Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2015
Table of Contents

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-36509

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AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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| Delaware | 33-0702205 |
|---|---|
| (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) | (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) |

11570 6th Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(909) 980-9484
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x

No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) 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 x No ¨

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large accelerated filer | ¨ | Accelerated filer | ¨ |
| Non-accelerated filer | x (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) | Smaller reporting company | ¨ |

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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's only class of common stock as of May 11, 2015 was 44,724,202.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

Special Note About Forward-Looking Statements

Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PAGE

Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited):

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 1

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 2

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 3

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 4

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements 5

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 29

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk 34

Item 4. Controls and Procedures 35

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings 35

Item 1A. Risk Factors 35

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds 36

Item 3. Default Upon Senior Securities 36

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 36

Item 5. Other Information 36

Item 6. Exhibits 36

Signatures 37

Table of Contents

## SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, or Quarterly Report, contains "forward-looking statements" that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the following words: "may," "will," "could," "would," "should," "expect," "intend," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "p "continue," "ongoing" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance or condition and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievement to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- our expectations regarding the sales and marketing of our products, including our enoxaparin product;
- our expectations regarding the integrity of our supply chain for our products, including the risks associated with our single source suppliers;
- the timing and likelihood of FDA approvals and regulatory actions on our product candidates, manufacturing activities and product marketing activities;
- our ability to advance product candidates in our platforms into successful and completed clinical trials and our subsequent ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates;
- our ability to compete in the development and marketing of our products and product candidates;
- the potential for adverse application of environmental, health and safety and other laws and regulations on our operations;
- our expectations for market acceptance of our new products and proprietary drug delivery technologies;
- the potential for our marketed products to be withdrawn due to patient adverse events or deaths, or if we fail to secure FDA approval for products subject to the Prescription Drug Wrap-Up program;
- our expectations in obtaining insurance coverage and adequate reimbursement for our products from third-party payers;
- the amount of price concessions or exclusion of suppliers adversely affecting our business;
- our ability to establish and maintain intellectual property on our products and our ability to successfully defend these in cases of alleged infringement;
- the implementations of our business strategies, product candidates and technology;
- the potential for exposure to product liability claims;
- future acquisitions or investments;
- our ability to expand internationally;
- economic and industry trends and trend analysis;

- our ability to remain in compliance with laws and regulations that currently apply or become applicable to our business both in the United States and internationally; and

- our financial performance expectations, including our expectations regarding our revenue, cost of revenue, gross profit or gross margin, operating expenses, including changes in research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses, and our ability to achieve and maintain future profitability.

You should read this Quarterly Report and the documents that we reference elsewhere in this Quarterly Report completely and with the understanding that our actual results may differ materially from what we expect as expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements. In light of the significant risks and uncertainties to which our forward-looking statements are subject, you should not place undue reliance on or regard these statements as a representation or warranty by us or any other person that we will achieve our objectives and plans in any specified timeframe, or at all. We discuss many of these risks and uncertainties in greater detail in this Quarterly Report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, particularly in Item 1A. “Risk Factors.” These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this Quarterly Report regardless of the time of delivery of this Quarterly Report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this Quarterly Report.

Unless expressly indicated or the context requires otherwise, references in this Quarterly Report to “Amphastar,” “the Company,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and our subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Table of Contents

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

| ASSETS | March 31, 2015 (unaudited) | December 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ 68,588 | $ 67,828 |
| Restricted cash and restricted short-term investments | 1,495 | 1,495 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 21,653 | 22,852 |
| Inventories, net | 84,887 | 82,332 |
| Income tax refund and deposits | 2,333 | 273 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 3,934 | 3,683 |
| Deferred tax assets | 19,707 | 19,533 |
| Total current assets | 202,597 | 197,996 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | 138,276 | 138,289 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets, net | 41,326 | 42,565 |
| Other assets | 4,447 | 3,588 |
| Deferred tax assets | 9,856 | 6,932 |
| | | |
| Total assets | $ 396,502 | $ 389,370 |
| | | |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| Current Liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | $ 18,948 | $ 10,161 |
| Accrued liabilities | 14,663 | 13,144 |
| Income taxes payable | 3,000 | 3,123 |
| Accrued payroll and related benefits | 13,864 | 11,449 |
| Current portion of product return accrual | 2,042 | 1,918 |
| Current portion of deferred revenue | 6,886 | 14,013 |
| Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases | 12,531 | 7,594 |
| Current portion of deferred tax liabilities | 156 | 1,193 |
| Total current liabilities | 72,090 | 62,595 |
| | | |
| Long-term product return accrual | 539 | 490 |
| Long-term reserve for income tax liabilities | 1,046 | 499 |
| Long-term deferred revenue | 1,821 | 1,982 |
| Long-term debt and capital leases, net of current portion | 35,886 | 36,106 |
| Long-term deferred tax liabilities | 5,839 | 5,838 |
| Total liabilities | 117,221 | 107,510 |
| Commitments and Contingencies: | | |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| | — | — |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred stock: par value $.0001; authorized shares—20,000,000; no shares issued and outstanding | | | | |
| Common stock: par value $.0001; authorized shares—300,000,000; issued and outstanding shares—44,662,037 and 44,646,767 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively | | 4 | | 4 |
| Additional paid-in capital | | 223,313 | | 220,745 |
| Retained earnings | | 62,445 | | 63,110 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | | (4,647) | | (1,654) |
| Treasury stock | | (1,834) | | (345) |
| Total stockholders' equity | | 279,281 | | 281,860 |
| | | | | |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $ | 396,502 | $ | 389,370 |

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited; in thousands, except per share data)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Net revenues | $56,886 | $45,870 |
| Cost of revenue | 43,606 | 33,362 |
| Gross profit | 13,280 | 12,508 |
| | | |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Selling, distribution, and marketing | 1,522 | 1,259 |
| General and administrative | 12,451 | 6,845 |
| Research and development | 6,568 | 6,209 |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | 164 |
| Total operating expenses | 20,541 | 14,477 |
| | | |
| Loss from operations | (7,261) | (1,969) |
| | | |
| Non-operating income (expense): | | |
| Interest income | 92 | 28 |
| Interest expense | (341) | (180) |
| Other income (expense), net | 1,313 | (350) |
| Total non-operating income (expense), net | 1,064 | (502) |
| | | |
| Loss before income taxes | (6,197) | (2,471) |
| Income tax benefit | (5,532) | (852) |
| | | |
| Net loss | $(665) | $(1,619) |
| | | |
| Net loss per common share: | | |
| Basic | $(0.01) | $(0.04) |
| | | |
| Diluted | $(0.01) | $(0.04) |
| | | |
| Weighted-average shares used to compute net loss per common share: | | |
| Basic | 44,601 | 38,769 |
| | | |
| Diluted | 44,601 | 38,769 |

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited; in thousands)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Net loss | $(665) | $(1,619) |
| | | |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (2,993) | — |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive loss | (2,993) | — |
| | | |
| Total comprehensive loss | $(3,658) | $(1,619) |

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited; in thousands)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Cash Flows From Operating Activities: | | |
| Net loss | $(665) | $(1,619) |
| Reconciliation to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | — | 165 |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment | 4 | — |
| Depreciation and amortization of property, plant, and equipment | 2,771 | 2,940 |
| Amortization of product rights, trademarks, and patents | 481 | 475 |
| Imputed interest accretion | 28 | — |
| Employee share-based compensation expense | 2,224 | 1,380 |
| Non-employee share-based compensation expense | 6 | 236 |
| Reserve for income tax liabilities | 547 | — |
| Changes in deferred taxes | (4,111) | — |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable, net | 621 | 5,471 |
| Inventories, net | (4,486) | (9,131) |
| Income tax refund and deposits | — | (912) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (2,311) | (1,052) |
| Income taxes payable | (131) | (177) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 6,360 | (3,611) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 1,338 | (5,835) |
| | | |
| Cash Flows From Investing Activities: | | |
| Purchases of property, plant, and equipment | (3,780) | (4,030) |
| Capitalized labor, overhead, and interest on self-constructed assets | (395) | (196) |
| Deposits and other assets, net | (870) | (571) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (5,045) | (4,797) |
| | | |
| Cash Flows From Financing Activities: | | |
| Net proceeds from equity plans | 910 | — |
| Repurchase of common stock | (572) | — |
| Deferred offering cost | — | (147) |
| Payments on treasury stock | (1,489) | — |
| Proceeds from borrowing under lines of credit | — | 25,000 |
| Repayments under lines of credit | — | (15,000) |
| Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt | 6,789 | — |
| Principal payments on long-term debt | (1,193) | (673) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 4,445 | 9,180 |
| | | |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | 22 | — |
| | | |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 760 | (1,452) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 67,828 | 53,587 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | $68,588 | $52,135 |
| Noncash Investing and Financing Activities: | | |
| Equipment acquired under capital leases | $9 | $— |
| Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information: | | |
| Interest paid | $469 | $209 |
| Income taxes paid | $— | $79 |

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. General

Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a California corporation, was incorporated on February 29, 1996 and merged with and into Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a Delaware corporation, in July 2004 (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"). The Company is a specialty pharmaceutical company that primarily develops, manufactures, markets, and sells generic and proprietary injectable and inhalation products, including products with high technical barriers to market entry. Additionally, in 2014, the Company commenced sales of insulin active pharmaceutical ingredient, or API products. Most of the Company's products are used in hospital or urgent care clinical settings and are primarily contracted and distributed through group purchasing organizations and drug wholesalers. The Company's insulin API products are primarily sold to other pharmaceutical companies for use in their own products. The Company's inhalation products will be primarily distributed through drug retailers once they are brought to market.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the notes thereto as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, have been condensed or omitted from the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The accompanying year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the audited financial statements. The accompanying interim financial statements are unaudited, but reflect all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, comprehensive loss and cash flows for the periods presented. Unless otherwise noted, all such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. The Company's results of operations, comprehensive loss and cash flows for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations and cash flows that it may achieve in future periods.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

