

MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORP
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2001
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2001

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 0-18443

MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	52-1574808
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(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 8125 North Hayden Road Scottsdale, Arizona 85258-2463 (Address of principal executive offices) (602) 808-8800 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification 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 X NO

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at May 4, 2001
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Class A Common Stock \$.014 Par Value	29,754,173
Class B Common Stock \$.014 Par Value	

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Item 1. Financial Statements

MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

	March 31, 2001	June 30, 2000
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$151,914,738	\$152,270,780
Short-term investments	169,365,879	133,466,609
Accounts receivable, net	34,596,598	33,164,092
Inventories, net	9,592,758	10,001,731
Deferred tax assets	5,456,653	3,366,268
Other current assets	13,840,414	19,018,672

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Total current assets	
	384,767,040351,288,152
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Property and equipment, net	
	1,891,4341,758,946
Intangible assets:	
Intangible assets related to product-line and business acquisitions	
	159,385,681156,569,425
Other intangible assets	
	793,879899,414
Less: accumulated amortization	
	21,826,24016,286,738
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Net intangible assets	
	138,353,320141,182,101
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Other non-current assets	
	2,261,5431,110,356
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\$527,273,337\$495,339,555	
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See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

	March 31, 2001	June 30, 2000
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Liabilities	(unaudited)	
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		
\$12,919,479\$10,554,984		
Short-term contract obligation		
15,935,01022,000,000		
Other current liabilities		
9,161,5626,431,617		

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Total current liabilities	
	38,016,05138,986,601
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Long-term liabilities:	
Long-term contract obligation	
	14,913,603
Deferred tax liability	
	4,000,102
Stockholders Equity	
Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized: 5,000,000; no shares issued	
Class A Common Stock, \$0.014 par value; shares authorized: 50,000,000; issued and outstanding: 30,053,773 and 29,069,085 at March 31, 2001 and at June 30, 2000, respectively	420,753406,967
Class B Common Stock, \$0.014 par value; shares authorized: 1,000,000; issued and outstanding: 422,962 at March 31, 2001 and at June 30, 2000	5,9215,921
Additional paid-in capital	407,198,385372,067,685
Accumulated other comprehensive income	523,078479,410
Accumulated earnings	91,035,60464,479,266
Treasury stock, 299,600 shares at cost	(9,926,455)
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Total stockholders equity	489,257,286437,439,249
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\$527,273,337\$495,339,555	
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See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Net revenues	\$ 42,346,194	\$ 35,048,588	\$ 123,967,174	\$ 100,071,337
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of product revenue	7,470,032	6,322,792	22,741,146	18,548,160
Selling, general and administrative	14,785,353	11,324,217	44,280,528	31,395,852
Research and development	1,762,772	815,339	22,429,918	37,437,707
Depreciation and amortization	2,039,461	1,936,678	6,033,109	5,475,945
Operating costs and expenses	26,057,618	20,399,026	95,484,701	58,857,664
Operating income	16,288,576	14,649,562	28,482,473	41,213,673
Interest income	4,091,381	3,361,827	13,251,574	9,999,268
Interest expense	(225,240)	(446,407)	(1,030,146)	(1,760,983)
Income before taxes	20,154,717	17,564,982	40,703,901	49,451,958
Income tax expense	(6,852,604)	(6,502,467)	(14,147,563)	(18,268,435)
Net income				

