In addition, during 2015, we recorded a \$10.9 million charge for executive retirement and related costs, including \$2.4 million for a long-term incentive plan award for our previous Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), \$8.0 million for the revaluation of modified outstanding awards to provide for continued vesting for our previous CEO and Senior Vice President of Human Resources in conjunction with their retirement, and \$0.5 million for other costs, including relocation and legal fees.

On February 17, 2016, the Venezuelan government announced a devaluation of the Bolivar, from the previously-prevailing official exchange rate of 6.3 Bolivars to USD to 10.0 Bolivars to USD, and streamlined the previous three-tiered currency exchange mechanism into a dual currency exchange mechanism. As a result, during 2016, we recorded a \$2.7 million charge. In 2017, as a result of the continued deterioration of conditions in Venezuela as well as our continued reduced access to USD settlement controlled by the Venezuelan government, we recorded a charge of \$11.1 million related to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiary, following our determination that we no longer met the U.S. GAAP criteria for control of that subsidiary. This charge included the derecognition of the carrying amounts of our Venezuelan subsidiary's assets and liabilities, as well as the write-off of our investment in our Venezuelan subsidiary, related unrealized translation adjustments and the elimination of intercompany accounts. As of April 1, 2017, our consolidated financial statements exclude the results of our Venezuelan subsidiary. We will continue to actively monitor the political and economic developments in Venezuela.

During 2017, we recognized development and licensing income of \$10.6 million within Proprietary Products. We recorded income of \$9.1 million attributable to the reimbursement of certain costs related to a technology that we subsequently licensed to a third party. The license of technology to the third party may result in additional income in the future, contingent on commercialization of the related product. During 2017, 2016 and 2015, we recorded income of \$1.5 million related to a nonrefundable customer payment of \$20.0 million received in June 2013 in return for the exclusive use of the SmartDose technology platform within a specific therapeutic area. As of December 31, 2017, there was \$12.9 million of unearned income related to this payment, of which \$1.5 million was included in other current liabilities and \$11.4 million was included in other long-term liabilities. The unearned income is being recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the agreement. The agreement does not include a future minimum purchase commitment from the customer.

Contingent consideration represents changes in the fair value of the SmartDose contingent consideration. Please refer to Note 10, Fair Value Measurements, for additional details.

Other items consist of foreign exchange transaction gains and losses, gains and losses on the sale of fixed assets, and miscellaneous income and charges.

Note 15: Income Taxes

As a global organization, we and our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. During 2017, the statute of limitations for the 2013 U.S. federal tax year lapsed, leaving

tax years 2014 through 2017 open to examination. For U.S. state and local jurisdictions, tax years 2013 through 2017 are open to examination. We are also subject to examination in various foreign jurisdictions for tax years 2010 through 2017.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016
Balance at January 1	\$6.2	\$5.9
Increase due to current year position	0.4	1.0
Increase due to prior year position	0.1	1.2
Reduction for expiration of statute of limitations/audits	(3.5)	(0.9)
Settlements	—	(1.0)
Balance at December 31	\$3.2	\$6.2

In addition, we had balances in accrued liabilities for interest and penalties of \$0.1 million at both December 31, 2017 and 2016. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$3.2 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$1.0 million, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective income tax rate. It is reasonably possible that, due to the expiration of statutes and the closing of tax audits, the amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits may be reduced by approximately \$1.3 million during the next twelve months, which would favorably impact our effective tax rate.

The components of income before income taxes are:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016	2015
U.S. operations	\$96.5	\$84.5	\$(4.0)
International operations	125.9	105.3	120.1
Total income before income taxes	\$222.4	\$189.8	\$116.1

The related provision for income taxes consists of:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016	2015
Current:			
Federal	\$2.1	\$2.5	\$1.0
State	0.1	1.0	0.9
International	37.0	29.4	33.3
Current income tax provision	39.2	32.9	35.2
Deferred:			
Federal and state	41.8	21.8	(13.2)
International	(0.1)	(0.3)	4.3
Deferred income tax provision	41.7	21.5	(8.9)
Income tax expense	\$80.9	\$54.4	\$26.3

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting and tax purposes.

The significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 are:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$19.7	\$15.4
Tax credit carryforwards	13.7	27.9
Restructuring and impairment charges	0.1	2.9
Pension and deferred compensation	28.3	46.4
Other	14.3	19.5
Valuation allowance	(20.9)	(18.7)
Total deferred tax assets	55.2	93.4
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accelerated depreciation	26.3	30.3
Tax on undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	9.8	—
Other	3.8	6.1
Total deferred tax liabilities	39.9	36.4
Net deferred tax asset	\$15.3	\$57.0

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal corporate tax rate to our effective consolidated tax rate on income before income taxes follows:

	2017	2016	2015
U.S. federal corporate tax rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Tax on international operations less than U.S. tax rate	(4.5)	(2.9)	(5.1)
Reversal of prior valuation allowance	(0.5)	(0.3)	—
Reversal of reserves for unrecognized tax benefits	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.6)
U.S. tax on international earnings, net of foreign tax credits	0.1	(1.3)	(4.6)
State income taxes, net of federal tax effect	0.2	0.8	0.3
U.S. research and development credits	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.3)
Excess tax benefits on share-based payments	(14.1)	—	—
Impact of 2017 Tax Act	15.9	—	—
Tax on undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	4.4	—	—
Venezuela deconsolidation	1.7	—	—
Other business credits and Section 199 Deduction	(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.3)
Other	(0.2)	(0.1)	1.2
Effective tax rate	36.4 %	28.7 %	22.6 %

During 2017, we recorded a discrete tax charge of \$48.8 million related to the 2017 Tax Act and the impact of changes in enacted international tax rates on previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances, as well as a tax benefit of \$33.1 million associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions.

The 2017 Tax Act, which was signed into law on December 22, 2017, has resulted in significant changes to the U.S. corporate income tax system. These changes include, but are not limited to, a federal statutory rate reduction from 35.0% to 21.0% effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. Changes in tax rates and tax laws are accounted for in the period of enactment. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded a discrete charge based upon our current understanding of the 2017 Tax Act and the guidance available as of the date of this filing. A significant portion of the discrete tax liability is attributable to an one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax of post-1986 undistributed foreign subsidiary earnings and profits (the “Transition Toll Tax”) of

\$27.9 million. The net Transition Toll Tax is estimated to be \$2.0 million after utilization of credit carryforwards and other tax attributes and is payable over eight years. Furthermore, due to the reduction of the federal statutory rate, we revalued our deferred assets and liabilities and recorded a provisional \$11.4 million federal tax expense, net of state tax impact, during the year ended December 31, 2017.

In response to the 2017 Tax Act, we also reevaluated our position regarding permanent reinvestment of foreign subsidiary earnings and profits through 2017 (with the exception of China and Mexico, both of which will remain permanently reinvested) and elected to include in our provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2017 an estimated liability of \$9.8 million related to foreign withholding taxes and state income taxes that will be incurred upon the distribution of those foreign earnings and profits to the U.S. at a future date.

On December 22, 2017, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the 2017 Tax Act. We have recognized the provisional tax impacts related to deemed repatriated earnings and the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and included these amounts in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. The ultimate impact may differ from these provisional amounts, possibly materially, due to, among other things, additional analysis, changes in interpretations and assumptions we have made, additional regulatory guidance that may be issued, and actions we may take as a result of the 2017 Tax Act.

During 2016, we recorded a tax benefit of \$9.0 million in connection with restructuring and related charges of \$26.4 million, a discrete tax charge of \$0.8 million related to the pension curtailment gain of \$2.1 million, and a discrete tax charge of \$1.0 million resulting from the impact of changes in enacted tax rates on our previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances.

