

NIKE INC
Form 10-Q
January 05, 2018
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended November 30, 2017

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: 001-10635

NIKE, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OREGON	93-0584541
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Bowerman Drive, Beaverton, Oregon	97005-6453
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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (503) 671-6453

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

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

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

Shares of Common Stock outstanding as of January 2, 2018 were:

Class A 329,065,752

Class B 1,297,874,881

1,626,940,633

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

NIKE, Inc. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions)	November 30, 2017	May 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 4,304	\$3,808
Short-term investments	2,085	2,371
Accounts receivable, net	3,613	3,677
Inventories	5,326	5,055
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,254	1,150
Total current assets	16,582	16,061
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,117	3,989
Identifiable intangible assets, net	282	283
Goodwill	139	139
Deferred income taxes and other assets	2,935	2,787
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 24,055	\$23,259
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 10	\$6
Notes payable	1,229	325
Accounts payable	2,141	2,048
Accrued liabilities	3,278	3,011
Income taxes payable	92	84
Total current liabilities	6,750	5,474
Long-term debt	3,472	3,471
Deferred income taxes and other liabilities	2,075	1,907
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Redeemable preferred stock	—	—
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock at stated value:		
Class A convertible — 329 and 329 shares outstanding	—	—
Class B — 1,295 and 1,314 shares outstanding	3	3
Capital in excess of stated value	9,041	8,638
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(587) (213)
Retained earnings	3,301	3,979
Total shareholders' equity	11,758	12,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 24,055	\$23,259

The accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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NIKE, Inc. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	November 30,		November 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues	\$8,554	\$8,180	\$17,624	\$17,241
Cost of sales	4,876	4,564	9,984	9,502
Gross profit	3,678	3,616	7,640	7,739
Demand creation expense	877	762	1,732	1,803
Operating overhead expense	1,891	1,743	3,892	3,599
Total selling and administrative expense	2,768	2,505	5,624	5,402
Interest expense (income), net	13	15	29	22
Other expense (income), net	18	(18)	36	(80)
Income before income taxes	879	1,114	1,951	2,395
Income tax expense	112	272	234	304
NET INCOME	\$767	\$842	\$1,717	\$2,091
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$1.05	\$1.26
Diluted	\$0.46	\$0.50	\$1.03	\$1.23

Dividends declared per common share \$0.20 \$0.18 \$0.38 \$0.34

The accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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NIKE, Inc.
 Unaudited
 Condensed
 Consolidated
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 Comprehensive
 Income

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended November	
	November 30,		30,	
(In millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	\$767	\$842	\$1,717	\$2,091
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in net foreign currency translation adjustment	(8)	(14)	14	(11)
Change in net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	8	323	(387)	83
Change in net gains (losses) on other	(1)	5	(1)	9
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(1)	314	(374)	81
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$766	\$1,156	\$1,343	\$2,172

The accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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NIKE, Inc. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)	Six Months Ended November 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash provided by operations:		
Net income	\$1,717	\$2,091
Income charges (credits) not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	366	346
Deferred income taxes	(83)	(70)
Stock-based compensation	103	111
Amortization and other	10	12
Net foreign currency adjustments	(67)	(34)
Changes in certain working capital components and other assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	143	(318)
(Increase) in inventories	(243)	(300)
(Increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(208)	(85)
Increase in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and income taxes payable	160	17
Cash provided by operations	1,898	1,770
Cash (used) provided by investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(3,002)	(2,358)
Maturities of short-term investments	2,229	1,743
Sales of short-term investments	1,044	1,404
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(498)	(512)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	1	12
Other investing activities	—	(53)
Cash (used) provided by investing activities	(226)	236
Cash used by financing activities:		
Net proceeds from long-term debt issuance	—	1,482
Long-term debt payments, including current portion	(3)	(3)
Increase in notes payable	904	21
Payments on capital lease and other financing obligations	(11)	(6)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and other stock issuances	320	238
Repurchase of common stock	(1,776)	(1,954)
Dividends — common and preferred	(595)	(536)
Tax payments for net share settlement of equity awards	(53)	(8)
Cash used by financing activities	(1,214)	(766)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	38	(39)
Net increase in cash and equivalents	496	1,201
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	3,808	3,138
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$4,304	\$4,339
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Non-cash additions to property, plant and equipment	\$92	\$120
Dividends declared and not paid	325	304

The accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Note 1 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of NIKE, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) and reflect all normal adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations for the interim period. The year-end Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet data as of May 31, 2017 was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The interim financial information and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the Company’s latest Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the entire year.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to fiscal 2018 presentation, including reclassified geographic operating segment data to reflect the changes in the Company’s operating structure, which became effective on June 1, 2017. Refer to Note 11 — Operating Segments for additional information.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-09, Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which changes how companies account for certain aspects of share-based payment awards to employees. The Company adopted the ASU in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The updated guidance requires excess tax benefits and deficiencies from share-based payment awards to be recorded in income tax expense in the income statement. Previously, excess tax benefits and deficiencies were recognized in shareholders’ equity on the balance sheet. This change is required to be applied prospectively. During the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, the Company recognized \$34 million and \$122 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits related to share-based payment awards in Income tax expense in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Additionally, ASU 2016-09 modified the classification of certain share-based payment activities within the statement of cash flows, which the Company applied retrospectively. As a result, for the six months ended November 30, 2016, the Company reclassified a cash inflow of \$78 million related to excess tax benefits from share-based payment awards from Cash used by financing activities to Cash provided by operations, and reclassified a cash outflow of \$8 million related to tax payments for the net settlement of share-based payment awards from Cash provided by operations to Cash used by financing activities within the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities, which expands and refines hedge accounting for both financial and non-financial risk components, aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of hedging instruments and hedge items in the financial statements, and includes certain targeted improvements to ease the application of current guidance related to the assessment of hedge effectiveness. The update to the standard is effective for the Company on June 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted in any interim period. The Company is currently evaluating the effect the guidance will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. The updated guidance requires companies to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. Income tax effects of intra-entity transfers of inventory will continue to be deferred until the inventory has been sold to a third party. The Company will adopt the standard on June 1, 2018, using a modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of applying the new standard recognized in retained earnings at the date of adoption. The Company continues to assess the impact this update will have on its existing accounting policies and the Consolidated Financial Statements, and anticipates the updated guidance could have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements at adoption through the recognition of a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings of previously deferred charges.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which replaces existing lease accounting guidance. The new standard is intended to provide enhanced transparency and comparability by requiring lessees to

record right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities on the balance sheet. The new guidance will require the Company to continue to classify leases as either operating or financing, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The Company will adopt the standard on June 1, 2019. The ASU is required to be applied using a modified retrospective approach at the beginning of the earliest period presented, with optional practical expedients. The Company continues to assess the effect the guidance will have on its existing accounting policies and the Consolidated Financial Statements and expects there will be an increase in assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at adoption due to the recording of right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities, which may be material. Refer to Note 15 — Commitments and Contingencies of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017 for information about the Company's lease obligations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments — Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The updated guidance enhances the reporting model for financial instruments, which includes amendments to address aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. The update to the standard is effective for the Company beginning June 1, 2018. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which replaces existing revenue recognition guidance. The updated guidance requires companies to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, the new standard requires that reporting companies disclose the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The Company will adopt the standard on June 1, 2018, using a modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standard recognized in retained earnings at the date of adoption.

While the Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company's net Revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Income, the Company anticipates revenues for certain wholesale transactions and substantially all digital commerce sales will be recognized upon shipment rather than upon delivery to the customer.

Additionally, provisions for post-invoice sales discounts, returns and miscellaneous claims will be recognized as accrued liabilities rather than as reductions to Accounts receivable, net; and the estimated cost of inventory associated with the provision for sales returns will be recorded within Prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of this new standard, including on accounting policies, disclosures, internal control over financial reporting and its contracts with customers.

Note 2 — Inventories

Inventory balances of \$5,326 million and \$5,055 million at November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017, respectively, were substantially all finished goods.

Note 3 — Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities included the following:

	As of November 30, 2017	As of May 31, 2017
(In millions)		
Compensation and benefits, excluding taxes	\$ 730	\$ 871
Fair value of derivatives	449	168
Dividends payable	325	300
Endorsement compensation	311	396
Import and logistics costs	272	257
Taxes other than income taxes payable	260	196
Advertising and marketing	182	125
Other ⁽¹⁾	749	698
TOTAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES	\$ 3,278	\$ 3,011

⁽¹⁾ Other consists of various accrued expenses with no individual item accounting for more than 5% of the total

Accrued liabilities balance at November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017.

Note 4 — Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, including derivatives and available-for-sale securities. Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date. The Company uses a three-level hierarchy established by the FASB that prioritizes fair value measurements based on the types of inputs used for the various valuation techniques (market approach, income approach and cost approach).

The levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data available, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the most conservative level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Pricing vendors are utilized for a majority of Level 1 and Level 2 investments. These vendors either provide a quoted market price in an active market or use observable inputs without applying significant adjustments in their pricing. Observable inputs include broker quotes, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities and credit risks. The fair value of derivative contracts is determined using observable market inputs such as the daily market foreign currency rates, forward pricing curves, currency volatilities, currency correlations and interest rates, and considers non-performance risk of the Company and that of its counterparties.

The Company's fair value measurement process includes comparing fair values to another independent pricing vendor to ensure appropriate fair values are recorded.

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The following tables present information about the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017, and indicate the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the Company classifies the fair value measurement.

		As of November 30, 2017			
(In millions)	Assets at Fair Value	Cash and Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Other Long-term Assets	
Cash	\$485	\$ 485	\$ —	\$ —	
Level 1:					
U.S. Treasury securities	1,235	50	1,185	—	
Level 2:					
Time deposits	926	892	34	—	
U.S. Agency securities	172	—	172	—	
Commercial paper and bonds	733	39	694	—	
Money market funds	2,838	2,838	—	—	
Total Level 2:	4,669	3,769	900	—	
Level 3:					
Non-marketable preferred stock	10	—	—	10	
TOTAL	\$6,399	\$ 4,304	\$ 2,085	\$ 10	
		As of May 31, 2017			
(In millions)	Assets at Fair Value	Cash and Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Other Long-term Assets	
Cash	\$505	\$ 505	\$ —	\$ —	
Level 1:					
U.S. Treasury securities	1,545	159	1,386	—	
Level 2:					
Time deposits	813	769	44	—	
U.S. Agency securities	522	150	372	—	
Commercial paper and bonds	820	251	569	—	
Money market funds	1,974	1,974	—	—	
Total Level 2:	4,129	3,144	985	—	
Level 3:					
Non-marketable preferred stock	10	—	—	10	
TOTAL	\$6,189	\$ 3,808	\$ 2,371	\$ 10	

The Company elects to record the gross assets and liabilities of its derivative financial instruments on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company's derivative financial instruments are subject to master netting arrangements that allow for the offset of assets and liabilities in the event of default or early termination of the contract. Any amounts of cash collateral received related to these instruments associated with the Company's credit-related contingent features are recorded in Cash and equivalents and Accrued liabilities, the latter of which would further offset against the Company's derivative asset balance. Any amounts of cash collateral posted related to these instruments associated with the Company's credit-related contingent features are recorded in Prepaid expenses and other current assets, which would further offset against the Company's derivative liability balance. Cash collateral received or posted related to the Company's credit-related contingent features is presented in the Cash provided by operations component of the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Any amounts of non-cash collateral received, such as securities, are not recorded on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets pursuant to U.S. GAAP. For further information related to credit risk, refer to Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives.

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The following tables present information about the Company's derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017, and indicate the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the Company classifies the fair value measurement.

(In millions)	As of November 30, 2017					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Assets	Other	Other	Liabilities	Other	
	at Fair Value	Current Assets	Long-term Assets	at Fair Value	Accrued Liabilities	Long-term Liabilities
Level 2:						
Foreign exchange forwards and options ⁽¹⁾	\$ 147	\$ 144	\$ 3	\$ 565	\$ 446	\$ 119
Embedded derivatives	10	1	9	9	3	6
TOTAL	\$ 157	\$ 145	\$ 12	\$ 574	\$ 449	\$ 125

If the foreign exchange derivative instruments had been netted on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, the asset and liability positions each would have been reduced by \$120 million as of November 30, 2017.

(1) As of that date, the Company had posted \$127 million of cash collateral to various counterparties related to foreign exchange derivative instruments. No amount of collateral was received on the Company's derivative asset balance as of November 30, 2017.