All significant intercompany activity has been eliminated in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Some information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: International Medication Systems, Limited, or IMS; Amphastar Laboratories, Inc.; Armstrong Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Armstrong; Amphastar Nanjing Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., or ANP; and Amphastar France Pharmaceuticals, S.A.S., or AFP.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The principal accounting estimates include: determination of allowances for doubtful accounts and discounts, liabilities for product returns and chargebacks, reserves for excess or unsellable inventory, impairment of long-lived and intangible assets and goodwill, self-insured claims, workers' compensation liabilities, litigation reserves, stock price volatilities for share-based compensation expense, fair market values of the Company's common stock, valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, and liabilities for uncertain income tax positions.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency of the Company and its domestic and Chinese subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar, or USD. The Company's Chinese subsidiary, ANP, maintains its books of record in Chinese Yuan. These books are remeasured into the functional currency of USD using the current or historical exchange rates. The resulting currency remeasurement adjustments and other transactional foreign exchange gains and losses are reflected in the Company's statement of operations. The Company's French subsidiary, AFP, maintains its books of record in Euros, which is the local currency in France and has been determined to be its functional currency. These books are translated to USD at the average exchange rates during the period. Assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet date. Equity is translated at the prevailing rate of exchange at the date of the equity transactions. Translation adjustments are reflected in stockholders' equity and are included as a component of other comprehensive loss. Additionally, the Company does not undertake hedging transactions to cover its foreign currency exposure.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Comprehensive Loss

For the Company's acquired subsidiary in France, the Euro, which is the local currency, has been determined to be the functional currency. The results of the Company's French subsidiary's operations are translated to U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates during the period.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company includes its foreign currency translation adjustment as well as the change to its actuarial valuation on the Company's defined benefit pension plan (see Note 15) as part of its comprehensive loss. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, net loss equaled total comprehensive loss.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and short-term borrowings approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these items. A majority of the Company's long-term obligations consist of variable rate debt and their carrying value approximates fair value. Their carrying value approximates fair value as the stated borrowing rates are comparable to rates currently offered to the Company for instruments with similar maturities. However, the Company has one fixed-rate, long-term mortgage for which the carrying value differs from the fair value and is not remeasured on a recurring basis (see Note 12).

Deferred Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company has adopted the with-and-without methodology for determining when excess tax benefits from the exercise of share-based awards are realized. Under the with-and-without methodology, current year operating loss deductions and prior-year operating loss carryforwards are deemed to be utilized prior to the utilization of current-year excess tax benefits from share-based awards.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 805, Business Combinations, using the acquisition method of accounting. The acquisition method of accounting requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date measured at their fair values as of that date. Fair value determinations are based on discounted cash flow analyses or other valuation techniques. In determining the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a material acquisition, the Company may utilize appraisals from third party valuation firms to determine fair values of some or all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, or may complete some or all of the valuations internally. In either case, the Company takes full responsibility for the determination of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The value of goodwill reflects the excess of the fair value of the consideration conveyed to the seller over the fair value of the net assets received.

Acquisition-related costs are costs the Company incurs to effect a business combination. The Company accounts for acquisition-related costs as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that raised the threshold for disposals to qualify as discontinued operations and allows companies to have significant continuing involvement with and continuing cash flows from or to the discontinued operation. It also requires additional disclosures for discontinued operations and new disclosures for individually material disposal transactions that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, which is the Company's fiscal year 2015, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

In May 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that creates a single source of revenue guidance for companies in all industries. The new standard provides guidance for all revenue arising from contracts with customers and affects all entities that enter into contracts to provide goods or services to their customers, unless the contracts are within the scope of other accounting standards. It also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain nonfinancial assets. This guidance must be adopted using either a full retrospective approach for all periods presented or a modified retrospective approach and will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, which will be the Company's fiscal year 2017. The Company has not yet evaluated the potential impact of adopting the guidance on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that requires a performance target that affects vesting of a share-based payment award and that could be achieved after the requisite service period to be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost should be recognized over the required service period, if it is probable that the performance target will be achieved. This guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, which will be the Company's fiscal year 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that will require management to evaluate if there is substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and, if so, to disclose this in both interim and annual reporting periods. This guidance will become effective for the Company’s annual filing for the period ending December 31, 2016 and interim periods thereafter, and allows for early adoption. The Company does not expect the adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

3. Business Acquisition

Acquisition of Merck’s API Manufacturing Business

On April 30, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of the Merck Sharpe & Dohme’s API manufacturing business in Éragny-sur-Epte, France, or the Merck API Transaction, which manufactures porcine insulin API and recombinant human insulin API. The purchase price of the transaction totaled €24.8 million, or $34.4 million on April 30, 2014, subject to certain customary post-closing adjustments and currency exchange fluctuations. The terms of the purchase include multiple payments over four years as follows (see Note 12):

| | | Euros | | U.S. Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (in thousands) | | |
| At Closing, April 2014 | € | 13,252 | $ | 18,352 |
| December 2014 | | 4,899 | | 5,989 |
| December 2015 | | 3,186 | | 3,457 |
| December 2016 | | 3,186 | | 3,457 |
| December 2017 | | 500 | | 543 |
| | € | 25,023 | $ | 31,798 |

In order to facilitate the acquisition, the Company established a subsidiary in France, AFP. The Company will continue the current site manufacturing activities, which consist of the manufacturing of porcine insulin API and recombinant human insulin API, or RHI API. As part of the transaction, the Company has entered into various additional agreements, including various supply agreements, as well as the assignment and/or licensing of patents under which Merck was operating at this facility. In addition, certain existing customer agreements have been assigned to AFP.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The transaction will be accounted for as a business combination in accordance to ASC 805. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date:

| | Fair Value | |
|---|---|---|
| | Euros | U.S. Dollars |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Inventory | € 15,565 | $ 21,554 |
| Real property | 4,800 | 6,647 |
| Machinery & equipment | 6,800 | 9,417 |
| Intangibles | 80 | 111 |
| Goodwill | 3,155 | 4,369 |
| Total assets acquired | € 30,400 | $ 42,098 |
| | | |
| Accrued liabilities | € 2,425 | $ 3,358 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 3,155 | 4,369 |
| Total liabilities assumed | 5,580 | 7,727 |
| | | |
| Total fair value of consideration transferred | € 24,820 | $ 34,371 |

The Company's accounting for this acquisition is preliminary. The fair value estimates for the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were based upon preliminary calculations and valuations, and the Company's estimates and assumptions are subject to change as the Company obtains additional information for its estimates during the measurement period (up to one year from the acquisition date). The operations of the acquired business have been included in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements commencing on the acquisition date. The results of operations for this acquisition have not been separately presented because this acquisition is not material to the Company's condensed consolidated results of operations.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 gives effect to the transaction as if it had occurred on January 1, 2013. Such unaudited pro forma information is based on historical financial information prior to the transaction as well as actual results subsequent to the acquisition with respect to the transaction and does not reflect estimated operational and administrative cost savings, or synergies for periods prior to the transaction, that management of the combined company estimates may be achieved as a result of the transaction. The unaudited pro forma information primarily reflects the additional depreciation related to the fair value adjustment to property, plant and equipment acquired, valuation step up related to the fair value of inventory and additional interest expense associated with the financing obtained by the Company in connection with the acquisition.

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands, except per share data) | |
| Net revenues | $ 56,886 | $ 45,888 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net loss | (665) | (2,606) |
| Diluted net loss per share | $ (0.01) | $ (0.07) |

Acquisition Loan with Cathay Bank

On April 22, 2014, in conjunction with the Merck API Transaction, the Company entered into a secured term loan with Cathay Bank as lender. The principal amount of the loan is $21.9 million and bears a variable interest rate at the prime rate as published by The Wall Street Journal, with a minimum interest rate of 4.00%. Beginning on June 1, 2014 and through the maturity date, April 22, 2019, the Company must make monthly payments of principal and interest based on the then outstanding amount of the loan amortized over a 120 month period. On April 22, 2019, all amounts outstanding under the loan become due and payable, which would be approximately $12.0 million based upon an interest rate of 4.00%. The loan is secured by 65% of the issued and outstanding shares of stock in AFP and certain assets of the Company, including accounts receivable, inventory, certain investment property, goods, deposit accounts, and general intangibles but not including the Company’s equipment and real property.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The loan includes customary restrictions on, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends in cash or make other distributions in cash, make certain investments, create liens, sell assets, and make loans. The loan also includes customary events of defaults, the occurrence and continuation of any of which provide Cathay Bank the right to exercise remedies against the Company and the collateral securing the loan. These events of default include, among other things, the Company's failure to pay any amounts due under the loan, the Company's insolvency, the occurrence of any default under certain other indebtedness or material agreements, and a final judgment against the Company that is not discharged in 30 days.

4. Revenue Recognition

Generally, revenue is recognized at the time of product delivery to the Company's customers. In some cases, revenue is recognized at the time of shipment when stipulated by the terms of the sale agreements. The Company also records profit-sharing revenue stemming from a distribution agreement with Actavis, Inc., or Actavis (see Note 16). Profit-sharing revenue is recognized at the time Actavis sells the products to its customers. Revenues derived from contract manufacturing services are recognized when third-party products are shipped to customers, after the customer has accepted test samples of the products to be shipped.

The Company does not recognize product revenue unless the following fundamental criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) transfer of title has occurred, (iii) the price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collection is reasonably assured. Furthermore, the Company does not recognize revenue until all customer acceptance requirements have been met. The Company estimates and records reductions to revenue for discounts, product returns, and pricing adjustments, such as wholesaler chargebacks, in the same period that the related revenue is recorded.

The Company's accounting policy is to review each agreement involving contract development and manufacturing services to determine if there are multiple revenue-generating activities that constitute more than one unit of accounting. Revenues are recognized for each unit of accounting based on revenue recognition criteria relevant to that unit. The Company does not have any revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables.

Provision for Wholesaler Chargebacks

The provision for chargebacks is a significant estimate used in the recognition of revenue. As part of its sales terms with wholesale customers, the Company agrees to reimburse wholesalers for differences between the gross sales prices at which the Company sells its products to wholesalers and the actual prices of such products at the time wholesalers resell them under the Company's various contractual arrangements with third parties such as hospitals and group purchasing organizations. The Company estimates chargebacks at the time of sale to wholesalers based on wholesaler inventory stocking levels, historic chargeback rates, and current contract pricing.