\$13,302,113 \$11,062,515 \$26,556,338 \$31,183,523

Basic net income per common share

\$0.44 \$0.38 \$0.88 \$1.08

Diluted net income per common share

\$0.42 \$0.36 \$0.83 \$1.03

Shares used in computing basic net income per common share

30,414,176 29,163,640 30,108,602 28,914,072

Shares used in computing diluted net income per common share

31,787,358 30,967,048 31,835,132 30,269,991

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

Nine Months Ended

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	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2000</u>
Net income	\$ 26,556,338	\$ 31,183,523
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	6,033,109	5,475,945
Accretion of premium on investments	129,855	283,287
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(8,590,411)	1,581,100
Provision for doubtful accounts and returns	525,000	
Other non-cash expenses	28,500	9,250
(Gain) loss on sale of available-for-sale investments	(1,315,349)	26,568
Accretion of discount on contract obligation	796,407	1,750,740
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(1,957,506)	453,462
Inventories	408,973	(259,909)
Other current assets	5,178,256	(2,292,339)
Accounts payable	2,364,495	(1,440,063)
Income taxes payable	783,563	(10,659,944)
Tax benefit of option exercises	13,819,300	7,228,326
Other current liabilities	1,946,381	(6,110,393)
<hr/>		
Net cash provided by operating activities	<hr/> 46,706,911	<hr/> 27,229,553
<hr/>		
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(596,197)	(508,735)
Proceeds from sale of product rights	39,100,000	
Payment for purchase of product rights	(24,515,618)	(34,628,699)
Change in other assets	848,737	117,712
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	(154,377,453)	(138,083,033)
Sale of available-for-sale investments	29,822,014	27,234,493

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Maturity of available-for-sale investments
90,510,000 104,522,652

Net cash used in investing activities
(58,308,517) (2,245,610)

Cash flows from financing activities:
Proceeds from the exercise of options
21,296,689 7,562,204
Payment of notes payable
(100,000)
Purchase of treasury stock
(9,926,455)
Change in other non-current liabilities
(32,656)

Net cash provided by financing activities
11,370,234 7,429,548

Effect of foreign currency exchange rate
on cash and cash equivalents
(124,670) 12,657

Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash
equivalents
(356,042) 32,426,148
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of
period
152,270,780 87,718,718

Cash and cash equivalents at end of
period
\$151,914,738 \$120,144,866

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2001

(unaudited)

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries (Medicis or the Company) is a specialty pharmaceutical company and the leading independent pharmaceutical company in the United States focusing primarily on the treatment of dermatological conditions. The Company offers prescription products and an over-the-counter (OTC) product, emphasizing the clinical effectiveness, quality, affordability and cosmetic elegance of its products. Medicis develops and markets leading products for major segments within dermatology, including acne, rosacea, antifungals, eczema, hyperpigmentation, pediculosis (head lice), psoriasis, seborrheic dermatitis, and cosmesis (improvement in the texture and appearance of skin). Medicis has built its business by successfully executing a four-part growth strategy. The Company's growth strategy includes: (1) expanding sales of existing brands; (2) launching new products from research and development efforts; (3) acquiring complementary strategic products, technologies, and businesses; and (4) collaborating with other companies.

The accompanying interim consolidated condensed financial statements of Medicis have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, consistent in all material respects with those applied in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 (fiscal 2000). The financial information is unaudited but reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, which are, in the opinion of the Company's management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000. Certain immaterial amounts on the face of the balance sheet have been reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

2. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133), which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. It requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure those investments at fair value. Implementation of this standard has been delayed by the FASB for a twelve-month period. The Company adopted SFAS 133 in the first quarter of fiscal 2001 with no effect to the Company's operations or financial position.

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 101).

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SAB 101 provides guidance related to revenue recognition based upon interpretations and practices followed by the SEC. For the Company, SAB 101 will be effective the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating what impact, if any, SAB 101 will have on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

All research and development costs, including payments related to products under development, and research consulting agreements, are expensed as incurred unless they relate to prepaid research in the regulatory approval process. The Company periodically makes up front, non-refundable payments to third parties for research and development work which has been completed. If there is no recourse provision against the third party for their failure to perform future services to earn such amounts paid, these up-front payments are expensed at the time of payment. Payments made for product rights, whereby the product has received regulatory approval for sale, are capitalized and amortized over the expected revenue-producing periods.

