

**BlackBerry Limited**  
 Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario  
 (United States dollars, in millions) (unaudited)

**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	As at	
	May 31, 2017	February 28, 2017
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 933	\$ 734
Short-term investments	1,278	644
Accounts receivable, net	152	181
Other receivables	30	34
Inventories	11	26
Income taxes receivable	12	17
Other current assets	48	55
	2,464	1,691
<b>Long-term investments</b>	294	269
<b>Restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	48	51
<b>Property, plant and equipment, net</b>	81	91
<b>Goodwill</b>	563	559
<b>Intangible assets, net</b>	569	602
	\$ 4,019	\$ 3,263
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 48	\$ 103
Accrued liabilities	204	258
Deferred revenue	211	245
	463	606
<b>Long-term debt</b>	809	591
<b>Deferred income tax liability</b>	9	9
	1,281	1,206
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		
<b>Capital stock and additional paid-in capital</b>		
Preferred shares: authorized unlimited number of non-voting, cumulative, redeemable and retractable	—	—
Common shares: authorized unlimited number of non-voting, redeemable, retractable Class A common shares and unlimited number of voting common shares		
Issued - 531,475,629 voting common shares (February 28, 2017 - 530,497,193)	2,528	2,512
<b>Retained earnings (deficit)</b>	227	(438)
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive loss</b>	(17)	(17)
	2,738	2,057
	\$ 4,019	\$ 3,263

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

On behalf of the Board:

John S. Chen  
 Director

Barbara Stymiest  
 Director

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**Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity**

	Capital Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance as at February 28, 2017	\$ 2,512	\$ (438)	\$ (17)	\$ 2,057
Net income	—	671	—	671
Shares issued:				
Stock-based compensation	13	—	—	13
Exercise of stock options	1	—	—	1
Employee share purchase plan	2	—	—	2
Cumulative impact of adoption of ASU 2016-16	—	(6)	—	(6)
<b>Balance as at May 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 2,528</b>	<b>\$ 227</b>	<b>\$ (17)</b>	<b>\$ 2,738</b>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**BlackBerry Limited**  
(United States dollars, in millions, except per share data) (unaudited)

**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	Three Months Ended	
	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
<b>Revenue</b>	\$ 235	\$ 400
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Cost of sales	85	200
Inventory write-down	—	46
	<u>85</u>	<u>246</u>
<b>Gross margin</b>	<u>150</u>	<u>154</u>
<b>Operating expenses</b>		
Research and development	61	89
Selling, marketing and administration	110	132
Amortization	40	54
Impairment of goodwill	—	57
Impairment of long-lived assets	—	501
Debentures fair value adjustment	218	(24)
Qualcomm arbitration award	(815)	—
	<u>(386)</u>	<u>809</u>
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<u>536</u>	<u>(655)</u>
Investment income (loss), net	136	(15)
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<u>672</u>	<u>(670)</u>
<b>Provision for income taxes</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<u>\$ 671</u>	<u>\$ (670)</u>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share</b>		
Basic	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ (1.28)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 1.23</u>	<u>\$ (1.28)</u>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**BlackBerry Limited**  
(United States dollars, in millions) (unaudited)

**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

	Three Months Ended	
	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	\$ 671	\$ (670)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>		
Net change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale investments	(3)	(1)
Net change in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges during the period, net of income tax recovery of nil (May 31, 2016 - income taxes of nil)	—	2
Amounts reclassified to net income during the period for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges during the period, net of income tax recovery of nil (May 31, 2016 - income tax recovery of nil)	—	(1)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4	1
Actuarial losses associated with Other Post Employment Benefit Obligations	(1)	—
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	—	1
<b>Comprehensive income (loss)</b>	\$ 671	\$ (669)

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**BlackBerry Limited**  
(United States dollars, in millions) (unaudited)