The provision for chargebacks is reflected in net revenues and a reduction to accounts receivables. The following table is an analysis of the chargeback provision:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |

| | (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|
| Beginning balance | $ 11,872 | $ 18,104 |
| Provision related to sales made in the current period | 42,372 | 41,642 |
| Credits issued to third parties | (42,909) | (47,427) |
| Ending balance | $ 11,335 | $ 12,319 |

Changes in chargeback provision from period to period are primarily dependent on the Company's sales to its wholesalers, the level of inventory held by the wholesalers, and on the wholesaler's customer mix. The approach that the Company uses to estimate chargebacks has been consistently applied for all periods presented. Variations in estimates have been historically small. The Company continually monitors the provision for chargebacks and makes adjustments when it believes that the actual chargebacks may differ from the estimates. The settlement of chargebacks generally occurs within 30 days after the sale to wholesalers.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Accrual for Product Returns

The Company offers most customers the right to return qualified excess or expired inventory for partial credit; however, products sold to Actavis are non-returnable. The Company's product returns primarily consist of the returns of expired products from sales made in prior periods. Returned products cannot be resold. At the time product revenue is recognized, the Company records an accrual for estimated returns. The accrual is based, in part, upon the historical relationship of product returns to sales and customer contract terms. The Company also assesses other factors that could affect product returns including market conditions, product obsolescence, and the introduction of new competition. Although these factors do not normally give the Company's customers the right to return products outside of the regular return policy, the Company realizes that such factors could ultimately lead to increased returns. The Company analyzes these situations on a case-by-case basis and makes adjustments to the product return reserve as appropriate.

The provision for product returns is reflected in net revenues. The following table is an analysis of product return liability:

| | Three Months Ended March 31 | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Beginning balance | $ 2,408 | $ 4,592 |
| Provision for product returns | 803 | 140 |
| Credits issued to third parties | (630) | (313) |
| Ending balance | $ 2,581 | $ 4,419 |

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's aggregate product return rate was 1.1% and 1.3% of qualified sales, respectively.

5. Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated based upon the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period and contingently issuable shares such as fully vested deferred stock units, or DSUs, in addition to common shares expected to be issued under the Company's employee stock purchase plan, or ESPP, as of the date all necessary conditions for issuance have been met. Diluted income per share gives effect to all potential dilutive common shares outstanding during the period, such as stock options, nonvested DSUs and ESPP.

As the Company reported a net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015, the diluted net loss per share, as reported, is equal to the basic net loss per share since the effect of the assumed exercise of stock options and conversion of both nonvested DSUs and common share expected to be issued under the Company's ESPP is anti-dilutive. Total stock options, nonvested DSUs, and common shares expected to be issued under the Company's ESPP, excluded from the three months ended March 31, 2015, net loss per share were 13,180,428; 857,319, and 165,167, respectively. Additionally, as the Company reported a net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2014, total stock options and nonvested DSUs excluded from the three months ended March 31, 2014, net loss per share were 11,745,577 and 403,591, respectively.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The following table provides the calculation of basic and diluted net loss per common share for each of the periods presented:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands, except per share data) | |
| Basic and dilutive numerator: | | |
| Net loss | $ (665) | $ (1,619) |
| Denominator: | | |
| Common shares outstanding | 44,601 | 38,766 |
| Contingently issuable shares - vested DSUs | — | 3 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding—basic | 44,601 | 38,769 |
| Net effect of dilutive securities: | | |
| Stock options | — | — |
| Contingently issuable shares – nonvested DSUs | — | — |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding—diluted | 44,601 | 38,769 |
| Net loss per common share—basic | $ (0.01) | $ (0.04) |
| Net loss per common share—diluted | $ (0.01) | $ (0.04) |

6. Segment Reporting

The Company’s business is the development, manufacture, and marketing of pharmaceutical products. The Company has established two reporting segments that each report to the Chief Operating Decision Maker, or CODM, as defined in ASC 280, Segment Reporting. The Company’s performance is assessed and resources are allocated by the CODM based on the following two reportable segments:

- Finished pharmaceutical products

- Active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API

The finished pharmaceutical products segment manufactures, markets and distributes enoxaparin, Cortrosyn®, naloxone, lidocaine jelly, as well as various other critical and non-critical care drugs. The API segment manufactures and distributes recombinant human insulin and porcine insulin.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Selected financial information by reporting segment is presented below:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Net revenues: | | |
| Finished pharmaceutical products | $ 50,872 | $ 45,870 |
| API | 6,014 | — |
| Total net revenues | 56,886 | 45,870 |
| | | |
| Gross Profit: | | |
| Finished pharmaceutical products | 12,853 | 12,508 |
| API | 427 | — |
| Total gross profit | 13,280 | 12,508 |
| | | |
| Operating expenses | 20,541 | 14,477 |
| | | |
| Loss from operations | (7,261) | (1,969) |
| Non-operating income (expenses) | 1,064 | (502) |
| | | |
| Loss before income taxes | $ (6,197) | $ (2,471) |

The Company manages its business segments to the gross profit level and manages its operating and other costs on a company-wide basis. The Company does not identify total assets by segment for internal purposes, as the Company's CODM does not assess performance, make strategic decisions, or allocate resources based on assets.

Net revenues and carrying values of long-lived assets of enterprises by geographic regions are as follows:

| | Net Revenue Three Months Ended March 31, | | Long-Lived Assets | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 | March 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
| | | | (in thousands) | |
| U.S. | $ 52,960 | $ 45,870 | $ 101,229 | $ 102,313 |
| China | — | — | 24,797 | 22,170 |
| France | 3,926 | — | 12,250 | 13,806 |
| Total | $ 56,886 | $ 45,870 | $ 138,276 | $ 138,289 |

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

7. Customer and Supplier Concentration

Customer Concentrations

Three large wholesale drug distributors, AmerisourceBergen Corporation, or AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, Inc. or Cardinal, and McKesson Corporation, or McKesson, are all distributors of the Company's products, as well as suppliers of a broad range of health care products. Actavis, Inc. has exclusive marketing rights of the Company's enoxaparin product to the U.S. retail pharmacy market. MannKind Corporation began buying RHI API from the Company in December 2014. The Company considers these five customers to be its major customers, as each individually, and they collectively, represented a significant percentage of the Company's net revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 and accounts receivable as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The following table provides accounts receivable and net revenues information for these major customers:

| | % of Total Accounts Receivable | | | | % of Net Revenue Three Months Ended March 31, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 31, 2015 | | December 31, 2014 | | 2015 | | 2014 | |
| Actavis, Inc. | 16 | % | 18 | % | 23 | % | 30 | % |
| AmerisourceBergen | 17 | % | 5 | % | 16 | % | 15 | % |
| Cardinal Health | 19 | % | 15 | % | 18 | % | 15 | % |
| MannKind Corporation | — | | 21 | % | 10 | % | — | |
| McKesson | 20 | % | 13 | % | 19 | % | 28 | % |

Supplier Concentrations

The Company depends on suppliers for raw materials, active pharmaceutical ingredients, and other components that are subject to stringent U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, requirements. Some of these materials may only be available from one or a limited number of sources. Establishing additional or replacement suppliers for these materials may take a substantial period of time, as suppliers must be approved by the FDA. Furthermore, a significant portion of raw materials may only be available from foreign sources. If the Company is unable to secure, on a timely basis, sufficient quantities of the materials it depends on to manufacture and market its products, it could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

8. Fair Value Measurements

The accounting standards of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability at the measurement date (an exit price). These standards also establish a hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value of an asset or liability, as described below:

- Level 1 – Inputs to measure fair value are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets on identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 – Inputs to measure fair value are based on the following: a) quoted prices in active markets on similar assets or liabilities, b) quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets, or c) observable (other than quoted prices) or collaborated observable market data used in a pricing model from which the fair value is derived; and

- Level 3 – Inputs to measure fair value are unobservable and the assets or liabilities have little, if any, market activity; these inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities based on best information available in the circumstances.

The Company measures fair value based on the prices that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The Company classifies its cash equivalents and short-term investments as Level 1 assets, as they are valued on a recurring basis using quoted market prices with no valuation adjustments applied. The Company does not hold any Level 2 or Level 3 instruments that are measured for fair value on a recurring basis.

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis, as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, are as follows:

| | Total | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (in thousands) | | |
| Cash equivalents: | | | | |
| Money market accounts | $43,085 | $43,085 | $— | $— |
| Restricted short-term investments: | | | | |
| Certificates of deposit | 1,495 | 1,495 | — | — |
| Fair value measurement as of March 31, 2015 | $44,580 | $44,580 | $— | $— |
| Cash equivalents: | | | | |
| Money market accounts | $42,994 | $42,994 | $— | $— |
| Restricted short-term investments: | | | | |
| Certificates of deposit | 1,495 | 1,495 | — | — |
| Fair value measurement as of December 31, 2014 | $44,489 | $44,489 | $— | $— |

The fair value of the Company's cash equivalents includes money market funds and certificates of deposit with maturities of one year or less. Short-term investments consist of certificate of deposit accounts that expire within 12 months for which market prices are readily available. The restrictions placed on the certificate of deposit accounts have a negligible effect on the fair value of these financial assets; these funds are restricted to meet the Company's obligation for workers' compensation claims.