During 2015, we recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$4.0 million related to executive retirement and related costs. In addition, we recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$18.4 million for a pension settlement charge. In 2015, we also recorded a discrete tax charge of \$0.8 million resulting from the impact of a change in the enacted tax rate in the United Kingdom on our previously-recorded deferred tax asset balances.

At December 31, 2017, we have fully utilized all of our U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards. State operating loss carryforwards of \$258.4 million created a deferred tax asset of \$17.2 million, while foreign operating loss carryforwards of \$17.5 million created a deferred tax asset of \$2.5 million. Management estimates that certain state and foreign operating loss carryforwards are unlikely to be utilized and the associated deferred tax assets have been fully reserved. State loss carryforwards expire as follows: \$11.4 million in 2018 and \$247.0 million thereafter. Foreign loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2025, while \$14.0 million of the total \$17.5 million will not expire.

As of December 31, 2017, we have utilized all available foreign tax credit carryforwards against the Transition Toll Tax. We have U.S. federal and state research and development credit carryforwards of \$6.9 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. The \$6.9 million of U.S. federal research and development credits expire as follows: \$1.5 million expire in 2035, \$1.8 million expire in 2036, \$1.8 million expire in 2037, and \$1.8 million expire in 2038. The \$3.0 million of state research and development credits expire as follows: \$0.2 million expire in 2021, \$0.8 million expire in 2022, \$0.5 million expire in 2023 and \$1.5 million expire after 2023. Additionally, we have available other state tax credits of \$0.9 million which expire in 2020.

Undistributed earnings of our China and Mexico entities amounted to an estimated \$17.3 million at December 31, 2017, on which deferred income taxes have not been provided because such earnings are intended to be reinvested indefinitely outside of the U.S.

Note 16: Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2017, we were obligated under various operating lease agreements. Rental expense in 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$13.3 million, \$11.7 million and \$10.5 million, respectively.

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At December 31, 2017, future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases were:

Year	(\$ in millions)
2018	\$ 13.2
2019	11.4
2020	8.5
2021	6.7
2022	6.2
Thereafter	33.1
Total	\$ 79.1

At December 31, 2017, outstanding unconditional contractual commitments for the purchase of raw materials and finished goods amounted to \$75.6 million, of which \$5.3 million is due to be paid in 2018.

We have letters of credit totaling \$2.9 million supporting the reimbursement of workers' compensation and other claims paid on our behalf by insurance carriers. Our accrual for insurance obligations was \$3.8 million at December 31, 2017, of which \$0.9 million is in excess of our deductible and, therefore, is reimbursable by the insurance company.

Our SmartDose contingent consideration is payable to the selling shareholders based upon a percentage of product sales over the life of the underlying product patent, with no cap on total payments. Given the length of the earnout period and the uncertainty in forecasted product sales, we do not believe it is meaningful to estimate the upper end of the range over the entire period. However, our estimated probable range which could become payable over the next five years is between zero and \$5.5 million.

Note 17: Segment Information

Our business operations are organized into two reportable segments, Proprietary Products and Contract-Manufactured Products. Our Proprietary Products reportable segment offers proprietary packaging, containment and drug delivery products, along with analytical lab services, to biologic, generic and pharmaceutical drug customers. Our Contract-Manufactured Products reportable segment serves as a fully integrated business, focused on the design, manufacture, and automated assembly of complex devices, primarily for pharmaceutical, diagnostic, and medical device customers.

We evaluate the performance of our segments based upon, among other things, segment net sales and operating profit. Segment operating profit excludes general corporate costs, which include executive and director compensation, stock-based compensation, adjustments to annual incentive plan expense for over- or under-attainment of targets, certain pension and other retirement benefit costs, and other corporate facilities and administrative expenses not allocated to the segments. Also excluded are items that we consider not representative of ongoing operations. Such items are referred to as other unallocated items and generally include restructuring and related charges, certain asset impairments and other specifically-identified income or expense items.