Denominator for basic earnings per common share	
	30,41429,16430,10928,914
Effect of dilutive securities:	
Stock options	1,3731,8031,7261,356
Denominator for diluted earnings per common share	
	31,78730,96731,83530,270
Basic net income per common share	
	\$0.44\$0.38\$0.88\$1.08
Diluted net income per common share	
	\$0.42\$0.36\$0.83\$1.03

In addition to options included in the above computation of the effect of diluted securities, options to purchase 1,867,436 and 82,151 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$51.81 to \$70.75 and \$57.88 to \$70.75 per share were outstanding for the three and nine months ending March 31, 2001, respectively. These were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the option exercise price was greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock and, therefore, the effect would be anti-dilutive.

8. CONTINGENCIES

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are, from time to time, parties to certain actions and proceedings incident to its business. Based upon the nature of the claims made and the information available to date to the Company and to its counsel through investigation and otherwise, the Company believes the outcome of these actions should not, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur in any case in which the Company is a defendant, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the net income of the period in which the ruling occurs.

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Although Medicis utilizes third parties to manufacture and package inventories held for sale, the Company takes title to certain inventories and records the associated liability once inventories are manufactured. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market as determined by net realizable value using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories, net of reserves, at March 31, 2001 and June 30, 2000, consisted of the following:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2000</u>
Raw materials	\$ 3,442,082	\$ 2,700,695
Finished goods		
6,150,6767,301,036		
<hr/>		
Total inventories, net		
\$9,592,758\$10,001,731		
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10. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes have been provided for using the liability method in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes reflects management's estimation of the effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year. This estimate is re-evaluated by management each quarter, based upon estimated tax expenses for the year.

At March 31, 2001, the Company took advantage of additional tax deductions available relating to the exercise of non-qualified stock options and disqualified dispositions of incentive stock options. Accordingly, the Company recorded a \$13.8 million increase to equity with a corresponding \$13.8 million reduction to taxes payable. Quarterly adjustments for the exercise of non-qualified stock options and disqualified dispositions of incentive stock options may vary as they relate to the actions of the option holder or shareholder.

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Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and with the Company's audited financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations relating thereto included or incorporated by reference in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2000 (the 2000 Form 10-K).

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q (Form 10-Q) contains forward-looking statements that anticipate results based upon management's plans that are subject to uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations of future results. These statements may be identified by use of the words expects, plans,

anticipates, believes, estimates and similar words used in conjunction with discussions of future operations or financial performance. The Company cannot ensure that any forward-looking statements will be accurate. Actual results could differ materially if underlying assumptions prove inaccurate or unknown risks or uncertainties develop. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking statements as a result of future events or developments.

In Item 1 of the 2000 Form 10-K, as well as in press releases, live webcasts and this Form 10-Q, the Company discusses in more detail various factors that could cause actual results to vary from expectations. The Company notes these factors as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Investors should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors and should not consider such factors to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company's business.

Overview

Medicis is a specialty pharmaceutical company and the leading independent pharmaceutical company in the United States focusing primarily on the treatment of dermatological conditions. The Company offers prescription products and an over-the-counter (OTC) product, emphasizing the clinical effectiveness, quality, affordability and cosmetic elegance of its products. Medicis develops and markets leading products for major segments within dermatology, including acne, rosacea, antifungals, eczema, hyperpigmentation, pediculosis (head lice), psoriasis, seborrheic dermatitis, and cosmesis (improvement in the texture and appearance of skin). Medicis has built its business by successfully executing a four-part growth strategy. The Company's growth strategy includes: (1) expanding sales of existing brands; (2) launching new products from research and development efforts; (3) acquiring complementary strategic products, businesses and technologies; and (4) collaborating with other companies.

The Company's primary products include the prescription brands DYNACIN® (minocycline HCl), TRIAZ® (benzoyl peroxide), LOPROX® (ciclopirox), LUSTRA® and LUSTRA-AF® (hydroquinone), OVIDE® (malathion), PLEXION® (sodium sulfacetamide/sulfur), LIDEX® (fluocinonide), SYNALAR® (fluocinolone acetonide), TOPICORT® (desoximetasone), BUPHENYL® (sodium phenylbutyrate), a prescription

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product indicated in the treatment of Urea Cycle Disorder, and the over-the-counter brand ESOTERICA®.