The Company adopted the required fair value measurements and disclosures provisions related to nonfinancial assets and liabilities. These assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances. These items primarily include long-lived assets, goodwill, and intangible assets for which the fair value of assets is determined as part of the related impairment test. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were no significant adjustments to fair value for nonfinancial assets or liabilities.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include product rights, trademarks, patents, land-use rights, and goodwill. The table below shows the weighted-average life, original cost, accumulated amortization, and net book value by major intangible asset classification:

| | Weighted-Average Life (Years) | Original Cost | Accumulated Amortization (in thousands) | Net Book Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Definite-lived intangible assets | | | | |
| Product rights | 12 | $ 27,134 | $ 21,338 | $ 5,796 |
| Patents | 10 | 293 | 85 | 208 |
| Trademarks | 11 | 19 | 14 | 5 |
| Land-use rights | 39 | 2,540 | 239 | 2,301 |
| Other intangible assets | 1 | 592 | 509 | 83 |
| Subtotal | 12 | 30,578 | 22,185 | 8,393 |
| Indefinite-lived intangible assets | | | | |
| Trademark | * | 29,225 | — | 29,225 |
| Goodwill | | | | |
| Finished pharmaceutical products | * | 280 | — | 280 |
| API | * | 3,428 | — | 3,428 |
| Subtotal | * | 32,933 | — | 32,933 |
| As of March 31, 2015 | * | $ 63,511 | $ 22,185 | $ 41,326 |

| | Weighted-Average Life (Years) | Original Cost | Accumulated Amortization (in thousands) | Net Book Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Definite-lived intangible assets | | | | |
| Product rights | 12 | $ 27,134 | $ 20,896 | $ 6,238 |
| Patents | 10 | 293 | 78 | 215 |
| Trademarks | 11 | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| Land-use rights | 39 | 2,540 | 221 | 2,319 |
| Other intangible assets | 1 | 602 | 505 | 97 |
| Subtotal | 12 | 30,588 | 21,715 | 8,873 |
| Indefinite-lived intangible assets | | | | |
| Trademark | * | 29,225 | — | 29,225 |
| Goodwill | | | | |
| Finished pharmaceutical products | * | 280 | — | 280 |
| API | * | 4,187 | — | 4,187 |
| Subtotal | * | 33,692 | — | 33,692 |
| As of December 31, 2014 | * | $ 64,280 | $ 21,715 | $ 42,565 |

* Intangible assets with indefinite lives have an undeterminable average life.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Goodwill

The Changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill were as follows:

| | March 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Beginning balance | $ 4,467 | $ 280 |
| Goodwill related to acquisition of business | — | 4,369 |
| Currency translation and other adjustments | (759) | (182) |
| Ending balance | $ 3,708 | $ 4,467 |

Primatene® Mist Trademark

In January, 2009, the Company acquired the exclusive rights to the trademark, domain name, website and domestic marketing, distribution and selling rights related to Primatene® Mist, an over-the-counter bronchodilator product, for a total consideration of $29.2 million, which is its carrying value as of March 31, 2015.

In determining the useful life of the trademark, the Company considered the following: the expected use of the intangible; the longevity of the brand; the legal, regulatory and contractual provisions that affect their maximum useful life; the Company's ability to renew or extend the asset's legal or contractual life without substantial costs; effects of the regulatory environment; expected changes in distribution channels; maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset; and considerations for obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors.

As a result of environmental concerns about Chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, the FDA issued a final ruling on January 16, 2009 that required the CFC formulation of its Primatene® Mist product to be phased out by December 31, 2011. The former formulation of Primatene® Mist contained CFCs as a propellant; however, the Company intends to use the trademark for a future version of Primatene® Mist that utilizes hydrofluoroalkane, or HFA, as a propellant.

In 2013, the Company filed a new drug application, or NDA, for Primatene® Mist HFA and received a Prescription Drug User Fee Act date set for May 2014. In May 2014, the Company received a complete response letter, or CRL, from the FDA, which requires additional non-clinical information, label revisions and follow-up studies (label comprehension, behavioral and actual use) to assess consumers' ability to use the device correctly to support approval of the product in the over-the-counter setting. Additionally the CRL noted current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP, deficiencies in a recent inspection of the Company's API supplier's manufacturing facility, which produces epinephrine, and indicated that the Company's NDA could not be approved until these issues were resolved. Subsequent to the receipt of the CRL, the supplier notified the Company that the cGMP deficiencies were satisfactorily resolved. Accordingly, the Company believes this condition for approval has been satisfied. The Company met with the FDA in October 2014 to discuss preliminary data results and to clarify the FDA requirements for further studies. The Company is in the process of generating the remaining data required by the CRL and will submit an NDA Amendment that it believes will address the FDA's concerns. However, there can be no guarantee that any amendment to the Company's NDA will result in timely approval of the product or approval at all.

Based on the Company's filed version of Primatene® Mist HFA, the Company's plan to submit an NDA amendment to address the FDA's concerns, the long history of the Primatene® Mist trademark (marketed since 1963) and the Company's perpetual rights to the trademark, the Company has determined that the trademark has an indefinite useful life. If the HFA version is approved by the FDA, it will be marketed under the same trade name; therefore, an impairment charge would not be required.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

10. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out method. Provisions are made for slow-moving, unsellable or obsolete items. Inventories consist of the following:

| | March 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Raw materials and supplies | $ 45,590 | $ 41,996 |
| Work in process | 19,534 | 16,221 |
| Finished goods | 20,643 | 24,755 |
| Total inventory | 85,767 | 82,972 |
| Less reserve for excess and obsolete inventories | (880) | (640) |
| Total inventory, net | $ 84,887 | $ 82,332 |

11. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment consist of the following:

| | March 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Building | $ 67,354 | $ 67,760 |
| Leasehold improvements | 24,106 | 23,960 |
| Land | 6,890 | 7,020 |
| Machinery and equipment | 104,250 | 104,819 |
| Furniture, fixtures, and automobiles | 12,360 | 12,213 |
| Construction in progress | 28,516 | 25,068 |
| Total property, plant, and equipment | 243,476 | 240,840 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (105,200) | (102,551) |
| Total property, plant, and equipment, net | $ 138,276 | $ 138,289 |

As of March 31, 2015, the Company had $3.6 million in capitalized manufacturing equipment that is intended to be used specifically for the manufacture of Primatene® Mist HFA. The Company will continue to monitor developments with the FDA as it relates to its Primatene® Mist HFA indefinite lived intangible asset in determining if there is an impairment of these related fixed assets (see Note 9).

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

12. Debt

Debt consists of the following:

| | March 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Loans with East West Bank | | |
| Mortgage payable due January 2016 | $ 3,847 | $ 3,887 |
| Mortgage payable due September 2016 | 2,269 | 2,289 |
| Line of credit facility due March 2016 | — | — |
| Equipment loan due April 2017 | 2,621 | 2,923 |
| Equipment loan due January 2019 | 5,903 | — |
| Loans with Cathay Bank | | |
| Mortgage payable due April 2021 | 4,526 | 4,549 |
| Revolving line of credit due May 2016 | — | — |
| Acquisition loan due April 2019 | 20,410 | 20,870 |
| Loans with Seine-Normandie Water Agency | | |
| French government loan 1 due March 2018 | 45 | — |
| French government loan 2 due June 2020 | 153 | — |
| French government loan 3 due July 2021 | 380 | — |
| Payment obligation to Merck | 7,307 | 8,160 |
| Equipment under Capital Leases | 956 | 1,022 |
| Total debt and capital leases | 48,417 | 43,700 |
| Less current portion of long-term debt and capital leases | 12,531 | 7,594 |
| Long-term debt and capital leases, net of current portion | $ 35,886 | $ 36,106 |

Loans with East West Bank

Mortgage Payable—Due January 2016

In December 2010, the Company refinanced an existing mortgage term loan, which had a principal balance outstanding of $4.5 million at December 31, 2010. The loan is payable in monthly installments with a final balloon payment of $3.8 million. The loan is secured by one of the buildings at the Company's Rancho Cucamonga, California, headquarters complex, as well as one of its buildings at its Chino, California, complex. The loan bears a variable

interest rate at the prime rate as published by The Wall Street Journal, with a minimum interest rate of 5.00%, and matures in January 2016.

Mortgage Payable—Due September 2016

In September 2006, the Company entered into a mortgage term loan in the principal amount of $2.8 million, which matures in September 2016. The loan is payable in monthly installments with a final balloon payment of $2.2 million plus interest. The loan is secured by one of the buildings at the Company's Rancho Cucamonga, California, headquarters complex. The variable interest rate is equal to the three-month LIBOR plus 2.50%.

Line of Credit Facility—Due March 2016

In March 2012, the Company entered into a $10.0 million line of credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are secured by inventory and accounts receivable. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at the prime rate as published by The Wall Street Journal. This facility was to mature in July 2014. In April 2014, the Company extended the maturity date to March 2016. As of March 31, 2015, the Company did not have any amounts outstanding under this facility.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Equipment Loan—Due April 2017

In March 2012, the Company entered into an $8.0 million revolving credit facility. In March 2013, the Company converted the outstanding principal balance of $4.9 million into an equipment loan. Borrowings under the facility are secured by equipment purchased with debt proceeds. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at the prime rate as published by The Wall Street Journal, with a minimum interest rate of 3.50%. This facility matures in April 2017.

Equipment Loan—Due January 2019

In July 2013, the Company entered into an $8.0 million line of credit facility. Borrowings under the facility were secured by equipment. The facility bore interest at the prime rate as published in The Wall Street Journal plus 0.25% and was to mature in January 2019.

In January 2015, the Company drew down $6.2 million from the line of credit facility. Subsequently, the facility was then converted into an equipment loan with an outstanding principal balance of $6.2 million. Borrowings under the facility are secured by equipment purchased with the debt proceeds. The Company entered into a fixed interest rate swap contract on this facility to exchange the floating rate for a fixed interest payment over the life of the facility without the exchange of the underlying notional debt amount. The facility bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.48% and matures in January 2019. As of March 31, 2015, the loan had a book value of $5.9 million, which approximates fair value. The fair value of the unrealized loss was immaterial to the Company’s consolidated financial statement at March 31, 2015. The variable interest rate is deemed to be a Level 2 input for measuring fair value.

Loans with Cathay Bank

Mortgage Payable—Due April 2021

In March 2007, the Company entered into a mortgage term loan in the principal amount of $5.3 million, which matured in March 2014. In April 2014, the Company refinanced the mortgage term loan, which had a principal balance outstanding of $4.6 million. The loan is payable in monthly installments of $28.1 thousand with a final balloon payment of $3.9 million. The loan is secured by the building at the Company’s Canton, Massachusetts, location and bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.42% and matures in April 2021. As of March 31, 2015, the loan had a fair value of $4.8 million, compared to a book value of $4.5 million. The fair value of the loan was determined by using the interest rate associated with the Company’s mortgage loans with similar terms and collateral that has variable interest rates. The fair value of debt obligations is not measured on a recurring basis and the variable interest rate is deemed to be a Level 2 input for measuring fair value.