(In millions)	As of May 31, 2017					
	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
	Assets	Other	Other	Liabilities	Other	
	at Fair Value	Current Assets	Long-term Assets	at Fair Value	Accrued Liabilities	Long-term Liabilities
Level 2:						
Foreign exchange forwards and options ⁽¹⁾	\$ 231	\$ 216	\$ 15	\$ 246	\$ 166	\$ 80
Embedded derivatives	10	1	9	8	2	6
TOTAL	\$ 241	\$ 217	\$ 24	\$ 254	\$ 168	\$ 86

If the foreign exchange derivative instruments had been netted on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, the asset and liability positions each would have been reduced by \$187 million as of May 31, 2017. As of that date, no

(1) amount of cash collateral had been received or posted on the derivative asset and liability balances related to foreign exchange derivative instruments.

Available-for-sale securities comprise investments in U.S. Treasury and Agency securities, time deposits, money market funds, corporate commercial paper and bonds. These securities are valued using market prices in both active markets (Level 1) and less active markets (Level 2). As of November 30, 2017, the Company held \$1,842 million of available-for-sale securities with maturity dates within one year and \$243 million with maturity dates over one year and less than five years within Short-term investments on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The gross realized gains and losses on sales of available-for-sale securities were immaterial for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities included in Accumulated other comprehensive income were immaterial as of November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017. The Company regularly reviews its available-for-sale securities for other-than-temporary impairment. For the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not consider any of its securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired and, accordingly, did not recognize any impairment losses.

Included in Interest expense (income), net for the three months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016 was interest income related to the Company's available-for-sale securities of \$13 million and \$5 million, respectively, and \$24 million and \$9 million for the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The Company's Level 3 assets comprise investments in certain non-marketable preferred stock. These Level 3 investments are an immaterial portion of the Company's portfolio. Changes in Level 3 investment assets were immaterial during the six months ended November 30, 2017 and the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

No transfers among levels within the fair value hierarchy occurred during the six months ended November 30, 2017 and the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

For additional information related to the Company's derivative financial instruments, refer to Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives. The carrying amounts of other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximate fair value.

As of November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017, assets or liabilities that were required to be measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis were immaterial.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Recorded at Fair Value

The Company's Long-term debt is recorded at adjusted cost, net of unamortized premiums, discounts and debt issuance costs. The fair value of Long-term debt is estimated based upon quoted prices for similar instruments or quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets (Level 2). The fair value of the Company's Long-term debt, including the current portion, was approximately \$3,466 million at November 30, 2017 and \$3,401 million at May 31, 2017.

For fair value information regarding Notes payable, refer to Note 5 — Short-Term Borrowings and Credit Lines.

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Note 5 — Short-Term Borrowings and Credit Lines

As of November 30, 2017, the Company had \$1,224 million of outstanding borrowings under its \$2 billion commercial paper program at a weighted average interest rate of 1.21%. As of May 31, 2017, \$325 million of commercial paper was outstanding at a weighted average interest rate of 0.86%. These borrowings are included within Notes payable.

Due to the short-term nature of the borrowings, the carrying amounts reflected on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for Notes payable approximate fair value.

Note 6 — Income Taxes

The effective tax rate was 12.0% and 12.7% for the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate reflected the tax benefit from stock-based compensation in the current period as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The prior year period included one-time benefits related to the resolution with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of a foreign tax credit matter and, to a lesser extent, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset related to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

As of November 30, 2017, total gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding related interest and penalties, were \$514 million, \$256 million of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized in future periods. As of May 31, 2017, total gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding related interest and penalties, were \$461 million. The liability for payment of interest and penalties decreased \$14 million during the six months ended November 30, 2017. As of November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017, accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions were \$157 million and \$171 million, respectively (excluding federal benefit).

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States, as well as various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company has closed all U.S. federal income tax matters through fiscal 2014, with the exception of certain transfer pricing adjustments. The Company is currently under audit by the IRS for fiscal 2015 and 2016.

The Company's major foreign jurisdictions, China and the Netherlands, have concluded substantially all income tax matters through calendar 2006 and fiscal 2011, respectively. Although the timing of resolution of audits is not certain, the Company evaluates all domestic and foreign audit issues in the aggregate, along with the expiration of applicable statutes of limitations, and estimates that it is reasonably possible the total gross unrecognized tax benefits could decrease by up to \$51 million within the next 12 months.

Note 7 — Common Stock and Stock-Based Compensation

The authorized number of shares of Class A Common Stock, no par value, and Class B Common Stock, no par value, are 400 million and 2,400 million, respectively. Each share of Class A Common Stock is convertible into one share of Class B Common Stock. Voting rights of Class B Common Stock are limited in certain circumstances with respect to the election of directors. There are no differences in the dividend and liquidation preferences or participation rights of the holders of Class A and Class B Common Stock.

The NIKE, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (the "Stock Incentive Plan") provides for the issuance of up to 718 million previously unissued shares of Class B Common Stock in connection with equity awards granted under the Stock Incentive Plan. The Stock Incentive Plan authorizes the grant of non-statutory stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance-based awards. The exercise price for stock options and stock appreciation rights may not be less than the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant. A committee of the Board of Directors administers the Stock Incentive Plan. The committee has the authority to determine the employees to whom awards will be made, the amount of the awards and the other terms and conditions of the awards. Substantially all stock option grants outstanding under the Stock Incentive Plan are granted in the first quarter of each fiscal year, vest ratably over four years and expire ten years from the date of grant.

In addition to the Stock Incentive Plan, the Company gives employees the right to purchase shares at a discount to the market price under employee stock purchase plans (ESPPs). Subject to the annual statutory limit, employees are eligible to participate through payroll deductions of up to 10% of their compensation. At the end of each six-month offering period, shares are purchased by the participants at 85% of the lower of the fair market value at the beginning or the end of the offering period.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation by estimating the fair value of options granted under the Stock Incentive Plan and employees' purchase rights under the ESPPs using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The

Company recognizes this fair value as Cost of sales or Operating overhead expense, as applicable, over the vesting period using the straight-line method.

The following table summarizes the Company's total stock-based compensation expense recognized in Cost of sales or Operating overhead expense, as applicable:

	Three Months Ended November 30,		Six Months Ended November 30,	
(In millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Stock options ⁽¹⁾	\$ 39	\$ 36	\$72	\$75
ESPPs	9	11	17	20
Restricted stock	5	7	14	16
TOTAL STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION EXPENSE	\$ 53	\$ 54	\$103	\$111

Expense for stock options includes the expense associated with stock appreciation rights. Accelerated stock option expense is recorded for employees eligible for accelerated stock option vesting upon retirement. Accelerated stock option expense was \$5 million and \$3 million for the three months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$8 million and \$8 million for the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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As of November 30, 2017, the Company had \$272 million of unrecognized compensation costs from stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, to be recognized in Cost of sales or Operating overhead expense, as applicable, over a weighted average remaining period of 2.4 years.

The weighted average fair value per share of the options granted during the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, computed as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes pricing model, was \$9.82 and \$9.38, respectively. The weighted average assumptions used to estimate these fair values were as follows:

	Six Months Ended November 30, 2017		2016	
Dividend yield	1.2 %	1.1 %		
Expected volatility	16.4%	17.4%		
Weighted average expected life (in years)	6.0	6.0		
Risk-free interest rate	2.0 %	1.3 %		

The Company estimates the expected volatility based on the implied volatility in market traded options on the Company's common stock with a term greater than one year, along with other factors. The weighted average expected life of options is based on an analysis of historical and expected future exercise patterns. The interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury (constant maturity) risk-free rate in effect at the date of grant for periods corresponding with the expected term of the options.

Note 8 — Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation from basic earnings per common share to diluted earnings per common share. The computations of diluted earnings per common share excluded options, including shares under ESPPs, to purchase an additional 44.5 million and 31.4 million shares of common stock outstanding for the three months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 44.5 million and 31.4 million shares of common stock outstanding for the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, because the options were anti-dilutive.

(In millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended November 30, 2017		Six Months Ended November 30, 2016	
Determination of shares:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	1,627.0	1,659.1	1,633.1	1,665.6
Assumed conversion of dilutive stock options and awards	33.9	34.1	36.0	35.7
DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	1,660.9	1,693.2	1,669.1	1,701.3
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$0.47	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.26
Diluted	\$0.46	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.23

Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives

The Company is exposed to global market risks, including the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, and uses derivatives to manage financial exposures that occur in the normal course of business. The Company does not hold or issue derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company may elect to designate certain derivatives as hedging instruments under U.S. GAAP. The Company formally documents all relationships between designated hedging instruments and hedged items as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to either recognized assets, liabilities, or forecasted transactions and assessing, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, the effectiveness of the hedging relationships.

The majority of derivatives outstanding as of November 30, 2017 are designated as foreign currency cash flow hedges, primarily for Euro/U.S. Dollar, Japanese Yen/U.S. Dollar and British Pound/Euro currency pairs. All derivatives are recognized on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value and classified based

on the instrument's maturity date.

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The following table presents the fair values of derivative instruments included within the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017. Refer to Note 4 — Fair Value Measurements for a description of how the financial instruments in the table below are valued.

(In millions)	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities			
	Balance Sheet Location	November 30, 2017	May 31, 2017	Balance Sheet Location	November 30, 2017	May 31, 2017
Derivatives formally designated as hedging instruments:						
Foreign exchange forwards and options	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 63	\$ 113	Accrued liabilities	\$ 288	\$ 59
Foreign exchange forwards and options	Deferred income taxes and other assets	3	13	Deferred income taxes and other liabilities	119	73
Total derivatives formally designated as hedging instruments		66	126		407	132
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Foreign exchange forwards and options	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	81	103	Accrued liabilities	158	107
Embedded derivatives	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1	1	Accrued liabilities	3	2
Foreign exchange forwards and options	Deferred income taxes and other assets	—	2	Deferred income taxes and other liabilities	—	7
Embedded derivatives	Deferred income taxes and other assets	9	9	Deferred income taxes and other liabilities	6	6
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		91	115		167	122
TOTAL DERIVATIVES		\$ 157	\$ 241		\$ 574	\$ 254

The following tables present the amounts affecting the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016:

(In millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income ⁽¹⁾	
	Three Months Ended November 30, 2017	Three Months Ended November 30, 2016		Three Months Ended November 30, 2017	Three Months Ended November 30, 2016

Derivatives designated
as cash flow hedges:

Foreign exchange forwards and options	\$ (36)	\$ (13)	Revenues	\$13	\$39
Foreign exchange forwards and options	13	302	Cost of sales	(21)	69
Foreign exchange forwards and options	—	2	Total selling and administrative expense	—	—
Foreign exchange forwards and options	7	160	Other expense (income), net	(20)	31
Interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	—	37	Interest expense (income), net	(2)	—
Total designated cash flow hedges	\$ (16)	\$ 488		\$(30)	\$139

For the three months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, the amounts recorded in Other expense (income), net as (1) a result of hedge ineffectiveness and the discontinuance of cash flow hedges because the forecasted transactions were no longer probable of occurring were immaterial.

Gains and losses associated with terminated interest rate swaps, which were previously designated as cash flow (2) hedges and recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income, will be released through Interest expense (income), net over the term of the issued debt.

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(In millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income ⁽¹⁾	
	Six Months Ended November 30,			Six Months Ended November 30, 2017 2016	
	2017	2016			
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Foreign exchange forwards and options	\$ 19	\$ 40	Revenues	\$ 15	\$ 72
Foreign exchange forwards and options	(264)	250	Cost of sales	24	173
Foreign exchange forwards and options	1	2	Total selling and administrative expense	—	—
Foreign exchange forwards and options	(122)	144	Other expense (income), net	(18)	74
Interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	—	(54)	Interest expense (income), net	(4)	—
Total designated cash flow hedges	\$ (366)	\$ 382		\$ 17	\$ 319

For the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, the amounts recorded in Other expense (income), net as a (1) result of hedge ineffectiveness and the discontinuance of cash flow hedges because the forecasted transactions were no longer probable of occurring were immaterial.

Gains and losses associated with terminated interest rate swaps, which were previously designated as cash flow (2) hedges and recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income, will be released through Interest expense (income), net over the term of the issued debt.