The Company derives a majority of its net revenues from sales of its DYNACIN®, TRIAZ®, LIDEX®, LOPROX®, LUSTRA®, LUSTRA-AF®, TOPICORT®, BUPHENYL® and PLEXION® products (the Key Products). The Company believes that sales of the Key Products will constitute the majority of net revenues for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, any factor adversely affecting the sale of the Key Products, individually or collectively, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In December 2000, a generic version of the Company's DYNACIN® 75 mg. product was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The Company cannot, at this time, validate its assumptions of the full impact of the approval of the competitive product on its business nor can it determine the potential impact of future approvals of generic 75 mg. products. Each of the Key Products could be rendered obsolete or uneconomical by regulatory or competitive changes. The sale of the Key Products could also be adversely affected by other factors, including manufacturing or supply interruptions; the development of new competitive pharmaceuticals to treat the conditions addressed by the Key Products; technological advances; factors affecting the cost of production; marketing or pricing actions by one or more of the Company's competitors; regulatory action by the FDA; changes in the prescribing practices of physicians; changes in the reimbursement policies of third-party payors; product liability claims; the outcome of disputes relating to trademarks, patents and other rights; or other factors.

The Company's results of operations may vary from period to period due to a variety of factors, including expenditures incurred to acquire, license and promote pharmaceuticals; expenditures and timing relating to the acquisition and integration of businesses; the introduction of new products by the Company or its competitors; cost increases from third-party manufacturers; manufacturing and supply interruptions; the availability and cost of raw materials; the mix of products sold by the Company; changes in marketing and sales expenditures; market acceptance of the Company's products; competitive pricing pressures; the outcome of disputes relating to trademarks, patents and other rights; general economic and industry conditions that affect customer demand; and the Company's level of research and development activities. As a result of customer buying patterns, a substantial portion of the Company's revenues has been in the last month of each quarter. The Company schedules its inventory purchases to meet anticipated customer demand. As a result, relatively small delays in the receipt of manufactured products by the Company could result in revenues being deferred or lost. The Company's operating expenses are based upon anticipated sales levels, and a high percentage of the Company's operating expenses are relatively fixed in the short term. Consequently, variations in the timing of revenue recognition could cause significant fluctuations in operating results from period to period and may result in unanticipated periodic earnings shortfalls or losses. There can be no assurance that the Company will maintain or increase revenues or profitability or avoid losses in any future period.

Medicis recognizes revenues from sales upon shipment to its customers. At the time of sale, the Company records reserves for possible returns based upon estimates using historical experience. Sales are reported net of actual and estimated product returns and net

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of pricing adjustments and/or discounts. The Company applies royalty obligations to the cost of sales in the period the corresponding sales are recognized.

All research and development costs, including payments related to products under development, and research consulting agreements, are expensed as incurred. The Company may continue to make up front, non-refundable payments to third parties for research and development work which has been completed. Medicis, upon regulatory approval or commercialization of the product under development, may obtain the marketing rights. These up-front payments may be expensed at the time of payment depending on the nature of the payment made.

The Company plans to spend substantial amounts of capital to continue the acquisition of and the research and development of pharmaceutical products. Actual expenditures will depend upon the Company's financial condition, as well as the results of clinical testing, delays or changes in government-required testing and approval procedures, technological and competitive developments, and strategic marketing decisions. The Company may increase total expenditures for research and development and expects that research and development expenditures as a percentage of net revenues will fluctuate from period to period. The Company periodically makes up-front, non-refundable payments to third parties for research and development work which has been completed. If there is no recourse provision against the third party for their failure to perform future services to earn such amounts paid, these up-front payments are expensed at the time of payment. Payments made for product rights, whereby the product has received regulatory approval for sale, are capitalized and amortized over the expected revenue-producing periods. The Company can give no assurance that the research and development projects or payments will provide products or technologies that will be patentable, commercially feasible or acceptable to governmental agencies, including the FDA, whose approval and market authorization may be necessary.