Revolving Line of Credit—Due May 2016

In April 2012, the Company entered into a $20.0 million revolving line of credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are secured by inventory, accounts receivables, and intangibles held by the Company. The facility bears interest at the prime rate as published by The Wall Street Journal with a minimum interest rate of 4.00%. This revolving line of credit was to mature in May 2014. In April 2014, the Company modified the facility to extend the maturity date to May 2016. As of March 31, 2015, the Company did not have any amounts outstanding under this facility.

Acquisition Loan with Cathay Bank—Due April 2019

On April 22, 2014, in conjunction with the Merck API Transaction, the Company entered into a secured term loan with Cathay Bank as lender. The principal amount of the loan is $21.9 million and bears a variable interest rate at the prime rate as published by The Wall Street Journal, with a minimum interest rate of 4.00%. Beginning on June 1, 2014 and through the maturity date, April 22, 2019, the Company must make monthly payments of principal and interest based on the then outstanding amount of the loan amortized over a 120-month period. On April 22, 2019, all amounts outstanding under the loan become due and payable, which would be approximately $12.0 million based upon an interest rate of 4.00%. The loan is secured by 65% of the issued and outstanding shares of stock in AFP and certain assets of the Company, including accounts receivable, inventory, certain investment property, goods, deposit accounts, and general intangibles but not including the Company’s equipment and real property.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The loan includes customary restrictions on, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends in cash or make other distributions in cash, make certain investments, create liens, sell assets, and make loans. The loan also includes customary events of defaults, the occurrence and continuation of any of which provide Cathay Bank the right to exercise remedies against the Company and the collateral securing the loan. These events of default include, among other things, the Company's failure to pay any amounts due under the loan, the Company's insolvency, the occurrence of any default under certain other indebtedness or material agreements, and a final judgment against the Company that is not discharged in 30 days.

Loans with Seine-Normandie Water Agency

In January 2015, the Company entered into three French government loans with the Seine-Normandie water agency in the aggregate amount of €0.6 million, or $0.7 million, subject to currency exchange fluctuations. The life of the loans range between three to six years, and includes annual equal payments and bears no interest over the life of the loans.

As of March 31, 2015, the payment obligation had an aggregate book value of €0.5 million, or $0.6 million, which approximates fair value. The fair value of the payment obligation was determined by using the interest rate associated with the Company's acquisition loan with Cathay Bank that bears a variable interest rate at the prime rate as published by the Wall Street Journal, with a minimum interest rate of 4.00%. The fair value of the debt obligation is not measured on a recurring basis and the variable interest rate is deemed to be a Level 2 input for measuring fair value.

Payment Obligation

Merck—Due December 2017

On April 30, 2014, in conjunction with the Merck API Transaction, the Company entered into a commitment obligation with Merck, in the principal amount of €11.6 million, or $16.0 million, subject to currency exchange fluctuations. The terms of the purchase price include annual payments over four years and bear a fixed interest rate of 3.00%. The final payment to Merck relating to this obligation is due December 2017. In December 2014, the Company made a principal payment of €4.9 million, or $6.0 million.

As of March 31, 2015, the payment obligation had a book value of $7.3 million, which approximates fair value. The fair value of the payment obligation was determined by using the interest rate associated with the Company's acquisition loan with Cathay Bank that bears a variable interest rate at the prime rate as published by the Wall Street Journal, with a minimum interest rate of 4.00%. The fair value of the debt obligation is not measured on a recurring basis and the variable interest rate is deemed to be a Level 2 input for measuring fair value.

Covenants

At March 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants, which include a minimum current ratio, minimum debt service coverage, minimum tangible net worth, and maximum debt-to-effective-tangible-net-worth ratio, computed on a consolidated basis in some instances and on a separate-company basis in others. At December 31, 2014, the Company was not in compliance with two of its financial covenants with Cathay Bank. The first one requiring a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.2 to 1.0, or greater, and the second one required a minimum debt service coverage ratio of 1.5 to 1.0, or greater. On March 13, 2015, the Company obtained waivers of the debt covenants for

the period ending December 31, 2014.

Equipment under Capital Leases

The Company entered into leases for certain equipment under capital leasing arrangements, which will expire at various times through 2020. The cost of equipment under capital leases was $1.5 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

The accumulated amortization of equipment under capital leases was $0.5 million and $0.4 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

13. Income Taxes

The following table sets forth the Company's income tax provision for the periods indicated:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Loss before taxes | $ (6,197) | $ (2,471) |
| Income tax benefit | (5,532) | (852) |
| Net loss | $ (665) | $ (1,619) |
| Income tax benefit as a percentage of income before income taxes | (89.3)% | (34.5)% |

The Company's income tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was (89.3%) of income before income taxes. The blended effective income tax rate expected for the year ended December 31, 2015 is (50.4%). This tax provision rate factors in various domestic deductions and the impact of foreign operations on the Company's overall tax rate. The Company's income tax benefit of (34.5%) during the three months ended March 31, 2014, factored in similar deductions as well as the impact of foreign operations.

Valuation Allowance

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. Ultimately, the realization of deferred tax assets depends on the existence of future taxable income. Management considers sources of taxable income such as income in prior carryback periods, future reversal of existing deferred taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, and tax-planning strategies. Based on all available evidence, management believes that the Company's deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized in future years.

In connection with the AFP purchase accounting, the Company recorded a valuation allowance against an intangible deferred tax asset of €3.2 million, or $4.4 million with an offsetting entry to goodwill, since management did not believe that it was more likely than not that the deferred tax asset would be realized. In March 2015, the Company reversed the €3.2 million, or $3.3 million deferred tax valuation allowance in conjunction with the transfer of AFPs intangible assets from France to the U.S. The difference in U.S. dollars relates to the currency exchange fluctuation, which is recorded in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive loss as a foreign currency translation adjustment.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

14. Stockholders' Equity

A summary of the changes in stockholders' equity for the three months ended March 31, 2015 consisted of the following:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands) |
|---|---|
| Stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2014 | $ 281,860 |
| Net loss | (665) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (2,993) |
| Repurchase of common stock | (572) |
| Exercise of stock options | 910 |
| Nonemployee share-based compensation expense | 6 |
| Employee share-based compensation expense | 2,224 |
| Treasury stock | (1,489) |
| Stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2015 | $ 279,281 |

2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In June 2014, the Company adopted the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or ESPP, in connection with its initial public offering. A total of 2,000,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance under this plan. The Company's ESPP permits eligible employees to purchase common stock at a discount through payroll deductions during defined offering periods. Under the ESPP, the Company may specify offerings with durations of not more than 27 months, and may specify shorter purchase periods within each offering. Each offering will have one or more purchase dates on which shares of its common stock will be purchased for employees participating in the offering. An offering may be terminated under certain circumstances. The price at which the stock is purchased is equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning of an offering period or on the date of purchase.

The first offering period commenced on February 1, 2015 and ends on November 30, 2015. As of March 31, 2015, the Company has not issued any shares of common stock under the ESPP and 2,000,000 shares of its common stock remained available for issuance.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded ESPP expense of $0.1 million.

Share Buyback Program

On November 6, 2014 the Company's Board of Directors authorized a $10.0 million share buyback program, which is expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. The primary goal of the program is to offset dilution created by the Company's equity compensation programs.

Purchases are being made through the open market and private block transactions pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans, privately negotiated transactions or other means as determined by the Company's management and in accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, and other conditions. These repurchased shares are accounted for under the cost method and are included as a component of treasury stock in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Pursuant to the Company's share repurchase program, the Company purchased 116,300 shares of its common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2015 totaling $1.5 million.

Share-Based Award Activity and Balances

The Company accounts for share-based compensation payments in accordance with ASC 718, which require measurement and recognition of compensation expense at fair value for all share-based payment awards made to employees, directors, and nonemployees. Under these standards, the fair value of share-based payment awards is estimated at the grant date using an option-pricing model and the portion that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as compensation cost over the requisite service period. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of share-based awards and recognizes share-based compensation cost over the vesting period using the straight-line single option method. Non-vested stock options held by non-employees are revalued using the Company's estimate of fair value at each balance sheet date.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The weighted-averages for key assumptions used in determining the fair value of options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| Average volatility | 27.5 % | 27.8 % |
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.3 % | 1.3 % |
| Weighted-average expected life in years | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Dividend yield rate | 0.0 % | 0.0 % |

A summary of option activity under all plans for the three months ended March 31, 2015 is presented below:

| | Options | Weighted-Average Exercise Price | Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value(1) (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding as of December 31, 2014 | 11,371,891 | $ 15.12 | | |
| Options granted | 1,914,679 | 15.81 | | |
| Options exercised | (74,817) | 12.55 | | |
| Options cancelled | (4,020) | 14.21 | | |
| Options expired | (27,305) | 28.28 | | |
| Outstanding as of March 31, 2015 | 13,180,428 | $ 15.21 | 4.78 | $ 21,639 |
| Exercisable as of March 31, 2015 | 6,594,669 | $ 16.81 | 3.42 | $ 10,654 |

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying awards and the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock for those awards that have an exercise price below the estimated fair value at March 31, 2015.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded stock option expense related to employees under all plans of $1.6 million and $1.3 million, respectively.

Information relating to option grants and exercises is as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands, except per share data) | |
| Weighted-average grant date fair value | $ 3.53 | $ 3.20 |
| Intrinsic value of options exercised | 189 | — |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash received | 910 | — |
| Total fair value of the options vested during the year | 1,423 | 526 |

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested options as of March 31, 2015, and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2015, are presented below:

| | Options | Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value |
|---|---|---|
| Nonvested as of December 31, 2014 | 5,090,591 | $ 3.34 |
| Options granted | 1,914,679 | 3.53 |
| Options vested | (415,491) | 3.43 |
| Options forfeited | (4,020) | 5.20 |
| Nonvested as of March 31, 2015 | 6,585,759 | 3.39 |

As of March 31, 2015, there was $16.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of forfeitures, related to nonvested stock option based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's 2005 Equity Incentive Award Plan, or the 2005 Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.6 years and will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures.