(In millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives				Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives
	Three Months Ended November 30,		Six Months Ended November 30,		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:					
Foreign exchange forwards and options	\$ 25	\$ 202	\$ (169)	\$ 167	Other expense (income), net
Embedded derivatives	(3)	2	(4)	(1)	Other expense (income), net
Cash Flow Hedges					

All changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, excluding any ineffective portion, are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income until Net income is affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transaction. Effective hedge results are classified within the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income in the same manner as the underlying exposure. The ineffective portion of the unrealized gains and losses on these contracts, if any, is recorded immediately in earnings. Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges must be discontinued when it is no longer probable the forecasted hedged transaction will occur in the initially identified time period. The gains and losses associated with discontinued derivative instruments that were in Accumulated other comprehensive income will be recognized immediately in Other expense (income), net if it is probable the forecasted hedged transaction will not occur by the end of the initially identified time period or within an

additional two-month period thereafter. In all situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued and the derivative remains outstanding, the Company will account for the derivative as an undesignated instrument as discussed below. The purpose of the Company's foreign exchange risk management program is to lessen both the positive and negative effects of currency fluctuations on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Foreign currency exposures that the Company may elect to hedge in this manner include product cost exposures, non-functional currency denominated external and intercompany revenues, selling and administrative expenses, investments in U.S. Dollar-denominated available-for-sale debt securities and certain other intercompany transactions. Product cost exposures are primarily generated through non-functional currency denominated product purchases and the foreign currency adjustment program described below. NIKE entities primarily purchase product in two ways: (1) Certain NIKE entities purchase product from the NIKE Trading Company (NTC), a wholly-owned sourcing hub that buys NIKE branded product from third-party factories, predominantly in U.S. Dollars. The NTC, whose functional currency is the U.S. Dollar, then sells the product to NIKE entities in their respective functional currencies. When the NTC sells to a NIKE entity with a different functional currency, the result is a foreign currency exposure for the NTC. (2) Other NIKE entities purchase product directly from third-party factories in U.S. Dollars. These purchases generate a foreign currency exposure for those NIKE entities with a functional currency other than the U.S. Dollar. The Company operates a foreign currency adjustment program with certain factories. The program is designed to more effectively manage foreign currency risk by assuming certain of the factories' foreign currency exposures, some of which are natural offsets to the Company's existing foreign currency exposures. Under this program, the Company's payments to these factories are adjusted for rate fluctuations in the basket of currencies ("factory currency exposure index") in which the labor, materials and overhead costs incurred by the factories in the production of NIKE branded products ("factory input costs") are denominated. For the portion of the indices denominated in the local or functional currency of the factory, the Company may elect to place formally designated cash flow hedges. For all currencies within the indices, excluding the U.S. Dollar and the local or functional currency of the factory, an embedded derivative contract is created upon the factory's acceptance of NIKE's purchase order. Embedded derivative contracts are separated from the related purchase order, as further described within the Embedded Derivatives section below. The Company's policy permits the utilization of derivatives to reduce its foreign currency exposures where internal netting or other strategies cannot be effectively employed. Typically, the Company may enter into hedge contracts starting up to 12 to 24 months in advance of the forecasted transaction and may place incremental hedges up to 100% of the exposure by the time the forecasted transaction occurs. The total notional amount of outstanding foreign currency derivatives designated as cash flow hedges was \$11.2 billion as of November 30, 2017.

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As of November 30, 2017, \$212 million of deferred net losses (net of tax) on both outstanding and matured derivatives in Accumulated other comprehensive income are expected to be reclassified to Net income during the next 12 months concurrent with the underlying hedged transactions also being recorded in Net income. Actual amounts ultimately reclassified to Net income are dependent on the exchange rates in effect when derivative contracts that are currently outstanding mature. As of November 30, 2017, the maximum term over which the Company was hedging exposures to the variability of cash flows for its forecasted transactions was 24 months.

Fair Value Hedges

The Company has, in the past, been exposed to the risk of changes in the fair value of certain fixed-rate debt attributable to changes in interest rates. Derivatives used by the Company to hedge this risk are receive-fixed, pay-variable interest rate swaps. All interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges of the related long-term debt meet the shortcut method requirements under U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, changes in the fair values of the interest rate swaps are considered to exactly offset changes in the fair value of the underlying long-term debt. The Company recorded no ineffectiveness from its interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 or 2016. The Company had no interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges as of November 30, 2017.

Net Investment Hedges

The Company has, in the past, hedged and may, in the future, hedge the risk of variability in foreign-currency-denominated net investments in wholly-owned international operations. All changes in fair value of the derivatives designated as net investment hedges, except ineffective portions, are reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income along with the foreign currency translation adjustments on those investments. The ineffective portion of the unrealized gains and losses on these contracts, if any, are recorded immediately in earnings. The Company recorded no ineffectiveness from net investment hedges for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 or 2016. The Company had no outstanding net investment hedges as of November 30, 2017.

Undesignated Derivative Instruments

The Company may elect to enter into foreign exchange forwards to mitigate the change in fair value of specific assets and liabilities on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and/or embedded derivative contracts. These undesignated instruments are recorded at fair value as a derivative asset or liability on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with their corresponding change in fair value recognized in Other expense (income), net, together with the re-measurement gain or loss from the hedged balance sheet position and/or embedded derivative contract. The total notional amount of outstanding undesignated derivative instruments was \$10.3 billion as of November 30, 2017.

Embedded Derivatives

As part of the foreign currency adjustment program described above, an embedded derivative contract is created upon the factory's acceptance of NIKE's purchase order for currencies within the factory currency exposure indices that are neither the U.S. Dollar nor the local or functional currency of the factory. In addition, embedded derivative contracts are created when the Company enters into certain other contractual agreements which have payments that are indexed to currencies that are not the functional currency of either substantial party to the contracts. Embedded derivative contracts are treated as foreign currency forward contracts that are bifurcated from the related contract and recorded at fair value as a derivative asset or liability on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with their corresponding change in fair value recognized in Other expense (income), net, through the date the foreign currency fluctuations cease to exist.

As of November 30, 2017, the total notional amount of embedded derivatives outstanding was approximately \$261 million.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to hedging instruments. The counterparties to all derivative transactions are major financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. However, this does not eliminate the Company's exposure to credit risk with these institutions. This credit risk is limited to the unrealized gains in such contracts should any of these counterparties fail to perform as contracted. To manage this risk, the Company has established strict counterparty credit guidelines that are continually

monitored.

The Company's derivative contracts contain credit risk-related contingent features designed to protect against significant deterioration in counterparties' creditworthiness and their ultimate ability to settle outstanding derivative contracts in the normal course of business. The Company's bilateral credit-related contingent features generally require the owing entity, either the Company or the derivative counterparty, to post collateral for the portion of the fair value in excess of \$50 million should the fair value of outstanding derivatives per counterparty be greater than \$50 million. Additionally, a certain level of decline in credit rating of either the Company or the counterparty could also trigger collateral requirements. As of November 30, 2017, the Company was in compliance with all credit risk-related contingent features and had derivative instruments with credit risk-related contingent features in a net liability position of \$445 million. Accordingly, the Company was required to post \$127 million of cash collateral to various counterparties to its derivative contracts as a result of these contingent features. As of November 30, 2017, the Company had received no cash collateral from its counterparties to its derivative contracts (refer to Note 4 — Fair Value Measurements). The Company considers the impact of the risk of counterparty default to be immaterial.

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Note 10 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 were as follows:

(In millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	Cash Flow Hedges	Net Investment Hedges ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
Balance at August 31, 2017	\$ (169)	\$ (447)	\$ 115	\$(85)	\$(586)
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications ⁽²⁾	(8)	(20)	—	(2)	(30)
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred (gains) losses ⁽³⁾	—	28	—	1	29
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(8)	8	—	(1)	(1)
Balance at November 30, 2017	\$ (177)	\$ (439)	\$ 115	\$(86)	\$(587)

The accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment and net investment hedge gains/losses related to an (1) investment in a foreign subsidiary are reclassified to Net income upon sale or upon complete or substantially complete liquidation of the respective entity.

(2) Net of tax benefit (expense) of \$(4) million, \$(4) million, \$0 million, \$0 million and \$(8) million, respectively.

(3) Net of tax (benefit) expense of \$0 million, \$(2) million, \$0 million, \$0 million and \$(2) million, respectively.

(In millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	Cash Flow Hedges	Net Investment Hedges ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
Balance at May 31, 2017	\$ (191)	\$ (52)	\$ 115	\$(85)	\$(213)
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications ⁽²⁾	14	(367)	—	(20)	(373)
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred (gains) losses ⁽³⁾	—	(20)	—	19	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	14	(387)	—	(1)	(374)
Balance at November 30, 2017	\$ (177)	\$ (439)	\$ 115	\$(86)	\$(587)

The accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment and net investment hedge gains/losses related to an (1) investment in a foreign subsidiary are reclassified to Net income upon sale or upon complete or substantially complete liquidation of the respective entity.

(2) Net of tax benefit (expense) of \$(23) million, \$(1) million, \$0 million, \$0 million and \$(24) million, respectively.

(3) Net of tax (benefit) expense of \$0 million, \$(3) million, \$0 million, \$0 million and \$(3) million, respectively.

The changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, for the three and six months ended November 30, 2016 were as follows:

(In millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	Cash Flow Hedges	Net Investment Hedges ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
Balance at August 31, 2016	\$ (204)	\$ 223	\$ 115	\$(49)	\$85
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications ⁽²⁾	(14)	464	—	5	455
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred (gains) losses ⁽³⁾	—	(141)	—	—	(141)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(14)	323	—	5	314
Balance at November 30, 2016	\$ (218)	\$ 546	\$ 115	\$(44)	\$399

The accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment and net investment hedge gains/losses related to an (1) investment in a foreign subsidiary are reclassified to Net income upon sale or upon complete or substantially complete liquidation of the respective entity.

(2) Net of tax benefit (expense) of \$0 million, \$(24) million, \$0 million, \$0 million and \$(24) million, respectively.

(3) Net of tax (benefit) expense of \$0 million, \$(2) million, \$0 million, \$0 million and \$(2) million, respectively.

(In millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment ⁽¹⁾	Cash Flow Hedges	Net Investment Hedges ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
Balance at May 31, 2016	\$ (207)	\$ 463	\$ 115	\$(53)	\$318
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications ⁽²⁾	(11)	404	—	18	411
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred (gains) losses ⁽³⁾	—	(321)	—	(9)	(330)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(11)	83	—	9	81
Balance at November 30, 2016	\$ (218)	\$ 546	\$ 115	\$(44)	\$399

The accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment and net investment hedge gains/losses related to an (1) investment in a foreign subsidiary are reclassified to Net income upon sale or upon complete or substantially complete liquidation of the respective entity.

(2) Net of tax benefit (expense) of \$0 million, \$22 million, \$0 million, \$1 million and \$23 million, respectively.

(3) Net of tax (benefit) expense of \$0 million, \$(2) million, \$0 million, \$(1) million and \$(3) million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the reclassifications from Accumulated other comprehensive income to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

(In millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income				Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income into Income
	Three Months Ended November 30, 2017	Six Months Ended November 30, 2016	Three Months Ended November 30, 2017	Six Months Ended November 30, 2016	
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:					
Foreign exchange forwards and options	\$ 13	\$ 39	\$ 15	\$ 72	Revenues
Foreign exchange forwards and options	(21)	69	24	173	Cost of sales
Foreign exchange forwards and options	(20)	31	(18)	74	Other expense (income), net
Interest rate swaps	(2)	—	(4)	—	Interest expense (income), net
Total before tax	(30)	139	17	319	
Tax (expense) benefit	2	2	3	2	
Gain (loss) net of tax	(28)	141	20	321	
Gains (losses) on other	(1)	—	(19)	8	Other expense (income), net
Total before tax	(1)	—	(19)	8	
Tax (expense) benefit	—	—	—	1	
Gain (loss) net of tax	(1)	—	(19)	9	
Total net gain (loss) reclassified for the period	\$(29)	\$141	\$1	\$330	

Note 11 — Operating Segments

The Company's operating segments are evidence of the structure of the Company's internal organization. The NIKE Brand segments are defined by geographic regions for operations participating in NIKE Brand sales activity.

Each NIKE Brand geographic segment operates predominantly in one industry: the design, development, marketing and selling of athletic footwear, apparel and equipment. In June 2017, NIKE, Inc. announced a new company alignment designed to allow NIKE to better serve the consumer personally, at scale. As a result of this organizational realignment, the Company's reportable operating segments for the NIKE Brand are: North America; Europe, Middle East & Africa; Greater China; and Asia Pacific & Latin America, and include results for the NIKE, Jordan and Hurley brands. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to fiscal 2018 presentation. This includes reclassified operating segment data to reflect the changes in the Company's operating structure, which became effective June 1, 2017. These changes had no impact on previously reported consolidated statements of income, balance sheets, statements of cash flows or statements of shareholders' equity.

The Company's NIKE Direct operations are managed within each geographic operating segment. Converse is also a reportable segment for the Company, and operates in one industry: the design, marketing, licensing and selling of casual sneakers, apparel and accessories.