The following table presents information about our reportable segments, reconciled to consolidated totals:

(\$ in millions)	2017	2016	2015
Net sales:			
Proprietary Products	\$1,236.9	\$1,189.9	\$1,098.3
Contract-Manufactured Products	362.5	320.2	302.4
Intersegment sales elimination	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Consolidated net sales	\$1,599.1	\$1,509.1	\$1,399.8

The intersegment sales elimination, which is required for the presentation of consolidated net sales, represents the elimination of components sold between our segments.

We do not have any customers accounting for greater than 10% of consolidated net sales.

The following table presents net sales and property, plant and equipment, net, by the country in which the legal subsidiary is domiciled and assets are located:

(\$ in millions)	Net Sales			Property, Plant and Equipment, Net		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
United States	\$734.6	\$738.3	\$667.4	\$323.8	\$329.3	\$332.3
Germany	226.4	200.6	194.0	108.8	96.8	102.9
France	125.6	116.3	107.6	43.1	37.1	38.6
Other European countries	318.5	268.3	252.0	244.9	192.3	117.6
Other	194.0	185.6	178.8	134.4	122.8	129.6
	\$1,599.1	\$1,509.1	\$1,399.8	\$855.0	\$778.3	\$721.0

The following tables provide summarized financial information for our segments:

(\$ in millions)	Proprietary Products	Contract-Manufactured Products	Corporate and Elimination	Consolidated
2017				
Net sales	\$ 1,236.9	\$ 362.5	\$ (0.3)	\$ 1,599.1
Operating profit	\$ 242.2	\$ 48.3	\$ (61.6)	\$ 228.9
Interest expense, net	—	—	(6.5)	(6.5)
Income before income taxes	\$ 242.2	\$ 48.3	\$ (68.1)	\$ 222.4
Segment assets	\$ 1,321.3	\$ 286.4	\$ 255.1	\$ 1,862.8
Capital expenditures	107.2	18.6	5.0	130.8
Depreciation and amortization expense	77.1	16.4	3.2	96.7
2016				
Net sales	\$ 1,189.9	\$ 320.2	\$ (1.0)	\$ 1,509.1
Operating profit	\$ 241.9	\$ 38.2	\$ (83.3)	\$ 196.8
Interest expense, net	—	—	(7.0)	(7.0)
Income before income taxes	\$ 241.9	\$ 38.2	\$ (90.3)	\$ 189.8
Segment assets	\$ 1,173.9	\$ 261.1	\$ 281.7	\$ 1,716.7
Capital expenditures	133.2	34.0	3.0	170.2
Depreciation and amortization expense	71.7	14.9	4.1	90.7
2015				
Net sales	\$ 1,098.3	\$ 302.4	\$ (0.9)	\$ 1,399.8
Operating profit	\$ 212.2	\$ 35.5	\$ (119.1)	\$ 128.6
Interest expense, net	—	—	(12.5)	(12.5)
Income before income taxes	\$ 212.2	\$ 35.5	\$ (131.6)	\$ 116.1
Segment assets	\$ 1,083.7	\$ 248.5	\$ 362.9	\$ 1,695.1
Capital expenditures	113.2	22.1	(3.7)	131.6
Depreciation and amortization expense	69.9	14.2	5.8	89.9

Note 18: Subsequent Events

In February 2018, our Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan designed to realign our manufacturing capacity with demand. These changes are expected to be implemented over the next twelve to twenty-four months. The plan will require restructuring and related charges in the range of \$8.0 million to \$13.0 million and capital expenditures in the range of \$9.0 million to \$14.0 million. Once fully completed, we expect that the plan will provide us with annualized savings in the range of \$17.0 million to \$22.0 million.

In February 2018, we announced a share repurchase program for calendar-year 2018 authorizing the repurchase of up to 800,000 shares of our common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately-negotiated transactions as permitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 10b-18. The number of shares to be repurchased and the timing of such transactions will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions. This share repurchase program is expected to be completed by December 31, 2018. Our previously-authorized share repurchase program expired on December 31, 2017.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc., and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, including the related notes and schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 appearing under Item 15(a)(2) (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”).