Deferred Stock Units/Restricted Stock Units

Beginning in 2007, the Company granted deferred stock units, or DSUs, to certain employees and members of the Board of Directors with a vesting period of up to five years, and commencing in 2015, such equity was issued as restricted stock units, or RSUs (such RSUs and DSUs are collectively referred to herein as DSUs). The grantee receives one share of common stock at a specified future date for each DSU awarded. The DSUs may not be sold or otherwise transferred until certificates of common stock have been issued, recorded, and delivered to the participant. The DSUs do not have any voting or dividend rights prior to the issuance of certificates of the underlying common stock. The share-based expense associated with these grants was based on the Company's common stock fair value at the time of grant and is amortized over the requisite service period, which generally is the vesting period. The Company recorded a total expense of $0.5 million and $0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for these DSU awards.

As of March 31, 2015, there was $11.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of forfeitures, related to nonvested DSU-based compensation arrangements granted under the 2005 Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years and will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures.

Additionally, prior to the Company's IPO, the Company issued DSUs that were treated as an accounting exchange for expiring stock options, whereby the fair value of the expiring stock options equaled the fair value of the DSUs at the date of the exchange. As such, the Company did not record any expense related to these award modifications.

Information relating to DSU grants and deliveries is as follows:

| Total DSUs Issued | Total Fair Market Value of DSUs Issued as Compensation(1) |
|---|---|

| | | (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|
| DSUs outstanding at December 31, 2014 | 503,010 | |
| DSUs granted | 452,420 | $ 6,764 |
| DSUs forfeited | (2,256) | |
| Common stock delivered | (58,803) | |
| DSUs surrendered for taxes | (37,052) | |
| DSUs outstanding at March 31, 2015 | 857,319 | |

(1) The total fair market value is derived from the number of DSUs granted times the current stock price on the date of grant.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The Company recorded share-based compensation expense under all plans and is included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Cost of revenues | $ 488 | $ 293 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Selling, distribution and marketing | 40 | 21 |
| General and administrative | 1,490 | 1,176 |
| Research and development | 212 | 126 |
| Total share-based compensation | $ 2,230 | $ 1,616 |

15. Employee Benefits

401(k) Plan

The Company has a defined contribution 401(k) plan, or the Plan, whereby eligible employees voluntarily contribute up to a defined percentage of their annual compensation. The Company matches contributions at a rate of 50% on the first 4% of employee contributions, or up to 2% of their annual compensation, and pays the administrative costs of the Plan. Employer contributions vest over four years. Total employer contributions for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were approximately $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

In connection with the Merck API Transaction, the Company assumed an obligation associated with a defined-benefit plan for eligible employees of AFP. This plan provides benefits to the employees from the date of retirement and is based on the employee's length of time with the Company. The calculation is based on a statistical calculation combining a number of factors that include the employee's age, length of service, and AFPs turnover rate.

The liability under the plan is based on a discount rate of 1.75% as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The liability is included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The plan is currently unfunded, and the benefit obligation under the plan was $1.0 million and $1.1 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The Company recorded an immaterial amount of expense under the plan for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Distribution Agreement with Actavis, Inc.

In May 2005, the Company entered into an agreement to grant certain exclusive marketing rights for its enoxaparin product to Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Andrx, which generally extends to the U.S. retail pharmacy market. To obtain such rights, Andrx made a non-refundable, upfront payment of $4.5 million to the Company upon execution of the agreement which was classified as deferred revenues. Under the agreement, the Company is paid a fixed cost per

unit sold to Andrx and also shares in the gross profits (as defined) from Andrx's sales of the product in the U.S. retail pharmacy market. In November 2006, Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Watson, acquired Andrx and all of the rights and obligations associated with the agreement. In January 2013, Watson adopted Actavis, Inc. as its new global name. The agreement has a term that expires in January 2019 and can be extended by Actavis for an additional three years. The agreement may only be terminated prior to the end of the term by either party in the case of a breach of contract or insolvency of the other party, by the Company if Actavis fails to purchase a minimum number of units and by Actavis if an infringement claim is made against Actavis.

In January 2012, the Company launched enoxaparin, beginning the seven-year period in which Actavis has the exclusive marketing rights for the Company's enoxaparin product in the U.S. retail pharmacy market and the start of the Company's recognition of the $4.5 million deferred revenue over this period on a straight-line basis. Actavis has an option to renew the agreement for an additional three years. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the balance of the deferred revenue was $2.5 million and $2.6 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The Company manufactures its enoxaparin product for the retail market according to demand specifications of Actavis. Upon shipment of enoxaparin to Actavis, the Company recognizes product sales at an agreed transfer price and records the related cost of products sold. Based on the terms of the Company's distribution agreement with Actavis, the Company is entitled to a share of the ultimate profits based on the eventual net revenue from enoxaparin sales by Actavis to the end user less the agreed transfer price originally paid by Actavis to the Company. Actavis provides the Company with a quarterly sales report that calculates the Company's share of Actavis' enoxaparin gross profit. The Company records its share of Actavis' gross profit as a component of net revenue.

Supply Agreement with MannKind Corporation

On July 31, 2014, the Company entered in a supply agreement with MannKind Corporation, or MannKind, pursuant to which the Company will manufacture for and supply to MannKind certain quantities of recombinant human insulin, or RHI, for use in MannKind's product Afrezza®. Under the terms of the supply agreement, the Company will be responsible for manufacturing the RHI in accordance with MannKind's specifications and agreed-upon quality standards. MannKind has agreed to purchase annual minimum quantities of RHI under the supply agreement of an aggregate amount of approximately €120.1 million, or approximately $146.0 million, in calendar years 2015 through 2019.

MannKind paid a non-refundable reservation fee to the Company in the amount of €11.0 million, or approximately $14.0 million. Under the agreement, the non-refundable reservation fee is considered as partial payment for the purchase commitment quantity for 2015. The Company classified the amount as deferred revenue. As of March 31, 2015, the balance of the deferred revenue was €5.8 million, or $6.2 million.

Unless earlier terminated, the term of the supply agreement expires on December 31, 2019 and can be renewed for additional, successive two-year terms upon 12 months' written notice given prior to the end of the initial term or any additional two-year term. MannKind and the Company each have customary termination rights, including termination for material breach that is not cured within a specific time frame or in the event of liquidation, bankruptcy, or insolvency of the other party. In addition, MannKind may terminate the supply agreement upon two years' prior written notice to the Company without cause or upon 30 days prior written notice to the Company if a controlling regulatory authority withdraws approval for Afrezza®; provided, however, in the event of a termination pursuant to either of these scenarios, the provisions of the supply agreement require MannKind to pay the full amount of all unpaid purchase commitments due over the initial term within 60 calendar days of the effective date of such termination.

In January 2015, the Company entered into a supply option agreement with MannKind, pursuant to which MannKind will have the option to purchase RHI, for use in MannKind's product Afrezza®, in addition to the amounts specified in the July 2014 supply agreement. Under the agreement, MannKind has the option to purchase additional RHI in calendar years 2016 through 2019. In the event MannKind elects not to exercise its minimum annual purchase option for any year, MannKind shall pay the Company a capacity cancellation fee.

Operating Lease Agreements

The Company leases real and personal property, in the normal course of business, under various non-cancelable operating leases. The Company, at its option, can renew a substantial portion of its leases, at the market rate, for

various renewal periods ranging from one to six years. Rental expense under these leases for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was approximately $0.8 million, compared to $0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Purchase Commitments

As of March 31, 2015, the Company has entered into commitments to purchase equipment and raw materials for an aggregate of $6.7 million. The Company anticipates that most of these commitments will be fulfilled by 2016.

The Company entered into agreements with a Chinese governmental entity to acquire land-use rights to real property in Nanjing, China. Under the terms of these agreements, the Company committed to invest capital in its wholly-owned subsidiary, ANP, and to develop these properties as an API manufacturing facility for the Company's pipeline. In conjunction with these agreements, ANP modified its business license on July 3, 2012 to increase its authorized capital. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had invested approximately $45.0 million in ANP of its registered capital commitment of $61.0 million. The Company has committed to invest an additional $16.0 million in ANP by December 2017. This investment in ANP will result in cash being transferred from the U.S. parent company to ANP.

Per these agreements, in January 2010, the Company acquired certain land-use rights with a carrying value of $1.2 million. In addition, the Company purchased additional land-use rights in November 2012 for $1.3 million. The Company committed to spend approximately $15.0 million in land development. The agreements require the construction of fixed assets on the property and specified a timetable for the construction of these fixed assets. The current pace of development of the property is behind the schedules described in the purchase agreements and, per the purchase agreement, potential monetary penalties could result if the development is delayed or not completed in accordance with the guidelines stated in the purchase agreements.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

17. Litigation

Enoxaparin Patent Litigation

In September 2011, Momenta Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Momenta, a Boston-based pharmaceutical company, and Sandoz Inc., or Sandoz, the generic division of Novartis, initiated litigation against the Company for alleged patent infringement of two patents related to testing methods for batch release of enoxaparin, which the Company refers to as the "'886 patent" and the "'466 patent." The lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, or the District Court. In October 2011, the District Court issued a preliminary injunction barring the Company from selling its generic enoxaparin product and also requiring Momenta and Sandoz to post a $100.1 million bond. The preliminary injunction was stayed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, or Federal Circuit, in January 2012, and reversed by the Federal Circuit in August 2012.

In January 2013, the Company moved for summary judgment of non-infringement of both patents. Momenta and Sandoz withdrew their allegations as to the '466 patent, and in July 2013, the District Court granted the Company's motion for summary judgment of non-infringement of the '886 patent and denied Momenta and Sandoz's motion for leave to amend infringement contentions. On January 24, 2014, the District Court judge entered final judgment in the Company's favor on both patents. Momenta and Sandoz also filed a motion to collect attorney's fees and costs relating to a discovery motion which the District Court granted. The parties have briefed the amount of attorney's fees that should be imposed, which the Company believes should not exceed an amount of approximately $40 thousand. On January 30, 2014, Momenta and Sandoz filed a notice of appeal to the Federal Circuit appealing the court's final judgment including summary judgment denying Momenta and Sandoz's motion for leave to amend their infringement contentions. The Company intends to attempt to collect the $100.1 million bond posted by Momenta and Sandoz following the appeal. Momenta filed its opening appeal brief on June 27, 2014, the Company filed its responding brief on September 25, 2014, and Momenta filed its reply brief on November 13, 2014. The Federal Circuit held oral arguments on May 4, 2015.