Global Brand Divisions is included within the NIKE Brand for presentation purposes to align with the way management views the Company. Global Brand Divisions primarily represents NIKE Brand licensing businesses that are not part of a geographic operating segment, and demand creation, operating overhead and product creation and design expenses that are centrally managed for the NIKE Brand.

Corporate consists largely of unallocated general and administrative expenses, including expenses associated with centrally managed departments; depreciation and amortization related to the Company's headquarters; unallocated insurance, benefit and compensation programs, including stock-based compensation; and certain foreign currency gains and losses, including certain hedge gains and losses.

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The primary financial measure used by the Company to evaluate performance of individual operating segments is earnings before interest and taxes (commonly referred to as “EBIT”), which represents Net income before Interest expense (income), net and Income tax expense in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. As part of the Company’s centrally managed foreign exchange risk management program, standard foreign currency rates are assigned twice per year to each NIKE Brand entity in the Company’s geographic operating segments and to Converse. These rates are set approximately nine and twelve months in advance of the future selling seasons to which they relate (specifically, for each currency, one standard rate applies to the fall and holiday selling seasons and one standard rate applies to the spring and summer selling seasons) based on average market spot rates in the calendar month preceding the date they are established. Inventories and Cost of sales for geographic operating segments and Converse reflect the use of these standard rates to record non-functional currency product purchases in the entity’s functional currency. Differences between assigned standard foreign currency rates and actual market rates are included in Corporate, together with foreign currency hedge gains and losses generated from the Company’s centrally managed foreign exchange risk management program and other conversion gains and losses. Accounts receivable, net, Inventories and Property, plant and equipment, net for operating segments are regularly reviewed by management and are therefore provided below.

(In millions)	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended November 30, 2017	2016	2017	2016
REVENUES				
North America	\$3,485	\$3,650	\$7,409	\$7,681
Europe, Middle East & Africa	2,133	1,792	4,477	4,054
Greater China	1,222	1,055	2,330	2,075
Asia Pacific & Latin America	1,273	1,206	2,462	2,337
Global Brand Divisions	23	21	43	36
Total NIKE Brand	8,136	7,724	16,721	16,183
Converse	408	416	891	990
Corporate	10	40	12	68
TOTAL NIKE, INC. REVENUES	\$8,554	\$8,180	\$17,624	\$17,241
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES				
North America	\$783	\$912	\$1,785	\$1,916
Europe, Middle East & Africa	337	313	788	798
Greater China	378	375	772	746
Asia Pacific & Latin America	291	266	551	475
Global Brand Divisions	(602)	(619)	(1,277)	(1,390)
Total NIKE Brand	1,187	1,247	2,619	2,545
Converse	48	78	137	231
Corporate	(343)	(196)	(776)	(359)
Total NIKE, Inc. Earnings Before Interest and Taxes	892	1,129	1,980	2,417
Interest expense (income), net	13	15	29	22
TOTAL NIKE, INC. INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	\$879	\$1,114	\$1,951	\$2,395

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(In millions)	As of November 30, 2017	As of May 31, 2017
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET		
North America	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,798
Europe, Middle East & Africa	768	690
Greater China	146	102
Asia Pacific & Latin America	767	693
Global Brand Divisions	95	86
Total NIKE Brand	3,384	3,369
Converse	205	297
Corporate	24	11
TOTAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET	\$ 3,613	\$ 3,677
INVENTORIES		
North America	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,218
Europe, Middle East & Africa	1,421	1,327
Greater China	600	463
Asia Pacific & Latin America	786	694
Global Brand Divisions	84	68
Total NIKE Brand	5,132	4,770
Converse	263	286
Corporate	(69) (1
TOTAL INVENTORIES	\$ 5,326	\$ 5,055
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET		
North America	\$ 805	\$ 819
Europe, Middle East & Africa	732	709
Greater China	227	225
Asia Pacific & Latin America	342	340
Global Brand Divisions	539	533
Total NIKE Brand	2,645	2,626
Converse	124	125
Corporate	1,348	1,238
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	\$ 4,117	\$ 3,989

Note 12 — Commitments and Contingencies

As of November 30, 2017, the Company had letters of credit outstanding totaling \$144 million. These letters of credit were issued primarily for the purchase of inventory and guarantees of the Company's performance under certain self-insurance and other programs.

There have been no other significant subsequent developments relating to the commitments and contingencies reported on the Company's latest Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Note 13 —

Subsequent

Events

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted tax reform legislation through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which significantly changes the existing U.S. tax laws, including a reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, a move from a worldwide tax system to a territorial system, as well as other changes. As a result of enactment of the legislation, the Company anticipates incurring additional one-time income tax expense during the third quarter of fiscal 2018, primarily related to the transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings, the repeal of foreign tax credits and the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, which is anticipated to be material. The Company continues to evaluate the impact the new legislation will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, as

the assessment is ongoing, the Company is not able to quantify the impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements at this time.

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ITEM 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

NIKE designs, develops, markets and sells athletic footwear, apparel, equipment, accessories and services worldwide. We are the largest seller of athletic footwear and apparel in the world. We sell our products to retail accounts, through NIKE-owned in-line and factory retail stores and NIKE-owned internet websites and mobile applications (which we refer to collectively as our “NIKE Direct” operations), and through a mix of independent distributors, licensees and sales representatives in virtually all countries around the world. Our goal is to deliver value to our shareholders by delivering sustainable, profitable growth across a global portfolio of branded footwear, apparel, equipment and accessories businesses. Our strategy is to achieve long-term revenue growth by creating innovative, “must have” products, building deep personal consumer connections with our brands and delivering compelling consumer experiences at retail, online and in store.

In the current marketplace environment, we believe there has been a meaningful shift in the way consumers shop for product and make purchasing decisions. Consumers are demanding a constant flow of fresh and innovative product, have an expectation for superior service and a demand for real-time delivery, all fueled by the shift towards digital. Specifically, in North America we anticipate continued evolution within the retail landscape, driven by shifting consumer traffic patterns across digital and physical channels. The evolution of the North America marketplace has resulted in third-party retail store closures and a promotional environment. In many of our international markets, we continue to see momentum fueled by macroeconomic and consumer tailwinds, including strong growth in consumer spending, a rapidly emerging middle class, accelerating participation in sport, along with current marketplace growth driven through NIKE Brand consumer experiences, leveraging digital.

In June 2017, we announced the Consumer Direct Offense, a new company alignment designed to allow NIKE to better serve the consumer personally, at scale. Leveraging the power of digital, NIKE believes it will drive growth—by accelerating innovation and product creation, moving even closer to the consumer through key cities, and deepening one-to-one connections. As a result of this organizational realignment, beginning in fiscal 2018, the Company’s reportable operating segments for the NIKE Brand are: North America; Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA); Greater China; and Asia Pacific & Latin America (APLA).

NIKE, Inc. Revenues for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 increased 5% to \$8.6 billion compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2017. On a currency-neutral basis, Revenues increased 3%. Net income for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 was \$767 million, and diluted earnings per common share was \$0.46, 9% and 8% lower, respectively, than the second quarter of fiscal 2017.

Income before income taxes declined 21%, compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2017, primarily driven by gross margin contraction and an increase in selling and administrative expense. The NIKE Brand, which represents over 90% of NIKE, Inc. Revenues, delivered 5% revenue growth. On a currency-neutral basis, NIKE Brand revenues grew 4%, driven by higher revenues across all international geographies, footwear and apparel and our Sportswear and NIKE Basketball categories. Revenues for Converse decreased 2% and 4% on a reported and currency-neutral basis, respectively, as higher revenues in international markets, primarily from market transitions, were more than offset by lower revenues in North America.

Our effective tax rate was 12.7% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to 24.4% for the second quarter of fiscal 2017, reflecting the tax benefit from stock-based compensation in the current period as a result of the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-09 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, as well as an increase in the mix of earnings from operations outside of the United States, which are generally subject to a lower tax rate.

Diluted earnings per common share reflects a 2% decline in the diluted weighted average common shares outstanding, compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2017, driven by our share repurchase program.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we discuss non-GAAP financial measures, including references to wholesale equivalent revenues and currency-neutral revenues, which should be considered in addition to, and not in lieu of, the financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). References to wholesale equivalent revenues are intended to provide context as to the total size of our NIKE Brand market footprint if we had no NIKE Direct operations. NIKE Brand

wholesale equivalent revenues consist of (1) sales to external wholesale customers and (2) internal sales from our wholesale operations to our NIKE Direct operations, which are charged at prices that are comparable to prices charged to external wholesale customers. Additionally, currency-neutral revenues are calculated using actual exchange rates in use during the comparative prior year period to enhance the visibility of the underlying business trends excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures when evaluating the Company's performance, including when making financial and operating decisions. Additionally, management believes these non-GAAP financial measures provide investors with additional financial information that should be considered when assessing our underlying business performance and trends. However, references to wholesale equivalent revenues and currency-neutral revenues should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for other financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP and may not be comparable to similarly titled non-GAAP measures used by other companies.

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Results of Operations

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended November 30,			Six Months Ended November 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Revenues	\$8,554	\$8,180	5 %	\$17,624	\$17,241	2 %
Cost of sales	4,876	4,564	7 %	9,984	9,502	5 %
Gross profit	3,678	3,616	2 %	7,640	7,739	-1 %
Gross margin	43.0 %	44.2 %		43.3 %	44.9 %	
Demand creation expense	877	762	15 %	1,732	1,803	-4 %
Operating overhead expense	1,891	1,743	8 %	3,892	3,599	8 %
Total selling and administrative expense	2,768	2,505	10 %	5,624	5,402	4 %
% of revenues	32.4 %	30.6 %		31.9 %	31.3 %	
Interest expense (income), net	13	15	—	29	22	—
Other expense (income), net	18	(18)	—	36	(80)	—
Income before income taxes	879	1,114	-21 %	1,951	2,395	-19 %
Income tax expense	112	272	-59 %	234	304	-23 %
Effective tax rate	12.7 %	24.4 %		12.0 %	12.7 %	
NET INCOME	\$767	\$842	-9 %	\$1,717	\$2,091	-18 %
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.46	\$0.50	-8 %	\$1.03	\$1.23	-16 %

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Consolidated Operating Results

Revenues

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,					Six Months Ended November 30,				
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes ⁽¹⁾		2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes ⁽¹⁾	
NIKE, Inc. Revenues:										
NIKE Brand Revenues by:										
Footwear	\$5,026	\$4,822	4 %	3 %		\$10,519	\$10,294	2 %	2 %	
Apparel	2,761	2,535	9 %	8 %		5,413	5,084	6 %	6 %	
Equipment	326	346	-6 %	-7 %		746	769	-3 %	-3 %	
Global Brand Divisions ⁽²⁾	23	21	10 %	19 %		43	36	19 %	17 %	
TOTAL NIKE BRAND	8,136	7,724	5 %	4 %		16,721	16,183	3 %	3 %	
Converse	408	416	-2 %	-4 %		891	990	-10 %	-11 %	
Corporate ⁽³⁾	10	40	—	—		12	68	—	—	
TOTAL NIKE, INC. REVENUES	\$8,554	\$8,180	5 %	3 %		\$17,624	\$17,241	2 %	2 %	
Supplemental NIKE Brand Revenues										
Details:										
NIKE Brand Revenues by:										
Sales to Wholesale Customers	\$5,629	\$5,559	1 %	0 %		\$11,659	\$11,698	0 %	0 %	
Sales through NIKE Direct	2,484	2,144	16 %	15 %		5,019	4,449	13 %	13 %	
Global Brand Divisions ⁽²⁾	23	21	10 %	19 %		43	36	19 %	17 %	
TOTAL NIKE BRAND REVENUES	\$8,136	\$7,724	5 %	4 %		\$16,721	\$16,183	3 %	3 %	

The percentage change has been calculated using actual exchange rates in use during the comparative prior year (1) period to enhance the visibility of the underlying business trends by excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, which is considered a non-GAAP financial measure.

(2) Global Brand Divisions revenues are primarily attributable to NIKE Brand licensing businesses that are not part of a geographic operating segment.

Corporate revenues primarily consist of foreign currency hedge gains and losses related to revenues generated by (3) entities within the NIKE Brand geographic operating segments and Converse, but managed through our central foreign exchange risk management program.

On a currency-neutral basis, NIKE, Inc. Revenues grew 3% and 2% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, as growth in the NIKE Brand was only partially offset by lower Converse revenues.

Revenue growth was broad-based across all international NIKE Brand geographies for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018. Higher revenues in EMEA contributed approximately 3 and 2 percentage points of growth to NIKE, Inc. Revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively. Growth in Greater China and APLA increased NIKE, Inc. Revenues approximately 2 percentage points and 1 percentage point, respectively, for both periods, while lower revenues for North America and Converse reduced NIKE, Inc. Revenues by approximately 2 percentage points and 1 percentage point, respectively, for both periods.