The Company intends to seek additional licensing opportunities and acquisitions of products, companies or technologies to leverage its existing distribution channels and marketing infrastructure; to provide additional

potential opportunities for growth; and to aggressively market new formulations of existing product lines. The Company can give no assurance that opportunities will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all.

To enable Medicis to focus on its core marketing and sales activities, the Company selectively out-sources certain non-sales and non-marketing functions, such as laboratory research, manufacturing and warehousing. As the Company expands its activities in these areas, additional financial resources are expected to be utilized. The Company typically does not enter into long-term manufacturing contracts with third-party manufacturers. Whether or not such contracts exist, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate supplies of such products in a timely fashion, on acceptable terms, or at all.

The success of the Company's growth efforts is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, which include but are not limited to: dependence on sales of the Key Products; integration of new product or business acquisitions; possible delays or failure

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by Corixa or the Company to develop and/or commercialize any technology covered by the new collaborative agreement between the parties, possible risks related to adverse clinical results as products including any of such technology move into clinical trials, the impact of alternative technological advances and competition on the collaborative relationship between the parties, and inherent risks in early stage development of such technology; risks associated with the GenDerm Corporation and subsidiaries (GenDerm) acquisition; reliance upon third-party manufacturers to produce certain Key Products; the ability to effectively manage a changing business; uncertainties related to pharmaceutical pricing and reimbursement; and the uncertainty of competitive forces within the pharmaceutical industry that affects both the market for the Company's product, and the availability of product lines or businesses for acquisition that meet the Company's acquisition or licensing criteria. The future results of operations, both annually and from quarter to quarter, are subject to a variety of factors applicable to the Company and to the industries and markets in which it operates.

The Company's customers include the nation's leading wholesale pharmaceutical distributors, such as McKesson HBOC, Inc. (McKesson); Bergen Brunswig Corporation (Bergen Brunswig); Cardinal Health, Inc. (Cardinal); Bindley Western Industries, Inc. (Bindley); Quality King Distributors, Inc. (Quality King) and other major drug chains. During fiscal 2000, Cardinal, McKesson, Quality King and Bergen Brunswig accounted for 21.0%, 18.1%, 11.3% and 10.2%, respectively, of the Company's sales. During fiscal 1999, McKesson and Cardinal accounted for 18.0% and 14.1%, respectively, of the Company's sales. During fiscal 1998, McKesson, Bergen Brunswig and Cardinal accounted for 16.9%, 13.2% and 12.6%, respectively, of the Company's sales. The loss of any of these customers' accounts could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain data, as a percentage of net revenues, for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Nine Months Ended March 31,		
	2001	2000	1999	2001*	2000	1999
Net revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit						
In-process research and development		82.482.083.481.781.581.9				

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased 30.6%, or \$3.5 million, to \$14.8 million from \$11.3 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2000. As a percentage of net revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses increased approximately 2.6 percentage points in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 as compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2000. The increase is primarily due to an increase in variable costs commensurate with increased sales volume, and personnel costs associated with the hiring of additional full-time equivalent employees, primarily performing sales and marketing functions, and cost-of-living salary adjustments.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased 116.2%, or \$1.0 million, to \$1.8 million from \$0.8 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2000, primarily due to development efforts related to projects in the Company's pipeline and expenses associated with the clinical support of the Company's existing products. The Company expects research and development expenses to continue to increase as the Company expands its research and development efforts.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased 5.3%, or \$0.1 million, to \$2.0 million from \$1.9 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2000, primarily due to amortization of the intangible assets related to the minocycline ANDA that the Company acquired in September 1999.

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Operating Income

Operating income during the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased 11.2%, or \$1.7 million, to \$16.3 million from \$14.6 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2000. This increase was primarily a result of higher sales volumes and lower costs of sales, offset by an increase in operating expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2000.