We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for share-based compensation award-related income tax effects in 2017.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated

financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 26, 2018

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1963.

Quarterly Operating and Per Share Data (Unaudited)

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	First Quarter (1)	Second Quarter (2)	Third Quarter (3)	Fourth Quarter (4)	Full Year
2017					
Net sales	\$ 387.7	\$ 397.6	\$ 398.2	\$ 415.6	\$ 1,599.1
Gross profit	134.1	125.0	125.0	128.5	512.6
Net income	60.9	38.8	51.0	—	150.7
Net income per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.69	\$ —	\$ 2.04
Diluted	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.67	\$ —	\$ 1.99
2016					
Net sales	\$ 362.1	\$ 388.0	\$ 376.7	\$ 382.3	\$ 1,509.1
Gross profit	123.3	133.3	121.1	123.4	501.1
Net income	22.1	44.7	37.6	39.1	143.6
Net income per share:					
Basic	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.96
Diluted	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.91

The sum of the quarterly amounts may not equal full year due to rounding.

Factors affecting the comparability of the information reflected in the quarterly data:

Net income for the first quarter of 2017 included the impact of a tax benefit of \$15.9 million (\$0.21 per diluted share) associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions. Net income for the first quarter of 2016 included restructuring and related charges of \$15.0 million (\$0.20 per diluted share) and a charge of \$2.5 million (\$0.03 per diluted share) related to the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar.

Second quarter 2017 net income included the impact of a tax benefit of \$9.6 million (\$0.13 per diluted share) associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions and a charge of \$11.1 million (\$0.15 per diluted share) related to the deconsolidation of our Venezuelan subsidiary. Second quarter 2016 net income included \$1.0 million (\$0.01 per diluted share) in reversals of previously-recorded restructuring and related charges.

Net income for the third quarter of 2017 included the impact of a tax benefit of \$4.8 million (\$0.06 per diluted share) associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions. Net income for the third quarter of 2016 included restructuring and related charges of \$1.6 million (\$0.02 per diluted share) and a discrete tax charge of \$0.3 million (\$0.01 per diluted share).

Fourth quarter 2017 net income included the impact of a discrete tax charge of \$48.8 million (\$0.64 per diluted share) related to the 2017 Tax Act and the impact of changes in enacted international tax rates on previously-recorded deferred tax asset and liability balances and a tax benefit of \$2.8 million (\$0.04 per diluted share) associated with our adoption of the guidance issued by the FASB regarding share-based payment transactions. Fourth quarter 2016 net income included restructuring and related charges of \$1.8 million (\$0.02 per diluted share), a pension curtailment gain of \$1.3 million (\$0.01 per diluted share) and a discrete tax charge of \$0.7 million (\$0.01 per diluted share).

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls are controls and procedures designed to reasonably ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this annual report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our disclosure controls include some, but not all, components of our internal control over financial reporting.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of December 31, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our CEO and CFO to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 based on the framework established in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. No evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within West have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Also projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2017, there have been no changes to our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information about our directors is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Items to Be Voted on - Proposal 1 - Election of Directors in our 2018 Proxy Statement. Information about our Code of Business Conduct is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Corporate Governance and Board Matters - Code of Business Conduct in our 2018 Proxy Statement. Information regarding the procedures by which our shareholders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Other Information - 2019 Shareholder Proposals or Nominations included in our 2018 Proxy Statement. Information about our Audit Committee, including the members of the committee, and our Audit Committee financial experts, is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Corporate Governance and Board Matters - Committees - Audit Committee in our 2018 Proxy Statement. The balance of the information required by this item is contained in the discussion entitled Executive Officers of the Company in Part I of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information about director and executive compensation is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the headings Director Compensation and Executive Compensation in our 2018 Proxy Statement.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Other Information - Stock Ownership in our 2018 Proxy Statement.
Equity Compensation Plan Information Table