For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, currency-neutral NIKE Brand footwear revenues increased as growth, primarily in our Sportswear category, was only partially offset by declines in several other categories, most notably the Jordan Brand and Running. Unit sales of footwear were flat for the second quarter, while higher average selling price (ASP) per pair contributed approximately 3 percentage points of footwear revenue growth, primarily driven by higher full-price and off-price ASPs. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, unit sales of footwear increased approximately 2%, while ASP per pair was unchanged as higher off-price ASP was offset by lower full-price ASP resulting from higher discounts.

The currency-neutral growth in NIKE Brand apparel revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was driven by strong growth in our Sportswear and NIKE Basketball categories. Unit sales of apparel increased approximately 3% for both periods, while higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 5 and 3 percentage points of apparel revenue growth for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively. The higher ASP per unit for both periods was driven by higher full-price and off-price ASPs, as well as the favorable impact of growth in our NIKE Direct business.

For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, NIKE Direct revenues represented approximately 31% and 30%, respectively, of our total NIKE Brand revenues, compared to 28% and 27% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2017, respectively. On a currency-neutral basis, NIKE Direct revenues increased 15% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018, driven by digital commerce sales growth of 29%, comparable store sales growth of 6% and the addition of new stores. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, currency-neutral NIKE Direct revenues grew 13%, driven by a 24% increase in digital commerce sales, 5% growth in comparable store sales and the addition of new stores. Comparable store sales include revenues from NIKE-owned in-line and factory stores for which all three of the following requirements have been met: (1) the store has been open at least one year, (2) square footage has not changed by more than 15% within the past year and (3) the store has not been permanently repositioned within the past year. On a reported basis, digital commerce sales through NIKE-owned websites and mobile applications, which are not included in comparable store sales, were \$710 million and \$1,277 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, compared to \$546 million and \$1,027 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2017, respectively. Digital commerce sales represented approximately 29% and 25% of our total NIKE Direct revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, and approximately 25% and 23% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2017, respectively.

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Gross Margin

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,			Six Months Ended November 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Gross profit	\$3,678	\$3,616	2 %	\$7,640	\$7,739	-1 %
Gross margin	43.0 %	44.2 %	(120) bps	43.3 %	44.9 %	(160) bps

For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, our consolidated gross margin was 120 and 160 basis points lower than the respective prior year periods, primarily driven by the following factors:

Higher NIKE Brand full-price ASP, on a wholesale equivalent basis, for the second quarter (increasing gross margin approximately 40 basis points) primarily due to product mix; for the first six months, full-price ASP was lower (decreasing gross margin approximately 20 basis points), reflecting higher discounts and product mix;

Higher NIKE Brand product costs, on a wholesale equivalent basis, (decreasing gross margin approximately 50 basis points for the second quarter and 10 basis points for the first six months) driven by product mix;

- Unfavorable changes in net foreign currency exchange rates, including hedges (decreasing gross margin approximately 120 basis points for both the second quarter and first six months);
- Lower other costs (increasing gross margin approximately 40 basis points for the second quarter and 50 basis points for the first six months), primarily reflecting lower warehousing and other costs; and

Lower NIKE Direct margin (decreasing gross margin approximately 30 basis points for the second quarter and 40 basis points for the first six months), reflecting the aforementioned drivers of gross margin, as well as a slightly higher mix of off-price sales.

Total Selling and Administrative Expense

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,			Six Months Ended November 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Demand creation expense ⁽¹⁾	\$877	\$762	15 %	\$1,732	\$1,803	-4 %
Operating overhead expense	1,891	1,743	8 %	3,892	3,599	8 %
Total selling and administrative expense	\$2,768	\$2,505	10 %	\$5,624	\$5,402	4 %
% of revenues	32.4 %	30.6 %	180 bps	31.9 %	31.3 %	60 bps

(1) Demand creation expense consists of advertising and promotion costs, including costs of endorsement contracts, television, digital and print advertising, brand events and retail brand presentation.

Demand creation expense increased 15% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 primarily driven by higher sports marketing and advertising costs. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, Demand creation expense decreased 4%, reflecting higher prior year investments in marketing and advertising to support key sporting events, including the Rio Olympics and European Football Championship. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates increased Demand creation expense for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 by approximately 2% and 1%, respectively.

Operating overhead expense increased 8% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 primarily driven by higher administrative costs, as well as continued investments in our growing NIKE Direct business. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, Operating overhead expense increased 8% due to one-time wage-related costs associated with the Consumer Direct Offense organizational realignment and, to a lesser extent, investments in our NIKE Direct business. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates increased Operating overhead expense by approximately 1% for the second quarter and had an insignificant impact for the first six months of fiscal 2018.

Other Expense (Income), Net

	Three Months Ended November	Six Months Ended November
--	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------

	30,	30,
(In millions)	2017	2016
Other expense (income), net	\$18	\$(18)
	\$36	\$(80)

Other expense (income), net comprises foreign currency conversion gains and losses from the re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies and the impact of certain foreign currency derivative instruments, as well as unusual or non-operating transactions that are outside the normal course of business. For the second quarter of fiscal 2018, Other expense (income), net changed from \$18 million of other income, net in the prior year to \$18 million of other expense, net in the current year, primarily due to a \$40 million net detrimental change in foreign currency conversion gains and losses, including hedges.

For the first six months of fiscal 2018, Other expense (income), net changed from \$80 million of other income, net in the prior year to \$36 million of other expense, net in the current year, primarily due to a \$118 million net detrimental change in foreign currency conversion gains and losses, including hedges.

We estimate the combination of the translation of foreign currency-denominated profits from our international businesses and the year-over-year change in foreign currency-related gains and losses included in Other expense (income), net had unfavorable impacts of approximately \$24 million and \$112 million on our Income before income taxes for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively.

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Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	November 30,			November 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Effective tax rate	12.7%	24.4%	(1,170) bps	12.0%	12.7%	(70) bps

Our effective tax rate was 12.7% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to 24.4% for the second quarter of fiscal 2017, reflecting the tax benefit from stock-based compensation in the current period as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, as well as an increase in the mix of earnings from operations outside of the United States, which are generally subject to a lower tax rate.

Our effective tax rate was 12.0% for the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to 12.7% for the first six months of fiscal 2017. The change was primarily due to the tax benefit as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, partially offset by one-time benefits related to the resolution with the IRS of a foreign tax credit matter in the prior year period and, to a lesser extent, a prior year period adjustment to the deferred tax asset related to our nonqualified deferred compensation program.

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted tax reform legislation through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act which significantly changes the existing U.S. tax laws, including a reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, a move from a worldwide tax system to a territorial system, as well as other changes. As a result of enactment of the legislation, we anticipate incurring additional one-time income tax expense during the third quarter of fiscal 2018, primarily related to the transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings, the repeal of foreign tax credits and the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, which is anticipated to be material. We continue to evaluate the impact the new legislation will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, as the assessment is ongoing, we are not able to quantify the impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements at this time.

Operating Segments

Our operating segments are evidence of the structure of the Company's internal organization. The NIKE Brand segments are defined by geographic regions for operations participating in NIKE Brand sales activity.

Each NIKE Brand geographic segment operates predominantly in one industry: the design, development, marketing and selling of athletic footwear, apparel and equipment. The Company's reportable operating segments for the NIKE Brand are: North America; Europe, Middle East & Africa; Greater China; and Asia Pacific & Latin America, and include results for the NIKE, Jordan and Hurley brands.

The Company's NIKE Direct operations are managed within each geographic operating segment. Converse is also a reportable segment for the Company, and operates in one industry: the design, marketing, licensing and selling of casual sneakers, apparel and accessories.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to fiscal 2018 presentation. This includes reclassified geographic operating segment data to reflect the changes in the Company's operating structure, which became effective June 1, 2017. These changes had no impact on previously reported consolidated results of operations or shareholders' equity.

As part of our centrally managed foreign exchange risk management program, standard foreign currency rates are assigned twice per year to each NIKE Brand entity in our geographic operating segments and Converse. These rates are set approximately nine and twelve months in advance of the future selling seasons to which they relate (specifically, for each currency, one standard rate applies to the fall and holiday selling seasons and one standard rate applies to the spring and summer selling seasons) based on average market spot rates in the calendar month preceding the date they are established. Inventories and Cost of sales for geographic operating segments and Converse reflect the use of these standard rates to record non-functional currency product purchases into the entity's functional currency. Differences between assigned standard foreign currency rates and actual market rates are included in Corporate, together with foreign currency hedge gains and losses generated from our centrally managed foreign exchange risk management program and other conversion gains and losses.

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The breakdown of revenues is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,						Six Months Ended November 30,					
	2017	2016 ⁽¹⁾	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes ⁽²⁾			2017	2016 ⁽¹⁾	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes ⁽²⁾		
North America	\$3,485	\$3,650	-5 %	-5 %			\$7,409	\$7,681	-4 %	-4 %		
Europe, Middle East & Africa	2,133	1,792	19 %	14 %			4,477	4,054	10 %	9 %		
Greater China	1,222	1,055	16 %	15 %			2,330	2,075	12 %	13 %		
Asia Pacific & Latin America	1,273	1,206	6 %	8 %			2,462	2,337	5 %	7 %		
Global Brand Divisions ⁽³⁾	23	21	10 %	19 %			43	36	19 %	17 %		
TOTAL NIKE BRAND	8,136	7,724	5 %	4 %			16,721	16,183	3 %	3 %		
Converse	408	416	-2 %	-4 %			891	990	-10 %	-11 %		
Corporate ⁽⁴⁾	10	40	—	—			12	68	—	—		
TOTAL NIKE, INC. REVENUES	\$8,554	\$8,180	5 %	3 %			\$17,624	\$17,241	2 %	2 %		

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to fiscal 2018 presentation. This includes reclassified operating segment data to reflect the changes in the Company's operating structure, which became effective June 1, 2017. These changes had no impact on previously reported consolidated results of operations or shareholders' equity.

The percentage change has been calculated using actual exchange rates in use during the comparative prior year period to enhance the visibility of the underlying business trends by excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, which is considered a non-GAAP financial measure.

Global Brand Divisions revenues are primarily attributable to NIKE Brand licensing businesses that are not part of a geographic operating segment.

Corporate revenues primarily consist of foreign currency hedge gains and losses related to revenues generated by entities within the NIKE Brand geographic operating segments and Converse, but managed through our central foreign exchange risk management program.

The primary financial measure used by the Company to evaluate performance of individual operating segments is earnings before interest and taxes (commonly referred to as "EBIT"), which represents Net income before Interest expense (income), net and Income tax expense in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. As discussed in Note 11 — Operating Segments in the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, certain corporate costs are not included in EBIT of our operating segments.

The breakdown of earnings before interest and taxes is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,				Six Months Ended November 30,			
	2017	2016 ⁽¹⁾	% Change		2017	2016 ⁽¹⁾	% Change	
North America	\$783	\$912	-14 %		\$1,785	\$1,916	-7 %	
Europe, Middle East & Africa	337	313	8 %		788	798	-1 %	
Greater China	378	375	1 %		772	746	3 %	
Asia Pacific & Latin America	291	266	9 %		551	475	16 %	
Global Brand Divisions	(602)	(619)	3 %		(1,277)	(1,390)	8 %	
TOTAL NIKE BRAND	1,187	1,247	-5 %		2,619	2,545	3 %	
Converse	48	78	-38 %		137	231	-41 %	
Corporate	(343)	(196)	-75 %		(776)	(359)	-116 %	
TOTAL NIKE, INC. EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES	892	1,129	-21 %		1,980	2,417	-18 %	
Interest expense (income), net	13	15	—		29	22	—	
TOTAL NIKE, INC. INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	\$879	\$1,114	-21 %		\$1,951	\$2,395	-19 %	

(1) Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to fiscal 2018 presentation. This includes reclassified operating segment data to reflect the changes in the Company's operating structure, which became effective June 1, 2017. These changes had no impact on previously reported consolidated results of operations or shareholders' equity.