Interest Income

Interest income in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased 21.7% or \$0.7 million, to \$4.1 million from \$3.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 primarily due to higher cash, cash equivalent and short-term investment balances in the third quarter of fiscal 2001. The increased balances are primarily the result of the Company's cash flow from operations offset by the third payment of \$22.0 million paid in November 2000 relating to the acquisition of the LOPROX®, TOPICORT® and A/T/S® products.

Interest Expense

Interest expense in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 decreased 49.5% or \$221,000, to \$225,000 from \$446,000 in the third quarter of fiscal 2000, primarily due to a decrease in the contract obligation recorded in connection with the acquisition of the LOPROX®, TOPICORT® and A/T/S® products.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense during the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased 5.4% or \$0.4 million, to \$6.9 million, from \$6.5 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2000. The provision for income taxes recorded for the third quarter of fiscal 2001 reflects management's estimate of the Company's effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year. This estimate is reevaluated by management each quarter based upon forecasts of income before taxes for the year. The increase in income tax expense in the third quarter of fiscal 2001, as compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2000, is primarily due to an increase in pre-tax income. The decrease in the effective tax rate in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 as compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2000 is primarily attributable to an increase in tax-exempt interest income and the implementation of tax-saving strategies.

Net Income

Net income during the third quarter of fiscal 2001 increased approximately 20.2%, or \$2.2 million, to \$13.3 million from \$11.1 million from the third quarter of fiscal 2000. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in sales volumes, lower cost of sales and an increase in interest income, offset by an increase in strategic operating expenses.

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Nine Months Ended March 31, 2001 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2000

Net Revenues

Net revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2001 (the 2001 nine months) increased 23.9%, or \$23.9 million, to \$124.0 million from \$100.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2000 (the 2000 nine months). The Company's net revenue increased in the third quarter of fiscal 2001 primarily due to the addition of sales in the current fiscal year of its recently launched PLEXION product line, as well as the commensurate increase in prescription volumes of the Company's core brands, DYNACIN®, LOPROX®, LUSTRA® and TRIAZ®.

Gross Profit

Gross profit in the 2001 nine months increased 24.2%, or \$19.7 million, to \$101.2 million from \$81.5 million in the 2000 nine months. As a percentage of net revenue, gross profit increased 0.2 percentage points to 81.7% in the 2001 nine months from 81.5% in the 2000 nine months. Gross profit remained consistent primarily as a result of sales associated with LUSTRA®, LOPROX®, LIDEX®, PLEXION and BUPHENYL, which enjoy higher gross profit percentages than the Company's other products.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the 2001 nine months increased approximately 41.0%, or \$12.9 million, to \$44.3 million from \$31.4 million in the 2000 nine months. As a percentage of net revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses increased 4.3 percentage points in the 2001 nine months as compared to the 2000 nine months. The increase is primarily due to expenses related to an increase in variable costs commensurate with increased sales volume, promotional spending and personnel costs associated with the hiring of additional full-time equivalent employees, primarily performing sales and marketing functions, and cost-of-living salary adjustments.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses in the 2001 nine months increased \$19.0 million, to approximately \$22.4 million, from \$3.4 million in the 2000 nine months. This increase was primarily due to \$17.8 million paid to Corixa

Corporation for a development, commercialization and license agreement for a novel psoriasis immunotherapeutic product; development efforts related to projects in the Company's pipeline and expenses associated with the clinical support of the Company's existing products.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses in the 2001 nine months increased 10.2%, or \$0.5 million, to \$6.0 million from \$5.5 million in the 2000 nine months primarily due to amortization of the intangible assets related to the minocycline ANDA that the Company acquired in September 1999.

Operating Income

Operating income in the 2001 nine months decreased \$12.7 million, to \$28.5 million from \$41.2 million in the 2000 nine months primarily due to the research and development

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expense of \$17.8 million related to the Corixa collaboration. Absent this charge, operating income increased \$5.1 million, to \$46.3 million in the 2001 nine months from \$41.2 million in the 2000 nine months, primarily as a result of higher sales volumes and lower cost of sales, offset by an increase in operating expenses.