The following table sets forth information about the grants of stock options, restricted stock or other rights under all of the Company's equity compensation plans as of the close of business on December 31, 2017. The table does not include information about tax-qualified plans such as the West 401(k) Plan or the Tech Group Puerto Rico Savings and Retirement Plan.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Columns (a) and (c))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,156,305 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 48.61	⁽²⁾ 8,636,647 ⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	4,156,305	\$ 48.61	8,636,647

Includes 511,373 outstanding stock options, 95,554 restricted performance share units, 1,393 restricted retention share units, 44,946 deferred stock-equivalents units and 528 restricted stock-equivalents units granted to directors under the 2016 Plan. Includes 2,498,076 outstanding stock options, 21,980 outstanding stock-settled stock appreciation rights, 240,867 restricted performance share units, 41,458 restricted retention share units and 171,422 deferred stock-equivalents units under the 2011 Plan (which was terminated in 2016). Includes 456,185 outstanding stock options and 72,523 deferred stock-equivalents units granted to directors under the Non-Qualified

⁽¹⁾ Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors under the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (which was terminated in 2011). The average term of remaining options and stock-settled stock appreciation rights granted is 6.4 years. No future grants or awards may be made under the terminated plans. The total includes restricted performance share units at 100% of grant. The restricted performance share unit payouts were at 89.81%, 110.6%, and 167.8% in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The total does not include stock-equivalent units granted or credited to directors under the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors to be settled only in cash.

⁽²⁾ Restricted performance share and deferred stock-equivalent units are excluded when determining the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options.

⁽³⁾

Represents 4,039,545 shares reserved under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan and 4,597,102 shares remaining available for issuance under the 2016 Plan. The estimated number of shares that could be issued for 2017 from the Employee Stock Purchase Plan is 340,285. This number of shares is calculated by multiplying the 269 shares per offering period per participant limit by 1,265, the number of current participants in the plan.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information called for by this Item is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Corporate Governance and Board Matters - Related Person Transactions and Procedures in our 2018 Proxy Statement. Information about director independence is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Corporate Governance and Board Matters - Director Independence in our 2018 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information about the fees for professional services rendered by our independent auditors in 2017 and 2016 is incorporated by reference from the discussion under the heading Independent Auditors and Fees - Fees Paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in our 2018 Proxy Statement. Our Audit Committee's policy on pre-approval of audit and permissible non-audit services of our independent auditors is incorporated by reference from the section captioned Independent Auditors and Fees - Audit Committee Policy on Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services in our 2018 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. Financial Statements

The following documents are included in Part II, Item 8:

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2017 and 2016
Consolidated Statement of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

(a) 2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

(\$ in millions)	Balance at beginning of period	Charged to costs and expenses	Deductions (1)	Balance at end of period
For the year ended December 31, 2017				
Allowances deducted from assets:				
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$ 18.7	\$ 2.5	\$ (0.3)	\$ 20.9
Allowance for doubtful accounts	0.4	(0.2)	0.3	0.5
Total allowances deducted from assets	\$ 19.1	\$ 2.3	\$ —	\$ 21.4

For the year ended December 31, 2016

Allowances deducted from assets:

Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$ 20.1	\$ (1.3)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 18.7
Allowance for doubtful accounts	0.6	—	(0.2)	0.4
Total allowances deducted from assets	\$ 20.7	\$ (1.3)	\$ (0.3)	\$ 19.1

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Allowances deducted from assets:

Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$ 22.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ (1.7)	\$ 20.1
Allowance for doubtful accounts	0.9	0.1	(0.4)	0.6
Total allowances deducted from assets	\$ 23.0	\$ (0.2)	\$ (2.1)	\$ 20.7

(1) Includes accounts receivable written off, the write-off or write-down of valuation allowances, and translation adjustments.

All other schedules are omitted because they are either not applicable, not required or because the information required is contained in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a) Exhibits - An index of the exhibits included in this Form 10-K is contained on pages F-1 through F-3 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) See subsection (a) 3. above.