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North America

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,					Six Months Ended November 30,				
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes	% Change Excluding Currency Changes	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes	% Change Excluding Currency Changes
Revenues by:										
Footwear	\$2,070	\$2,219	-7 %	-7 %	-7 %	\$4,504	\$4,737	-5 %	-5 %	-5 %
Apparel	1,279	1,273	0 %	0 %	0 %	2,578	2,590	0 %	-1 %	-1 %
Equipment	136	158	-14 %	-14 %	-14 %	327	354	-8 %	-8 %	-8 %
TOTAL REVENUES	\$3,485	\$3,650	-5 %	-5 %	-5 %	\$7,409	\$7,681	-4 %	-4 %	-4 %
Revenues by:										
Sales to Wholesale Customers	\$2,436	\$2,637	-8 %	-8 %	-8 %	\$5,125	\$5,461	-6 %	-6 %	-6 %
Sales through NIKE Direct	1,049	1,013	4 %	3 %	3 %	2,284	2,220	3 %	3 %	3 %
TOTAL REVENUES	\$3,485	\$3,650	-5 %	-5 %	-5 %	\$7,409	\$7,681	-4 %	-4 %	-4 %
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES	\$783	\$912	-14 %			\$1,785	\$1,916	-7 %		

On a currency-neutral basis, North America revenues for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 decreased 5% as growth in our NIKE Basketball and Sportswear categories was more than offset by declines in all other categories. Revenues for the first six months of fiscal 2018 decreased 4% as higher revenues in our Sportswear category were more than offset by declines in nearly all other categories, including the Jordan Brand and Running. For both the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, NIKE Direct revenues increased 3%, driven by the addition of new stores and digital commerce sales growth, while comparable store sales were flat.

Footwear revenues declined for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 driven by lower revenues in our Jordan Brand and Running categories. Second quarter unit sales of footwear decreased 11%, while higher ASP per pair reduced the impact of lower footwear revenues by approximately 4 percentage points, primarily due to higher full-price ASP and the favorable impact of growth in our NIKE Direct business. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, unit sales of footwear decreased 5% and ASP per pair was flat as the favorable impact of growth in our NIKE Direct business was offset by lower full-price ASP resulting from higher discounts.

On a currency-neutral basis, apparel revenues were flat for the second quarter, but decreased slightly for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as growth in our Sportswear and NIKE Basketball categories was offset by declines in other categories. Unit sales of apparel decreased 3% and 5% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, while higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 3 and 4 percentage points of apparel revenue growth for the respective periods. The increase in ASP per unit for both periods was attributable to the favorable impact of growth in our NIKE Direct business and, to a lesser extent, favorable off-price mix, while higher full-price ASP also benefited the year-to-date period.

EBIT decreased 14% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 as lower revenues and higher selling and administrative expense more than offset gross margin expansion. Gross margin increased 30 basis points as the favorable impact of lower off-price mix, including through NIKE Direct, more than offset lower full-price ASP, largely resulting from higher discounts, and higher other costs. Selling and administrative expense grew due to higher demand creation and operating overhead expenses. Demand creation expense increased primarily due to higher advertising expense, in part to support the launch of the NBA partnership, as well as higher sports marketing costs. Operating overhead expense increased due to continued investments in NIKE Direct and, to a lesser extent, higher administrative costs.

EBIT declined 7% for the first six months of fiscal 2018, reflecting lower revenues, gross margin contraction and higher selling and administrative expense. Gross margin declined 10 basis points as lower full-price ASP, primarily due to higher discounts, and higher product costs were only partially offset by favorable off-price mix and lower other costs, including warehousing. Selling and administrative expense increased as lower demand creation expense was

more than offset by higher operating overhead expense. The decrease in demand creation expense was primarily due to prior year investments in marketing costs to support key sporting events, including the Rio Olympics, as well as lower retail brand presentation costs. These decreases were partially offset by higher advertising costs for the first six months of fiscal 2018, in part to support the launch of the NBA partnership, and higher sports marketing costs. The increase in operating overhead expense was due to continued investments in our NIKE Direct business.

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Europe, Middle East & Africa

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,						Six Months Ended November 30,						
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes			2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes			
Revenues by:													
Footwear	\$1,290	\$1,116	16 %	11 %			\$2,761	\$2,573	7 %	6 %			
Apparel	743	588	26 %	21 %			1,486	1,272	17 %	15 %			
Equipment	100	88	14 %	10 %			230	209	10 %	9 %			
TOTAL REVENUES	\$2,133	\$1,792	19 %	14 %			\$4,477	\$4,054	10 %	9 %			
Revenues by:													
Sales to Wholesale Customers	\$1,525	\$1,313	16 %	12 %			\$3,247	\$3,046	7 %	5 %			
Sales through NIKE Direct	608	479	27 %	21 %			1,230	1,008	22 %	20 %			
TOTAL REVENUES	\$2,133	\$1,792	19 %	14 %			\$4,477	\$4,054	10 %	9 %			
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES	\$337	\$313	8 %				\$788	\$798	-1 %				

On a currency-neutral basis, Europe, Middle East & Africa revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 grew 14% and 9%, respectively, due to higher revenues in every territory, most notably the UK & Ireland, which grew 28% and 26% for the respective periods. Revenues increased in most key categories for both periods, led by Sportswear and Football (Soccer). For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, NIKE Direct revenues increased 21% and 20%, respectively, fueled for both periods by strong digital commerce sales growth, comparable store sales growth of 12% and 11%, respectively, and the addition of new stores.

Currency-neutral footwear revenue growth for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was driven by growth in most key categories, led by Sportswear, Football (Soccer) and Running. For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, unit sales of footwear increased 7% and 5%, respectively, while higher ASP per pair contributed approximately 4 and 1 percentage points of footwear revenue growth for the respective periods. The increase in ASP per pair for the second quarter was primarily driven by higher full-price and off-price ASPs. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, higher ASP per pair was primarily due to higher off-price ASP.

The increase in currency-neutral apparel revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was due to growth in nearly all categories, most notably Sportswear, with NIKE Basketball also driving strong growth for the second quarter. Unit sales of apparel increased 12% and 13% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively. Higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 9 and 2 percentage points of apparel revenue growth for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, driven by higher full-price ASP and, to a lesser extent, higher off-price ASP.

On a reported basis, EBIT increased 8% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 as revenue growth and selling and administrative expense leverage were only partially offset by lower gross margin. Gross margin declined 240 basis points due to unfavorable standard foreign currency exchange rates, higher product costs and lower NIKE Direct margin, which were only partially offset by higher full-price ASP. Selling and administrative expense increased due to higher demand creation and operating overhead expenses. The increase in demand creation expense was due to higher sports marketing and advertising costs. Operating overhead expense was higher due to increased investments in our NIKE Direct business.

Reported EBIT decreased 1% for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as revenue growth and selling and administrative expense leverage were more than offset by gross margin contraction. Gross margin declined 260 basis points as lower product costs were more than offset by unfavorable standard foreign currency exchange rates, lower full-price ASP resulting from product mix, and lower NIKE Direct margin. Selling and administrative expense increased due to

higher operating overhead expense, primarily resulting from investments in our NIKE Direct business. Demand creation expense also increased as higher sports marketing and advertising costs more than offset lower marketing expenses as a result of prior year investments to support the Rio Olympics and European Football Championship.

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Greater China

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,						Six Months Ended November 30,						
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes			2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes			
Revenues by:													
Footwear	\$793	\$669	19 %	17 %			\$1,554	\$1,379	13 %	14 %			
Apparel	397	355	12 %	11 %			706	624	13 %	14 %			
Equipment	32	31	3 %	0 %			70	72	-3 %	-2 %			
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,222	\$1,055	16 %	15 %			\$2,330	\$2,075	12 %	13 %			
Revenues by:													
Sales to Wholesale Customers	\$708	\$673	5 %	4 %			\$1,438	\$1,368	5 %	6 %			
Sales through NIKE Direct	514	382	35 %	33 %			892	707	26 %	27 %			
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,222	\$1,055	16 %	15 %			\$2,330	\$2,075	12 %	13 %			
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES	\$378	\$375	1 %				\$772	\$746	3 %				

On a currency-neutral basis, Greater China revenues increased 15% and 13% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively. Nearly all key categories grew, led by Sportswear, Running, the Jordan Brand and NIKE Basketball, with the Jordan Brand and NIKE Basketball having a greater impact than Running for the second quarter. NIKE Direct revenues increased 33% and 27% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, fueled by strong digital commerce sales growth, the addition of new stores and comparable store sales growth of 8% and 5%, for the respective periods.

The currency-neutral increase in footwear revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was attributable to growth in most key categories, led by Sportswear, Running and the Jordan Brand. Unit sales of footwear for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 increased 17% and 15%, respectively. ASP per pair was flat for the second quarter as higher full-price and off-price ASPs were offset by higher off-price mix, including through our NIKE Direct business. ASP per pair for the first six months of fiscal 2018 reduced footwear revenues by approximately 1 percentage point as higher off-price mix, including through our NIKE Direct business, more than offset higher off-price ASP.

Currency-neutral apparel revenue growth for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was due to higher revenues in all key categories, led by Sportswear and NIKE Basketball. Unit sales of apparel for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 increased 8% and 10%, respectively, while higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 3 and 4 percentage points of apparel revenue growth for the respective periods. The increase in ASP per unit for both periods was attributable to higher off-price ASP and the favorable impact of growth in our NIKE Direct business, with a higher full-price ASP also favorably impacting year-to-date growth.

On a reported basis, EBIT grew 1% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 as strong revenue growth was largely offset by gross margin contraction and higher selling and administrative expense as a percent of revenues. Gross margin declined 370 basis points, driven by lower off-price margins, primarily through our NIKE Direct business, and unfavorable standard foreign currency exchange rates, partially offset by higher full-price ASP. Selling and administrative expense increased due to higher demand creation and operating overhead expenses. The increase in demand creation expense was driven by higher advertising and marketing expenses, as well as higher costs for retail brand presentation, while operating overhead expense grew primarily due to investments in our NIKE Direct business. Reported EBIT increased 3% for the first six months of fiscal 2018, driven by strong revenue growth and selling and administrative expense leverage, partially offset by lower gross margin. Gross margin contracted 330 basis points as higher full-price ASP was more than offset by lower off-price margin, primarily through our NIKE Direct business, and unfavorable standard foreign currency exchange rates. Selling and administrative expense increased due to growth

in demand creation expense primarily resulting from higher retail brand presentation costs, as well as higher operating overhead expense largely reflecting continued investments in our NIKE Direct business.

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Asia Pacific & Latin America

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,				Six Months Ended November 30,			
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes
Revenues by:								
Footwear	\$873	\$818	7 %	9 %	\$1,700	\$1,605	6 %	8 %
Apparel	342	319	7 %	10 %	643	598	8 %	10 %
Equipment	58	69	-16 %	-15 %	119	134	-11 %	-10 %
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,273	\$1,206	6 %	8 %	\$2,462	\$2,337	5 %	7 %
Revenues by:								
Sales to Wholesale Customers	\$960	\$936	3 %	5 %	\$1,849	\$1,823	1 %	3 %
Sales through NIKE Direct	313	270	16 %	19 %	613	514	19 %	22 %
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,273	\$1,206	6 %	8 %	\$2,462	\$2,337	5 %	7 %
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES	\$291	\$266	9 %		\$551	\$475	16 %	

On a currency-neutral basis, Asia Pacific & Latin America revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 increased 8% and 7%, respectively, driven by higher revenues in most territories. Territory revenue growth was led by SOCO (which comprises Argentina, Uruguay and Chile), Korea and Mexico, which increased 11%, 15% and 21%, respectively, for the second quarter of fiscal 2018, and 14%, 14% and 20%, respectively, for the first six months of fiscal 2018. On a category basis, revenues for both periods increased in all key categories, led by Sportswear. NIKE Direct revenues increased 19% and 22% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, fueled by strong comparable store sales growth of 15% and 17% for the respective periods, as well as digital commerce sales growth and the addition of new stores.

The increase in currency-neutral footwear revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was attributable to growth in nearly all key categories, led by Sportswear. Unit sales of footwear increased approximately 7% and 6% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, while higher ASP per pair contributed approximately 2 percentage points of footwear revenue growth for both periods. Higher ASP per pair for both periods was primarily a result of higher off-price ASP, with higher full-price ASP also favorably impacting second quarter revenue growth.

Currency-neutral growth in apparel revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was driven by higher revenues in every key category, most notably Sportswear and, to a lesser extent, Men's Training and NIKE Basketball. Second quarter unit sales of apparel increased approximately 7% and higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 3 percentage points of apparel revenue growth, primarily due to higher full-price and off-price ASPs. For the first six months of fiscal 2018, unit sales of apparel increased approximately 8%, while higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 2 percentage points of apparel revenue growth, primarily driven by higher off-price ASP. On a reported basis, EBIT increased 9% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 as revenue growth and selling and administrative expense leverage more than offset slight gross margin contraction. Gross margin declined 10 basis points as higher full-price ASP and favorable standard foreign currency exchange rates were more than offset by higher product costs. Selling and administrative expense increased slightly as lower demand creation expense was more than offset by higher operating overhead expense. The decrease in demand creation expense was primarily attributable to lower marketing and sports marketing costs, while operating overhead expense increased as a result of investments in our growing NIKE Direct business.