Interest Income

Interest income in the 2001 nine months increased 32.5%, or \$3.3 million to \$13.3 million from approximately \$10.0 million in the 2000 nine months, primarily due to higher cash, cash-equivalent and short-term investment balances in the 2001 nine months which were generated from cash flows from operations offset by the third payment of \$22.0 million paid in November 2000 relating to the acquisition of the LOPROX®, TOPICORT® and A/T/S® products.

Interest Expense

Interest expense in the 2001 nine months decreased \$0.8 million, to \$1.0 million from \$1.8 million in the 2000 nine months, primarily due to a decrease in the contract obligation recorded in connection with the acquisition of the LOPROX®, TOPICORT® and A/T/S® products.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense in the 2001 nine months decreased 22.6%, or \$4.2 million, to \$14.1 million from \$18.3 million in the 2000 nine months. The provision for income taxes recorded for the 2001 nine months reflects management's estimate of the Company's effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year. This estimate is reevaluated by management each quarter based upon forecasts of income before taxes for the year. The decrease in income tax expense in the 2001 nine months as compared to the 2000 nine months is due to a decrease in pre-tax income. The decrease in pre-tax income is primarily due to the research and development expense of \$17.8 million related to the Corixa collaboration.

Net Income

Net income in the 2001 nine months decreased approximately \$4.6 million to \$26.6 million from \$31.2 million in the 2000 nine months. This decrease is primarily due to the tax-effected research and development expense of \$11.5 million related to the Corixa collaboration. Absent this charge, net income increased 22%, or \$6.8 million, to \$38.0 million from \$31.2 million in the 2000 nine months. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in sales volumes and interest income, offset by an increase in strategic operating expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities for the 2001 nine months increased \$19.5 million, to \$46.7 million, from \$27.2 million in the 2000 nine months. The increase was primarily attributable to an income tax receivable collected during the 2001 nine months

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and positive cash flow fluctuations in other balance sheet accounts, offset by the research and development expense related to the Corixa collaboration, which reduced net income.

Net cash used in investing activities for the 2001 nine months increased \$56.1 million, to \$58.3 million, from \$2.2 million in the 2000 nine months. The change was primarily due to proceeds received from the sale of product rights to Bioglan Pharma plc in the 2000 nine months, offset by fluctuations of the available-for-sale investments and a change in payments for product rights.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the 2001 nine months increased \$4.0 million, to \$11.4 million, from \$7.4 million in the 2000 nine months. The increase is primarily attributable to proceeds received on the exercise of options under the Company's stock option plans, offset by the purchase of treasury stock.

In accordance with various manufacturing agreements, the Company is required to provide manufacturers with pro forma estimated production requirements by product and in accordance with minimum production runs. From time to time, the Company may not take possession of all merchandise which has been produced by the manufacturer. However, the Company records its obligation to the manufacturer at the time inventory is completed.

Inflation did not have a significant impact on the results of the Company during the 2001 nine months.

The Company believes that it has the financial resources to meet its cash requirements during the next 12 months.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

No. 10.9(a) **AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT** made as of the 1st day of April 1999 by and between **MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION**, a Delaware corporation (the Company), and **JONAH SHACKNAI** (the Executive).

No. 10.9(b) **AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT** made as of the 21st day of February 2001 by and between **MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION**, a Delaware corporation (the Company), and **JONAH SHACKNAI** (the Executive).

(b) During the quarter, the Company filed the following report on Form 8-K:

(i) Current report on Form 8-K dated March 22, 2001 reporting under Item 5 that the Company, under the authority previously granted by its board of directors, has the authorization to repurchase up to \$75 million of its Class A Common Stock.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MEDICIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Date: May 14, 2001 By: /s/ Jonah Shacknai
Jonah Shacknai
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 14, 2001 By: /s/ Mark A. Prygocki, Sr.
Mark A. Prygocki, Sr.
Executive Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer, Corporate
Secretary and Treasurer