(c) Financial Statements of affiliates are omitted because they do not meet the tests of a significant subsidiary at the 20% level.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WEST PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ William J. Federici
William J. Federici
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

February 26, 2018

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Eric M. Green Eric M. Green	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2018
/s/ Daniel Malone Daniel Malone	Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2018
/s/ William J. Federici William J. Federici	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 26, 2018
/s/ Mark A. Buthman Mark A. Buthman	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ William F. Feehery, Ph.D. William F. Feehery, Ph.D.	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Thomas W. Hofmann Thomas W. Hofmann	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Paula A. Johnson, M.D., MPH Paula A. Johnson, M.D., MPH	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Deborah L.V. Keller Deborah L.V. Keller	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Myla P. Lai-Goldman, M.D. Myla P. Lai-Goldman, M.D.	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Douglas A. Michels Douglas A. Michels	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Paolo Pucci Paolo Pucci	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ John H. Weiland John H. Weiland	Director	February 13, 2018
/s/ Patrick J. Zenner Patrick J. Zenner	Director and Chairman of the Board	February 13, 2018

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	<u>Our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation are incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.</u>
3.2	<u>Our Bylaws, as amended through May 5, 2015, are incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.</u>
4.1	<u>Form of stock certificate for common stock is incorporated by reference from our 1998 Form 10-K.</u>
4.2	<u>Article 5, 6, 8(c) and 9 of our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation are incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.</u>
4.3	<u>Article I and V of our Bylaws, as amended through May 5, 2015, are incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.</u>
4.4 (1)	Instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt securities of West and its subsidiaries have been omitted.
10.1	<u>First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of September 4, 2015, by and among West, certain of its subsidiaries, the several banks and other financial institutions party thereto, and PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent for the Lenders incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2015.</u>
10.2	<u>Credit Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2015, between West, certain of its subsidiaries, the lenders party thereto from time to time, PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and PNC Capital Markets, LLC, as Sole Lead Arranger and Sole Bookrunner, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated October 15, 2015.</u>
10.3	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated July 5, 2012, among the Company and the Purchasers named therein is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K filed on July 10, 2012.</u>
10.4 (2)	<u>Retirement Separation Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2015, between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr., Ph.D., is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated July 1, 2015.</u>
10.5 (2)	<u>2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan Award, dated as of June 30, 2015, between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr., is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2015.</u>
10.6 (2)	<u>2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan Award, dated as of June 30, 2015, between us and Patrick Zenner, is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2015.</u>
10.7 (2)	<u>Employment Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2015, between us and Eric M. Green, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated April 15, 2015.</u>
10.8 (2)	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2015, between us and Eric M. Green, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated April 30, 2015.</u>
10.9 (2)	<u>Sign-On Retention Award Notice, dated as of April 24, 2015, from us to Eric M. Green, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated April 30, 2015.</u>
10.10 (2)	<u>Schedule of agreements with executive officers is incorporated by reference from our 2008 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.11 (2)	<u>Employment Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2002, between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr. is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2002.</u>
10.12 (2)	<u>Amendment #1 to the Employment Agreement between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr., dated as of December 19, 2008, is incorporated by reference from our 2008 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.13 (2)	<u>Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2002 between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr. is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2002.</u>
10.14 (2)	<u>Indemnification Agreement, dated as of January 5, 2009 between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr. is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated January 6, 2009.</u>
10.15 (2)	<u>Supplemental Employees' Retirement Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2008, is incorporated by reference from our 2008 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.16 (2)	

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Designated Employees, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2008, is incorporated by reference from our 2008 Form 10-K report.