For the first six months of fiscal 2018, reported EBIT increased 16% as revenue growth and lower selling and administrative expense more than offset lower gross margin. Gross margin contracted 40 basis points as favorable standard foreign currency exchange rates, higher full-price ASP and lower other costs were more than offset by higher product costs and unfavorable off-price margin, including through NIKE Direct. Selling and administrative expense

decreased as significantly lower demand creation expense more than offset higher operating overhead expense. The decrease in demand creation expense was primarily attributable to lower marketing costs as a result of prior year investments to support the Rio Olympics, as well as lower sports marketing costs. Operating overhead expense increased primarily as a result of continued investments in our growing NIKE Direct business.

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Global Brand Divisions

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,					Six Months Ended November 30,				
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes		2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes	
Revenues	\$23	\$21	10 %	19 %		\$43	\$36	19 %	17 %	
(Loss) Before Interest and Taxes	\$(602)	\$(619)	-3 %			\$(1,277)	\$(1,390)	-8 %		

Global Brand Divisions primarily represent demand creation, operating overhead and product creation and design expenses that are centrally managed for the NIKE Brand. Revenues for Global Brand Divisions are primarily attributable to NIKE Brand licensing businesses that are not part of a geographic operating segment.

Global Brand Divisions' loss before interest and taxes decreased 3% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 primarily due to improved gross margin as selling and administrative expense was flat. Demand creation expense increased due to higher sports marketing costs, but was offset by lower operating overhead expense primarily due to lower wage-related costs.

Global Brand Divisions' loss before interest and taxes decreased 8% for the first six months of fiscal 2018 as a result of lower demand creation and operating overhead expenses. Demand creation expense decreased as higher sports marketing costs were more than offset by lower advertising expenses in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, largely resulting from investments in the prior year to support the Rio Olympics and the European Football Championship. Operating overhead expense also decreased primarily as a result of lower wage-related costs.

Converse

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,					Six Months Ended November 30,				
	2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes		2017	2016	% Change	% Change Excluding Currency Changes	
Revenues	\$408	\$416	-2 %	-4 %		\$891	\$990	-10 %	-11 %	
Earnings Before Interest and Taxes	\$48	\$78	-38 %			\$137	\$231	-41 %		

In territories we define as "direct distribution markets," Converse designs, markets and sells products directly to distributors and wholesale customers, and to consumers through direct to consumer operations. The largest direct distribution markets are the United States, the United Kingdom and China. We do not own the Converse trademarks in Japan and accordingly do not earn revenues in Japan. Territories other than direct distribution markets and Japan are serviced by third-party licensees who pay royalty revenues to Converse for the use of its registered trademarks and other intellectual property rights.

On a currency-neutral basis, revenues for Converse declined 4% and 11% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively. Comparable direct distribution markets (i.e., markets served under a direct distribution model for comparable periods in the current and prior fiscal years) declined 7% and 13% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, reducing total Converse revenues by approximately 7 and 12 percentage points, respectively. Comparable direct distribution market unit sales decreased approximately 12% and 15% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, while higher ASP per unit contributed approximately 5 and 2 percentage points, respectively, of direct distribution markets revenue growth. On a territory basis, the decrease in comparable direct distribution markets revenues for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018 was primarily attributable to lower revenues in the United States, reflecting reduced consumer demand and efforts to manage inventory levels in the marketplace. The declines in the United States were partially offset by revenue growth in China. Conversion of markets from licensed to direct distribution increased total Converse revenues by approximately 4 and 2 percentage points for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, primarily driven by the market transition in Italy in the third quarter of fiscal 2017. Revenues from comparable licensed markets decreased 11% and 14% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively,

reducing total Converse revenues by approximately 1 percentage point for both periods, driven by lower revenues in Latin America.

Reported EBIT for Converse declined 38% and 41% for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, driven for both periods by lower reported revenues, higher selling and administrative expense and, to a lesser extent, gross margin contraction. For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, gross margin declined 40 and 80 basis points, respectively, as the favorable impact on full-price ASP from the market transition in Italy was more than offset by higher product costs, growth in warehousing costs and lower margin in our direct to consumer business. For both the second quarter and the first six months of fiscal 2018, selling and administrative expense increased due to higher demand creation and operating overhead expense. For both periods, higher demand creation expense was due to increased marketing and advertising support for initiatives to drive growth, and higher operating overhead expense was primarily a result of higher wage-related costs, as well as continued investment in our direct to consumer business.

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Corporate

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended November 30,			Six Months Ended November 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Revenues	\$10	\$40	—	\$12	\$68	—
(Loss) Before Interest and Taxes	\$(343)	\$(196)	75 %	\$(776)	\$(359)	116 %

Corporate revenues primarily consist of foreign currency hedge gains and losses related to revenues generated by entities within the NIKE Brand geographic operating segments and Converse, but managed through our central foreign exchange risk management program.

The Corporate loss before interest and taxes consists largely of unallocated general and administrative expenses, including expenses associated with centrally managed departments; depreciation and amortization related to our corporate headquarters; unallocated insurance, benefit and compensation programs, including stock-based compensation; and certain foreign currency gains and losses.

In addition to the foreign currency gains and losses recognized in Corporate revenues, foreign currency results in Corporate include gains and losses resulting from the difference between actual foreign currency rates and standard rates used to record non-functional currency denominated product purchases within the NIKE Brand geographic operating segments and Converse; related foreign currency hedge results; conversion gains and losses arising from re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities in non-functional currencies; and certain other foreign currency derivative instruments.

Corporate's loss before interest and taxes increased \$147 million and \$417 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, primarily due to the following:

- a detrimental change of \$72 million and \$151 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, related to the difference between actual foreign currency exchange rates and standard foreign currency exchange rates assigned to the NIKE Brand geographic operating segments and Converse, net of hedge gains and losses; these results are reported as a component of consolidated gross margin;

- a detrimental change in net foreign currency gains and losses of \$39 million and \$117 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, related to the re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies and the impact of certain foreign currency derivative instruments, reported as a component of consolidated Other expense (income), net; and

- an unfavorable change of \$36 million and \$149 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2018, respectively, largely due to higher operating overhead expense, primarily driven by higher one-time wage-related costs associated with our organizational realignment.

Foreign Currency Exposures and Hedging Practices

Overview

As a global company with significant operations outside the United States, in the normal course of business we are exposed to risk arising from changes in currency exchange rates. Our primary foreign currency exposures arise from the recording of transactions denominated in non-functional currencies and the translation of foreign currency denominated results of operations, financial position and cash flows into U.S. Dollars.

Our foreign exchange risk management program is intended to lessen both the positive and negative effects of currency fluctuations on our consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows. We manage global foreign exchange risk centrally on a portfolio basis to address those risks that are material to NIKE, Inc. We manage these exposures by taking advantage of natural offsets and currency correlations that exist within the portfolio and, where practical and material, by hedging a portion of the remaining exposures using derivative instruments such as forward contracts and options. As described below, the implementation of the NIKE Trading Company (NTC) and our foreign currency adjustment program enhanced our ability to manage our foreign exchange risk by increasing the natural offsets and currency correlation benefits that exist within our portfolio of foreign exchange exposures. Our hedging policy is designed to partially or entirely offset the impact of exchange rate changes on the underlying net exposures being hedged. Where exposures are hedged, our program has the effect of delaying the impact of exchange

rate movements on our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements; the length of the delay is dependent upon hedge horizons. We do not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Refer to Note 4 — Fair Value Measurements and Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives in the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional description of how the above financial instruments are valued and recorded, as well as the fair value of outstanding derivatives at each reported period end.

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Transactional Exposures

We conduct business in various currencies and have transactions which subject us to foreign currency risk. Our most significant transactional foreign currency exposures are:

- Product Costs — NIKE’s product costs are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies in the following ways:
 1. Product purchases denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the transacting entity:
 - a. Certain NIKE entities purchase product from the NTC, a wholly-owned sourcing hub that buys NIKE branded products from third-party factories, predominantly in U.S. Dollars. The NTC, whose functional currency is the U.S. Dollar, then sells the products to NIKE entities in their respective functional currencies. When the NTC sells to a NIKE entity with a different functional currency, the result is a foreign currency exposure for the NTC.
 - b. Other NIKE entities purchase product directly from third-party factories in U.S. Dollars. These purchases generate a foreign currency exposure for those NIKE entities with a functional currency other than the U.S. Dollar.
 2. In both purchasing scenarios, a weaker U.S. Dollar reduces the inventory cost incurred by NIKE whereas a stronger U.S. Dollar increases its cost.
 - Factory input costs: NIKE operates a foreign currency adjustment program with certain factories. The program is designed to more effectively manage foreign currency risk by assuming certain of the factories’ foreign currency exposures, some of which are natural offsets to our existing foreign currency exposures. Under this program, our payments to these factories are adjusted for rate fluctuations in the basket of currencies (“factory currency exposure index”) in which the labor, materials and overhead costs incurred by the factories in the production of NIKE branded products (“factory input costs”) are denominated.

For the currency within the factory currency exposure indices that is the local or functional currency of the factory, the currency rate fluctuation affecting the product cost is recorded within Inventories and is recognized in Cost of sales when the related product is sold to a third-party. All currencies within the indices, excluding the U.S. Dollar and the local or functional currency of the factory, are recognized as embedded derivative contracts and are recorded at fair value through Other expense (income), net. Refer to Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives in the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional detail.

As an offset to the impacts of the fluctuating U.S. Dollar on our non-functional currency denominated product purchases described above, a strengthening U.S. Dollar against the foreign currencies within the factory currency exposure indices decreases NIKE’s U.S. Dollar inventory cost. Conversely, a weakening U.S. Dollar against the indexed foreign currencies increases our inventory cost.

Non-Functional Currency Denominated External Sales — A portion of our NIKE Brand and Converse revenues associated with European operations are earned in currencies other than the Euro (e.g. the British Pound) but are recognized at a subsidiary that uses the Euro as its functional currency. These sales generate a foreign currency exposure.

Other Costs — Non-functional currency denominated costs, such as endorsement contracts, also generate foreign currency risk, though to a lesser extent. In certain cases, the Company has also entered into other contractual agreements which have payments that are indexed to foreign currencies and create embedded derivative contracts that are recorded at fair value through Other expense (income), net. Refer to Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives in the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional detail.

Non-Functional Currency Denominated Monetary Assets and Liabilities — Our global subsidiaries have various assets and liabilities, primarily receivables and payables, including intercompany receivables and payables, denominated in currencies other than their functional currencies. These balance sheet items are subject to re-measurement which may create fluctuations in Other expense (income), net within our consolidated results of operations.

Managing Transactional Exposures

Transactional exposures are managed on a portfolio basis within our foreign currency risk management program. We manage these exposures by taking advantage of natural offsets and currency correlations that exist within the portfolio and may also elect to use currency forward and option contracts to hedge the remaining effect of exchange rate fluctuations on probable forecasted future cash flows, including certain product cost exposures, non-functional currency denominated external sales and other costs described above. Generally, these are accounted for as cash flow

hedges in accordance with U.S. GAAP, except for hedges of the embedded derivative components of the product cost exposures and other contractual agreements.

Certain currency forward contracts used to manage the foreign exchange exposure of non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities subject to re-measurement and embedded derivative contracts are not formally designated as hedging instruments under U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, changes in fair value of these instruments are recognized in Other expense (income), net and are intended to offset the foreign currency impact of the re-measurement of the related non-functional currency denominated asset or liability or the embedded derivative contract being hedged.