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

False Claims Act Litigation

In January 2009, the Company filed a qui tam complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California alleging that Aventis Pharma S.A., or Aventis, through its acquisition of a patent through false and misleading statements to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, as well as through false and misleading statements to the FDA, overcharged the federal and state governments for its Lovenox® product. If the Company is successful in this litigation, it could be entitled to a portion of any damage award that the government ultimately may recover from Aventis. In October 2011, the District Court unsealed the Company's complaint. Since the complaint was unsealed, this case has steadily progressed and remains pending.

On February 28, 2014, Aventis filed a motion for summary judgment on the issue of the adequacy of the Company's notice letter to the government, and the District Court denied Aventis' motion for summary judgment in a final order it issued on May 12, 2014. On June 9, 2014, at Aventis' request, the District Court issued an order certifying for appeal its order denying Aventis' motion for summary judgment. On June 9, 2014, Aventis filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit a petition for permission to appeal the District Court's denial of Aventis' motion for summary judgment, and the Company filed an opposition to Aventis' petition on June 19, 2014. On August 22, 2014, the Court of Appeals granted Aventis' petition. The parties have completed and filed their respective appeal briefs with the Ninth Circuit. A date for oral argument has not yet been set by the Ninth Circuit.

The District Court set an evidentiary hearing for July 7, 2014 on the "original source" issue, a key element under the False Claims Act. The evidentiary hearing was conducted as scheduled, from July 7, 2014 through July 10, 2014. The Company filed its post-hearing brief on August 11, 2014, Aventis filed its post-hearing brief on September 10, 2014, and the Company filed its reply brief on September 24, 2014. The District Court conducted a hearing for closing argument on the original source issue on October 10, 2014. The original source issue currently is under submission with the District Court.

California Employment Litigation

On January 6, 2015, the Company received a formal demand from Plaintiff's counsel in an employment related lawsuit captioned Eva Hernandez v. International Medication Systems Limited, in connection with a complaint originally filed on February 4, 2013 in the Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles, by plaintiff Eva Hernandez on behalf of herself and others similarly situated. Plaintiff's counsel had indicated an intent to file a motion for class certification, which was set to be filed by April 16, 2015. Plaintiff's complaint included alleged violations of the California Labor Code stemming from the Company's alleged timekeeping practices, as well as other similar and related claims brought under California law. In the complaint, Plaintiff sought damages and related remedies under California law, as well as various penalty payments under the California Labor Code, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated. On April 7, 2015, solely to resolve the dispute, minimize disruption to the Company due to ongoing litigation, and other similar and related factors (but unrelated to the alleged merits of Plaintiff's claims), the Company reached an agreement in principle to settle this matter on a class wide basis for a total amount of $3.2 million, plus applicable payroll taxes. The specific terms of the agreement are subject to confirmation in a Joint Stipulation of Settlement, which is further subject to Court approval, following notice and an opportunity to be heard by all interested parties.

Other Litigation

The Company is also subject to various other claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of these matters is not expected to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows; however, the results of litigation and claims are inherently unpredictable. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on the Company because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors.

Table of Contents

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and the results of operations should be read in conjunction with the "Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, or Quarterly Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties, and other factors include, among others, those identified under the "Special Note About Forward-Looking Statements," above.

### Overview of Amphastar

Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc., together with our wholly-owned subsidiaries, International Medication Systems, Limited, or IMS; Amphastar Laboratories, Inc.; Armstrong Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Armstrong; Amphastar Nanjing Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., or ANP; and Amphastar France Pharmaceuticals, S.A.S., or AFP, is a specialty pharmaceutical company that focuses primarily on developing, manufacturing, marketing and selling technically-challenging generic and proprietary injectable and inhalation products. Additionally, in 2014, we commenced sales of insulin API products. We currently manufacture and sell 17 products and are developing a portfolio of 13 generic and eight proprietary injectable and inhalation product candidates.

Our largest product by net revenues is currently enoxaparin sodium injection, the generic equivalent of Sanofi S.A.'s Lovenox®. Enoxaparin is a difficult to manufacture injectable form of low molecular weight heparin that is used as an anticoagulant and is indicated for multiple indications, including the prevention and treatment of deep vein thrombosis.

Our pipeline of 21 generic and proprietary product candidates is in various stages of development and targets a variety of indications. With respect to these product candidates, we have filed three abbreviated new drug applications, one new drug application, or NDA, and one NDA supplement with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA.

We have agreements with established group purchasing organizations and wholesaler networks to distribute enoxaparin, which is marketed under our own label for the hospital and clinic market. For the U.S. retail market, we have an agreement with Actavis, Inc., or Actavis, to distribute enoxaparin, which is marketed under Actavis' label.

To complement our internal growth and expertise, we have made several strategic acquisitions of companies, products and technologies. These acquisitions collectively have strengthened our core injectable and inhalation product technology infrastructure by providing additional manufacturing, marketing and research and development capabilities including the ability to manufacture raw materials, APIs and other components for our products.

### Business Segments

Our performance will be assessed and resources will be allocated based on the following two reportable segments: (1) finished pharmaceutical products and (2) active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API products. The finished pharmaceutical products segment currently manufactures, markets and distributes enoxaparin, Cortrosyn®, naloxone, lidocaine jelly, as well as, various other critical and non-critical care drugs. The API segment currently manufactures and distributes recombinant human insulin and porcine insulin. Information reported herein is consistent with how it is reviewed and evaluated by our chief operating decision maker. Factors used to identify our segments include markets, customers and products.

For more information regarding our segments, see "Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Segment Reporting."

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

Net revenues

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 | Dollars | % |
| | (in thousands) | | | |
| Net revenues | | | | |
| Finished pharmaceutical products | | | | |
| Enoxaparin | $ 23,842 | $ 26,071 | $ (2,229) | (9%) |
| Other products | 27,030 | 19,799 | 7,231 | 37% |
| Total finished pharmaceutical products | $ 50,872 | $ 45,870 | $ 5,002 | 11% |
| API | 6,014 | — | 6,014 | 100% |
| Total net revenues | $ 56,886 | $ 45,870 | $ 11,016 | 24% |
| Cost of revenues | | | | |
| Finished pharmaceutical products | $ 38,019 | $ 33,362 | $ 4,657 | 14% |
| API | 5,587 | — | 5,587 | 100% |
| Total cost of revenues | $ 43,606 | $ 33,362 | $ 10,244 | 31% |
| Gross profit | $ 13,280 | $ 12,508 | $ 772 | 6% |
| as % of net revenues | 23% | 27% | | |

Net revenues were $56.9 million and $45.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, representing an increase of $11.0 million, or 24%. The increase was largely due to the sales of recombinant human insulin and porcine insulin from our insulin business, which we acquired from Merck in April 2014. Also contributing to the increase of other finished products was an increase in sales of naloxone to $6.7 million from $3.2 million as a result of increased unit volumes at higher average prices. These increases were partially offset by lower sales of enoxaparin, which decreased $2.2 million to $23.8 million on higher unit volumes at lower average selling prices.

We expect that the declines in the average selling price of enoxaparin will continue and that unit volume will decline in 2015 as an additional competitor, Teva, launched a competing enoxaparin product in February 2015. We believe this trend will be partially offset by pricing increases on several other finished pharmaceutical products.

We anticipate that sales of insulin API will increase due to sales under our supply agreement with MannKind. However, most of our API sales are denominated in Euros, and the decline in the value of the Euro versus the dollar will have a negative impact on API sales revenues in 2015.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues was $43.6 million and $33.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, representing an increase of $10.2 million, or 31%. The increase was primarily due to the overall cost of revenue at AFP of $5.6 million, relating to the cost of sales of our insulin products. The cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues, increased to 77% from 73%. This increase as a percentage of revenues was primarily due to lower pricing on enoxaparin.

The declining prices of enoxaparin will put additional downward pressure on gross margins, but we believe this trend will be partially offset by increases in prices of several other finished pharmaceutical products.

Selling, distribution and marketing, and general and administrative

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 | Dollars | % |
| | (in thousands) | | | |
| Selling, distribution, and marketing | $ 1,522 | $ 1,259 | $ 263 | $ 21 % |
| General and administrative | 12,451 | 6,845 | 5,606 | 82 % |

General and administrative expenses were $12.5 million and $6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, representing an increase of $5.7 million, or 82%. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of expenses generated at our French subsidiary, AFP, which we acquired in April 2014, and an accrual of $3.2 million, plus applicable payroll taxes relating to a settlement of our California employment litigation.

General and administrative expenses will increase on an annual basis due to the annualization of costs associated with our insulin business acquired in April 2014, the costs associated with compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley section 404, and the full year impact of corporate public company expenses.

Research and development

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 | Dollars | % |
| | (in thousands) | | | |
| Research and development | $ 6,568 | $ 6,209 | $ 359 | 6 % |

Research and development expenses were $6.6 million and $6.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, representing an increase of $0.4 million, or 6%. The increase was primarily due to an increase in expenses related to purchases of materials and other research and development supplies.

Research and development costs consist primarily of costs associated with the research and development of our product candidates, such as salaries and other personnel-related expenses for employees involved with research and development activities, manufacturing pre-launch inventory, clinical trials, FDA fees, testing, operating and lab supplies, depreciation and amortization and other related expenses. We expense research and development costs as incurred.

We have made, and expect to continue to make, substantial investments in research and development to expand our product portfolio and grow our business. These costs will fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter based on the timing of various clinical trials, the pre-launch costs associated with new products, and FDA filing fees. As we undertake new and challenging research and development projects, we anticipate that the associated annual costs will increase significantly over the next several years.