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.17 (2)	<u>Deferred Compensation Plan for Outside Directors, as amended and restated effective June 30, 2013, is incorporated by reference from our 2013 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.18 (2)	<u>West Pharmaceutical Services, Inc. 2011 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K filed on May 6, 2011.</u>
10.19 (2)	<u>2007 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan effective as of May 1, 2007, is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Company's Form 8-K dated May 4, 2007.</u>
10.20 (2)	<u>2004 Stock-Based Compensation Plan (now terminated) is incorporated by reference from our Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.</u>
10.21 (2)	<u>Form of Executive 2006 Non-Qualified Stock Option Award is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2006.</u>
10.22 (2)	<u>Form of Director 2006 Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Notice is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.</u>
10.23 (2)	<u>Form of Director 2006 Stock Unit Award Notice is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.</u>
10.24 (2)	<u>Form of 2007 Non-Qualified Stock Option and Performance-Vesting Share Unit Award, issued pursuant to the 2004 Stock-Based Compensation Plan, is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.</u>
10.25 (2)	<u>Form of Director 2007 Deferred Stock Award, issued pursuant to the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.</u>
10.26 (2)	<u>Form of 2008 Non-Qualified Stock Option and Performance-Vesting Share Unit Award, issued pursuant to the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2008.</u>
10.27 (2)	<u>Form of Director 2008 Deferred Stock Award, issued pursuant to the 2007 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, is incorporated by reference from our 2008 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.28 (2)	<u>Form of 2009 Supplemental Long-Term Incentive Award, is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2009.</u>
10.29 (2)	<u>Letter Agreement dated as of March 30, 2006 between us and Donald E. Morel, Jr. is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.</u>
10.3	<u>Credit Agreement, dated June 3, 2011, by and among us, certain of our subsidiaries, several banks and other financial institutions from time to time parties thereto (the "Lenders") and PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent for the Lenders, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated June 9, 2011.</u>
10.31	<u>Security Agreement, dated June 3, 2011, by and among us, the subsidiaries of the Company listed on the signature pages thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, for the holders of the Obligations, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K dated June 9, 2011.</u>
10.32 (3)	<u>Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2005, between us and The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2005.</u>
10.33 (3)	<u>First Agreement to Amend to Agreement, effective as of July 1, 2008, between us and The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2009.</u>
10.34 (3)	<u>Distributorship Agreement, dated and effective January 18, 2017, between Daikyo Seiko, Ltd. and us is incorporate by reference from our 2016 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.35 (4)	<u>Amended and Restated Technology Exchange and Cross License Agreement, dated and effective January 18, 2017, between Daikyo Seiko, Ltd. and us, incorporated by reference from our 2016 Form 10-K report.</u>
10.36	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2005, among us and each of the purchasers listed on Schedule A thereto, is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K report dated August 3, 2005.</u>

10.37 Indemnification agreements between us and each of our directors in the form of Exhibit 10.1 to our Form 8-K report dated January 6, 2009, which is incorporated by reference.

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.38 ⁽³⁾	<u>Global Supply Agreement by and between ExxonMobil Chemical Company and us, entered into on August 11, 2014, and effective January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018 is incorporated by reference from our Form 8-K report filed on August 15, 2014.</u>
10.39 ⁽²⁾	<u>Form of 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan Award is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended March 31, 2014.</u>
10.40 ⁽²⁾	<u>Form of 2014 Stock-Settled Restricted Stock Unit Award is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2014.</u>
10.41 ⁽³⁾	<u>Amendment by and between ExxonMobil Chemical Company and us, incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.</u>
10.42 ⁽²⁾	<u>Employment Agreement, dated August 28, 2016, between David Montecalvo and us, incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.</u>
10.43 ⁽³⁾	<u>Agreement, dated August 16, 2016, to amend Agreement by and between the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and us, incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.</u>
10.44 ⁽²⁾	<u>Form of Change-in-Control Agreement between us and certain of our executive officers, is incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q report for the quarter ended September 30, 2017.</u>
21.	<u>Subsidiaries of the Company.</u>
23.	<u>Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.</u>
31.1	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32.1*	<u>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.</u>
32.2*	<u>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.</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

(1) We agree to furnish to the SEC, upon request, a copy of each instrument with respect to issuances of long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(2) Management compensatory plan.

(3) Certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the SEC pursuant to a confidential treatment order of the SEC.

(4) Certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request submitted to the SEC.

*Furnished, not filed.