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Translational Exposures

Many of our foreign subsidiaries operate in functional currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates create volatility in our reported results as we are required to translate the balance sheets, operational results and cash flows of these subsidiaries into U.S. Dollars for consolidated reporting. The translation of foreign subsidiaries' non-U.S. Dollar denominated balance sheets into U.S. Dollars for consolidated reporting results in a cumulative translation adjustment to Accumulated other comprehensive income within Shareholders' equity. In the translation of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, a weaker U.S. Dollar in relation to foreign functional currencies benefits our consolidated earnings whereas a stronger U.S. Dollar reduces our consolidated earnings. The impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our consolidated Revenues was a benefit of approximately \$97 million and a detriment of approximately \$95 million for the three months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our Income before income taxes was a benefit of approximately \$16 million and a detriment of approximately \$22 million for the three months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our consolidated Revenues was a benefit of approximately \$61 million and a detriment of approximately \$280 million for the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the translation of our Income before income taxes was a benefit of approximately \$6 million and a detriment of approximately \$48 million for the six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Managing Translational Exposures

To minimize the impact of translating foreign currency denominated revenues and expenses into U.S. Dollars for consolidated reporting, certain foreign subsidiaries use excess cash to purchase U.S. Dollar denominated available-for-sale investments. The variable future cash flows associated with the purchase and subsequent sale of these U.S. Dollar denominated investments at non-U.S. Dollar functional currency subsidiaries creates a foreign currency exposure that qualifies for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP. We utilize forward contracts and/or options to mitigate the variability of the forecasted future purchases and sales of these U.S. Dollar investments. The combination of the purchase and sale of the U.S. Dollar investment and the hedging instrument has the effect of partially offsetting the year-over-year foreign currency translation impact on net earnings in the period the investments are sold. Hedges of the purchase of U.S. Dollar denominated available-for-sale investments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

We estimate the combination of translation of foreign currency-denominated profits from our international businesses and the year-over-year change in foreign currency-related gains and losses included in Other expense (income), net had an unfavorable impact of approximately \$24 million and \$112 million on our Income before income taxes for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017, respectively.

Net Investments in Foreign Subsidiaries

We are also exposed to the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on our investments in wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries denominated in a currency other than the U.S. Dollar, which could adversely impact the U.S. Dollar value of these investments, and therefore the value of future repatriated earnings. We have, in the past, hedged and may, in the future, hedge net investment positions in certain foreign subsidiaries to mitigate the effects of foreign exchange fluctuations on these net investments. These hedges are accounted for as net investment hedges in accordance with U.S. GAAP. There were no outstanding net investment hedges as of November 30, 2017 and 2016. There were no cash flows from net investment hedge settlements for the three and six months ended November 30, 2017 and 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow Activity

Cash provided by operations was \$1,898 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to \$1,770 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017. Net income, adjusted for non-cash items, generated \$2,046 million of operating cash flows for the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to \$2,456 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017. Changes in working capital for the first six months of fiscal 2018 resulted in a cash outflow of \$148 million compared to an outflow of \$686 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017. The reduced working capital outflow was largely driven by a reduction in accounts receivable primarily due to the timing of revenues compared to the prior year. Cash

provided by operations was also impacted by the net change in cash collateral with derivative counterparties as a result of hedging transactions. During the first six months of fiscal 2018, we were required to post cash collateral of \$127 million, as compared to receiving cash collateral of \$264 million during the first six months of fiscal 2017. Refer to the Credit Risk section of Note 9 — Risk Management and Derivatives in the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional detail.

Cash (used) provided by investing activities was a \$226 million use of cash for the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to a \$236 million source of cash for the first six months of fiscal 2017. The primary driver of the increased use of cash was a decrease in net sales/maturities of short-term investments (including sales, maturities and purchases) to \$271 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018 from \$789 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017.

Cash used by financing activities was \$1,214 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to \$766 million for the first six months of fiscal 2017. The increase in Cash used by financing activities was primarily driven by the issuance of long-term debt in the first six months of fiscal 2017, which did not recur in fiscal 2018. This decrease in cash was partially offset by an increase in notes payable, due to the issuance of commercial paper, and lower share repurchases during the first six months of fiscal 2018 compared to the first six months of fiscal 2017.

During the first six months of fiscal 2018, we repurchased 32.0 million shares of NIKE's Class B Common Stock for \$1,751 million (an average price of \$54.73 per share) under the four-year, \$12 billion share repurchase program approved by the Board of Directors in November 2015. As of November 30, 2017, we had repurchased 111.8 million shares at a cost of approximately \$6,189 million (an average price of \$55.37 per share) under this program. We continue to expect funding of share repurchases will come from operating cash flows, excess cash and/or proceeds from debt. The timing and the amount of shares purchased will be dictated by our capital needs and stock market conditions.

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Capital Resources

On July 21, 2016, we filed a shelf registration statement (the “Shelf”) with the SEC which permits us to issue an unlimited amount of debt securities from time to time. The Shelf expires on July 21, 2019. For additional detail refer to Note 8 — Long Term Debt in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

On August 28, 2015, we entered into a committed credit facility agreement with a syndicate of banks, which provides for up to \$2 billion of borrowings. The facility matures August 28, 2020, with a one-year extension option prior to any anniversary of the closing date, provided that in no event shall it extend beyond August 28, 2022. As of and for the six months ended November 30, 2017, we had no amounts outstanding under the committed credit facility.

We currently have long-term debt ratings of AA- and A1 from Standard and Poor’s Corporation and Moody’s Investor Services, respectively. If our long-term debt ratings were to decline, the facility fee and interest rate under our committed credit facility would increase. Conversely, if our long-term debt ratings were to improve, the facility fee and interest rate would decrease. Changes in our long-term debt ratings would not trigger acceleration of maturity of any then-outstanding borrowings or any future borrowings under the committed credit facility. Under this committed revolving credit facility, we have agreed to various covenants. These covenants include limits on our disposal of fixed assets and the amount of debt secured by liens we may incur, as well as limits on the indebtedness we can incur relative to our net worth. In the event we were to have any borrowings outstanding under this facility and failed to meet any covenant, and were unable to obtain a waiver from a majority of the banks in the syndicate, any borrowings would become immediately due and payable. As of November 30, 2017, we were in full compliance with each of these covenants and believe it is unlikely we will fail to meet any of these covenants in the foreseeable future.

Liquidity is also provided by our \$2 billion commercial paper program. During the three months ended November 30, 2017, the maximum amount of commercial paper borrowings outstanding at any point was \$1.4 billion. As of November 30, 2017, there were \$1.2 billion of outstanding borrowings under this program. We may continue to issue commercial paper or other debt securities during fiscal 2018 depending on general corporate needs. We currently have short-term debt ratings of A1+ and P1 from Standard and Poor’s Corporation and Moody’s Investor Services, respectively.

As of November 30, 2017, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments totaling \$6.4 billion, of which \$5.7 billion was held by our foreign subsidiaries. Cash equivalents and Short-term investments consist primarily of deposits held at major banks, money market funds, commercial paper, corporate notes, U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. government sponsored enterprise obligations and other investment grade fixed-income securities. Our fixed-income investments are exposed to both credit and interest rate risk. All of our investments are investment grade to minimize our credit risk. While individual securities have varying durations, as of November 30, 2017, the average duration of our cash equivalents and short-term investments portfolio was 67 days.

To date we have not experienced difficulty accessing the credit markets or incurred higher interest costs. Future volatility in the capital markets, however, may increase costs associated with issuing commercial paper or other debt instruments or affect our ability to access those markets. We believe that existing cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and cash generated by operations, together with access to external sources of funds as described above, will be sufficient to meet our domestic and foreign capital needs in the foreseeable future.

We utilize a variety of strategies to manage our worldwide cash and deploy funds to locations where they are needed. We have routinely repatriated a portion of our foreign earnings and provided for U.S. taxes as applicable. We have also indefinitely reinvested a significant portion of our foreign earnings. As a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on December 22, 2017, funds from foreign earnings that have been indefinitely reinvested will now be subject to a one-time transition tax. While our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate these earnings, we will reevaluate the most efficient means of deploying our capital globally.

Contractual Obligations

There have been no significant changes to the contractual obligations reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of November 30, 2017, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures

or capital resources.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for recently adopted and recently issued accounting standards.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described in the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. Actual results could differ from the estimates we use in applying our critical accounting policies. We are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different amounts being reported.

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ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes from the information previously reported under Part II, Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“the Exchange Act”) reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

We carry out a variety of ongoing procedures under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of November 30, 2017.

We are continuing several transformation initiatives to centralize and simplify our business processes and systems. These are long-term initiatives, which we believe will enhance our internal control over financial reporting due to increased automation and further integration of related processes. We will continue to monitor our internal control over financial reporting for effectiveness throughout the transformation.

There have not been any other changes in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Statements and Analyst Reports

Certain written and oral statements, other than purely historic information, including estimates, projections, statements relating to NIKE's business plans, objectives and expected operating results and the assumptions upon which those statements are based, made or incorporated by reference from time to time by NIKE or its representatives in this report, other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases, conferences or otherwise, are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate, or imply future results, performance or achievements, and may contain the words "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "project," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," or words or phrases of similar meaning. Certain factors, including various risks and uncertainties, may cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties are detailed from time to time in reports filed by NIKE with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including reports filed on Forms 8-K, 10-Q and 10-K, and include, among others, the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions; the size and growth of the overall athletic footwear, apparel and equipment markets; intense competition among designers, marketers, distributors and sellers of athletic footwear, apparel and equipment for consumers and endorsers; demographic changes; changes in consumer preferences; popularity of particular designs, categories of products and sports; seasonal and geographic demand for NIKE products; difficulties in anticipating or forecasting changes in consumer preferences, consumer demand for NIKE products and the various market factors described above; difficulties in implementing, operating and maintaining NIKE's increasingly complex information systems and controls, including, without limitation, the systems related to demand and supply planning and inventory control; interruptions in data and information technology systems; consumer data security; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results, due to, among other factors, the timing of at-once orders and discounts, order cancellations and returns, and increasing online and mobile commercial activity; the ability of NIKE to sustain, manage or forecast its growth and inventories; the size, timing and mix of purchases of NIKE's products; increases in the cost of materials, labor and energy used to manufacture products, new product development and introduction; the ability of NIKE to secure and protect trademarks, patents and other intellectual property; product performance and quality; customer service; adverse publicity; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; dependence on distributors and licensees; business disruptions; increased costs of freight and transportation to meet delivery deadlines; increases in borrowing costs due to any decline in NIKE's debt ratings; changes in business strategy or development plans; general risks associated with doing business outside the United States, including, without limitation, exchange rate fluctuations, import duties, tariffs, quotas, political and economic instability and terrorism; changes in government regulations; the impact of, including business and legal developments relating to, climate change; natural disasters; liability and other claims asserted against NIKE; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the effects of NIKE's decision to invest in or divest of businesses; the impact of the implementation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on our business and results of operations; and other factors referenced or incorporated by reference in this report and other reports.

The risks included here are not exhaustive. Other sections of this report may include additional factors which could adversely affect NIKE's business and financial performance. Moreover, NIKE operates in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risks, nor can it assess the impact of all such risks on NIKE's business or the extent to which any risk, or combination of risks, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

Investors should also be aware that while NIKE does, from time to time, communicate with securities analysts, it is against NIKE's policy to disclose to them any material non-public information or other confidential commercial information. Accordingly, shareholders should not assume that NIKE agrees with any statement or report issued by any analyst irrespective of the content of the statement or report. Furthermore, NIKE has a policy against issuing or confirming financial forecasts or projections issued by others. Thus, to the extent that reports issued by securities analysts contain any projections, forecasts or opinions, such reports are not the responsibility of NIKE and may not

reflect NIKE's current views.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

There have been no material developments with respect to the information previously reported under Part I, Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017.

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

In November 2015, the Board of Directors approved a four-year, \$12 billion share repurchase program. As of November 30, 2017, the Company had repurchased 111.8 million shares at an average price of \$55.37 per share for a total approximate cost of \$6.2 billion under this program. We intend to use excess cash, future cash from operations and/or proceeds from debt to fund repurchases.

The following table presents a summary of share repurchases made by NIKE under this program during the quarter ended November 30, 2017:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (In millions)
September 1 — September 30, 2017	5,397,111	\$ 53.07	5,397,111	\$ 6,427
October 1 — October 31, 2017	6,977,445	\$ 52.58	6,977,445	\$ 6,060
November 1 — November 30, 2017	4,370,700	\$ 56.91	4,370,700	\$ 5,811
	16,745,256	\$ 53.87	16,745,256	

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ITEM 6. Exhibits

(a) EXHIBITS:

- 3.1 Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended November 30, 2015).
 - 3.2 Fifth Restated Bylaws, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 17, 2017).
 - 4.1 Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended (see Exhibit 3.1).
 - 4.2 Fifth Restated Bylaws, as amended (see Exhibit 3.2).
 - 4.3 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 21, 2016, by and between NIKE, Inc. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, including the form of 2.375% Notes due 2026 and form of 3.375% Notes due 2046 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed October 21, 2016).
 - 31.1† Rule 13(a)-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
 - 31.2† Rule 13(a)-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
 - 32.1† Section 1350 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer.
 - 32.2† Section 1350 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer.
 - 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.
 - 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
 - 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
 - 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
 - 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
 - 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
- Furnished herewith

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- Furnished herewith

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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.

NIKE, Inc.
an Oregon Corporation

/S/ ANDREW CAMPION
Andrew Campion
Chief Financial Officer and Authorized Officer
DATED: January 5, 2018