The following table sets forth our research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 | Dollars | % |
| | (in thousands) | | | |
| Salaries and personnel-related expenses | $ 3,018 | $ 2,798 | $ 220 | 8 % |
| Pre-launch inventory | — | 683 | (683) | (100 %) |
| Clinical trials | 98 | — | 98 | 100 % |
| FDA fees | 115 | — | 115 | 100 % |
| Testing, operating and lab supplies | 1,555 | 1,135 | 420 | 37 % |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,008 | 717 | 291 | 41 % |
| Other expenses | 774 | 876 | (102) | (12 %) |
| | $ 6,568 | $ 6,209 | $ 359 | 6 % |

Total research and development expenses

Provision for income tax benefit

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2014 | Dollars | % |
| | (in thousands) | | | |
| Income tax benefit | $ 5,532 | $ 852 | $ 4,680 | 549 % |
| Effective tax rate | 89 % | 34 % | | |

Income tax benefit was $5.5 million and $0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, representing an increase in income tax benefit of $4.6 million, or 549%. The increase in income tax benefit was primarily related to the pre-tax loss that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the reversal of a deferred tax valuation allowance which had previously been reserved.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements and Sources

Our business requires capital resources in order to maintain and expand its business. Our future capital expenditures will include projects undertaken to upgrade, expand and improve its manufacturing facilities in the United States, China and France. Our cash obligations include the principal and interest payments due on its existing loans, as described below and throughout this Quarterly Report. We believe that our cash reserves, operating cash flows, and availability under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for the foreseeable future.

Working capital decreased $4.9 million to $130.5 million at March 31, 2015 compared to $135.4 million at December 31, 2014. The decrease in working capital was primarily due to payments on long-term debt of $1.2 million and capital expenditures of $4.2 million, which was partially offset by cash in-flows from operations of $1.3 million.

Cash Flows from Operations

The following table summarizes our cash flows used in operating, investing, and financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 (in thousands) |
|---|---|
| Statement of Cash Flow Data: | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) | |
| Operating activities | $ 1,338 |
| Investing activities | (5,045) |
| Financing activities | 4,445 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | 22 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | $ 760 |

Sources and Use of Cash

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was $1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, which included a net loss of $0.7 million. Non-cash items are comprised of $3.3 million of depreciation and amortization, $2.2 million of share-based compensation expense. This was offset by an increase of $4.5 million in inventory and a $3.7 million change in deferred taxes and other tax related items.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities of $5.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily related to $4.2 million in purchases of property, machinery, and equipment, including the associated capitalized labor and interest on self-constructed assets. Additionally, $0.9 million in deposits were made for machinery and equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities of $4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily related to $6.8 million in additional borrowings and $0.9 million from proceeds of stock options exercised. This was offset by $2.1 million relating to the repurchase of our common stock and $1.2 million in principal payments on our long-term debt.

Contractual Obligations

There have been no material changes outside the ordinary course of our business in the contractual obligations disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, except that our outstanding debt obligations have changed as follows:

| | March 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (in thousands) | |
| Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt | $ 12,531 | $ 7,594 | $ 4,937 |
| Long-term debt | 35,886 | 36,106 | (220) |
| Total debt | $ 48,417 | $ 43,700 | $ 4,717 |

The increase in outstanding debt is primarily related to the debt associated with the $6.2 million draw down from our line of credit in January 2015, which was subsequently converted into an equipment loan that matures in January 2019.

As of March 31, 2015, we had $30.0 million in unused borrowing capacity under revolving lines of credit with Cathay Bank and East West Bank.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that raised the threshold for disposals to qualify as discontinued operations and allows companies to have significant continuing involvement with and continuing cash flows from or to the discontinued operation. It also requires additional disclosures for discontinued operations and new disclosures for individually material disposal transactions that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014, which is our fiscal year 2015, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that creates a single source of revenue guidance for companies in all industries. The new standard provides guidance for all revenue arising from contracts with customers and affects all entities that enter into contracts to provide goods or services to their customers, unless the contracts are within the scope of other accounting standards. It also provides a model for the measurement and recognition of gains and losses on the sale of certain nonfinancial assets. This guidance must be adopted using either a full retrospective approach for all periods presented or a modified retrospective approach and will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, which will be our fiscal year 2017. We have not yet evaluated the potential impact of adopting the guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that requires a performance target that affects vesting of a share-based payment award and that could be achieved after the requisite service period to be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost should be recognized over the required service period, if it is probable that the performance target will be achieved. This guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, which will be our fiscal year 2016, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that will require management to evaluate if there is substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and, if so, to disclose this in both interim

and annual reporting periods. This guidance will become effective for our annual filing for the period ending December 31, 2016 and interim periods thereafter, and allows for early adoption. We do not expect the adoption of the guidance will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. In addition, we do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts.

Government Regulation

The Company's products and facilities are subject to regulation by a number of federal and state governmental agencies. The Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, in particular, maintains oversight of the formulation, manufacture, distribution, packaging, and labeling of all of the Company's products. The Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, maintains oversight over the Company's products that are considered controlled substances.

From January 19 through 22, 2015, the Company's facility in Éragny-Sur-Epte, France was subject to an inspection by the French National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety (Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament et des produits de santé), or ANSM. The inspection included a review of current EU Good Manufacturing Practices for Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use (EU-GMP Part II for Active Substances) and Manufacture of Biological Active Substances and Medicinal Products for Human Use (EU-GMP Annex 2). The inspections resulted in various observations issued formally to the facility. The Company responded to those observations on March 13, 2015, with a minor follow up response on April 3, 2015. The Company received acknowledgment from ANSM that its responses to the observations were satisfactorily addressed and was issued a certificate of GMP compliance from the Agency dated April 9, 2015 that is valid until January 2018.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following discussion provides forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information about our potential exposure to market risk. Market risk represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in the value of financial instruments. The risk of loss is assessed based on the likelihood of adverse changes in fair values, cash flows or future earnings. We are exposed to market risk for changes in the market values of our investments (Investment Risk), the impact of interest rate changes (Interest Rate Risk), and the impact of foreign currency exchange changes (Foreign Currency Exchange Risk).

Investment Risk

We regularly review the carrying value of our investments and identify and recognize losses, for income statement purposes, when events and circumstances indicate that any declines in the fair values of such investments below our accounting basis are other than temporary. As of March 31, 2015, we did not have any such investments.

As of March 31, 2015, we had $4.8 million deposited in three banks located in China and $0.8 million deposited in one bank located in France. We also maintained $43.1 million in Money Market, Money Market Insured Deposit Account Service, or MMIDAS, and Insured Cash Sweep, or ICS, accounts as of March 31, 2015. The remaining amounts of our cash equivalent as of March 31, 2015 are in non-interest bearing accounts.

The MMIDAS accounts and ICS accounts allow us to distribute our funds among a network of depository institutions that are re-allocated such that each deposit account is below the $250.0 thousand Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, limit, thus providing greater FDIC insurance coverage for our overall cash balances. We have not experienced any losses in such accounts, nor does management believe we are exposed to any significant credit risk on our bank account balances.

Interest Rate Risk

Our primary exposure to market risk is interest-rate-sensitive investments and credit facilities, which are affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates. Due to the nature of our short-term investments, such as our certificates of deposit, we believe that we are not subject to any material interest rate risk with respect to our short-term investments.

As of March 31, 2015, we had $48.4 million in long-term debt and capital leases outstanding. Of this amount, $35.1 million had variable interest rates with a weighted-average interest rate of 4.1% at March 31, 2015. An increase in the index underlying these rates of 1% (100 basis points) would increase our annual interest expense on the variable-rate debt by approximately $0.4 million per year.

Foreign Currency Rate Risk

Our products are primarily sold in U.S. domestic market, and for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, foreign sales were minimal. Therefore, we had little exposure to foreign currency price fluctuations. However, as a result of our acquisition of API manufacturing business in Éragny-sur-Epte, France, we are exposed to market risk related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Specifically, our insulin sales contracts are primarily denominated in Euros, which are subject to fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, or USD. We do not currently hedge our foreign currency exchange rate risk. At this time, an immediate 10% change in currency exchange rates could have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our Chinese subsidiary, Amphastar Nanjing Pharmaceuticals, Limited, or ANP, maintains its books of record in Chinese Yuan, or CNY. These books are remeasured into the functional currency of USD, using the current or

historical exchange rates. The resulting currency re-measurement adjustments and other transactional foreign exchange gains and losses are reflected in our statement of operations.

Our French subsidiary, Amphastar France Pharmaceuticals, S.A.S., or AFP, maintains its books of record in Euros. These books are translated to USD at the average exchange rates during the period. Assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet date. Equity is translated at the prevailing rate of exchange at the date of the equity transactions. Translation adjustments are reflected in stockholders' equity and are included as a component of other comprehensive loss. We do not undertake hedging transactions to cover its foreign currency exposure.

As of March 31, 2015, our foreign subsidiaries had receivables denominated in foreign currencies in the amount of $3.3 million.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information that we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, such as this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting means 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 GAAP.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can 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 also 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. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For information regarding legal proceedings, refer to Litigation in Note 17 in the accompanying "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" in this Quarterly Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There were no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2015.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c)Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The table below provides information with respect to repurchases of our common stock.

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased(1) | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1 – January 31, 2015 | 58,500 | $ 11.85 | 58,500 | — |
| February 1 – February 28, 2015 | 28,800 | 12.77 | 28,800 | — |
| March 1 – March 31, 2015 | 29,000 | 14.65 | 29,000 | — |

(1) During the first quarter of 2015, we repurchased shares of our common stock as part of the $10.0 million share buyback program authorized by our Board of Directors in November 2014.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

A list of exhibits is set forth on the Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

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.

AMPHASTAR
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ JACK Y. ZHANG
Jack Y. Zhang
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 14, 2015

AMPHASTAR
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ WILLIAM J. PETERS
William J. Peters
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Date: May 14, 2015

Table of Contents

AMPHASTAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
EXHIBIT INDEX TO FORM 10-Q
For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2015

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. |
| 32.1# | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(b) and 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2# | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(b) and 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 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 Definitions Linkbase Document. |

# The information in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall they be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (including this Report), unless the Registrant specifically incorporates the foregoing information into those documents by reference.