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Three Months Ended	
	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ 671	\$ (670)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization	51	72
Deferred income taxes	—	32
Stock-based compensation	13	12
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	1
Impairment of goodwill	—	57
Impairment of long-lived assets	—	501
Other-than-temporary impairment on cost-based investments	—	7
Debentures fair value adjustment	218	(24)
Other	1	3
Net changes in working capital items:		
Accounts receivable, net	29	73
Other receivables	4	(4)
Inventories	15	16
Income taxes receivable	(1)	(25)
Other current assets	6	8
Accounts payable	(55)	8
Income taxes payable	—	(9)
Accrued liabilities	(55)	(53)
Deferred revenue	(34)	(66)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>(61)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Acquisition of long-term investments	(25)	(163)
Proceeds on sale or maturity of long-term investments	—	32
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3)	(4)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	1	—
Acquisition of intangible assets	(7)	(9)
Acquisition of short-term investments	(1,015)	(389)
Proceeds on sale or maturity of short-term investments	378	875
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(671)</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Issuance of common shares	3	3
Payment of contingent consideration from business acquisitions	—	(15)
Effect of foreign exchange loss on restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	(3)
Transfer from restricted cash and cash equivalents	3	—
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(15)</b>
<b>Effect of foreign exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>957</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 933</b>	<b>\$ 1,225</b>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

**BlackBerry Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

**Basis of Presentation and Preparation**

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). They do not include all of the disclosures required by U.S. GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of BlackBerry Limited (the “Company”) for the year ended February 28, 2017 (the “Annual Financial Statements”), which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation have been included in these interim consolidated financial statements. Operating results for the three months ended May 31, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending February 28, 2018.

Certain of the comparable figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period’s presentation.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company made adjustments to its reporting structure in line with its business shift towards focusing on software and services that secure, manage and connect the Enterprise of Things, the transition of its hardware strategy from an outsourced handset manufacturing model to a licensing model, and the continued reduction in its service access fees (“SAF”). As a result, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (the “CODM”), who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, began making decisions and assessing the performance of the Company as a single operating segment. For additional information concerning the Company’s segment reporting, see Note 13.

**Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates**

There have been no material changes to the Company’s accounting policies or critical accounting estimates from those described in the Annual Financial Statements, except as described below.

In October 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued ASU 2016-16 on the topic of income taxes. The amendments in this update improve the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, and the Company chose to early adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. As a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-16, the Company recognized approximately \$6 million in tax expense on past intra-entity transfers that had previously been deferred, through a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings.

**Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In May 2014, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on the topic of revenue contracts, which replaces the existing revenue recognition standard. The new standard amends the number of requirements that an entity must consider in recognizing revenue and requires improved disclosures to help readers of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue recognized. For public entities, the new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted for annual reporting periods and interim periods therein beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 and is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption will have on its results of operations, financial position and disclosures. The Company plans to adopt the new revenue recognition standard utilizing the modified retrospective approach. The Company expects that upon adoption of this standard, certain revenues which would otherwise have been recognized in future periods will instead be recognized in a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings. The Company also expects that upon adoption of this standard, certain revenues will be recognized earlier than they would be under the current standard.

In May 2017, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on the topic of stock compensation. The amendments in this update provide guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in Topic 718. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 and does not expect the impact to have a material effect on its results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

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**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

**2. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS**

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability such as inherent risk, non-performance risk and credit risk. The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value into three levels:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The components of cash, cash equivalents and investments by fair value level as at May 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Other-than-temporary Impairment	Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Long-term Investments	Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents
Bank balances	\$ 364	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 364	\$ 362	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2
Other investments	34	—	—	—	34	—	—	34	—
	398	—	—	—	398	362	—	34	2
<b>Level 1:</b>									
Equity securities	10	—	(8)	—	2	—	2	—	—
<b>Level 2:</b>									
Term deposits, certificates of deposits, and GICs	246	—	—	—	246	75	125	—	46
Bankers' acceptances/ bearer deposit notes	147	—	—	—	147	147	—	—	—
Commercial paper	251	—	—	—	251	144	107	—	—
Non-U.S. promissory notes	140	—	—	—	140	50	90	—	—
Non-U.S. government sponsored enterprise notes	161	—	—	—	161	30	131	—	—
Non-U.S. treasury bills/ notes	514	—	—	—	514	125	389	—	—
U.S. treasury bills/notes	675	—	(1)	—	674	—	434	240	—
	2,134	—	(1)	—	2,133	571	1,276	240	46
<b>Level 3:</b>									
Corporate bonds	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Auction rate securities	20	2	—	(3)	19	—	—	19	—
	21	2	—	(3)	20	—	—	20	—
	<u>\$ 2,563</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 2,553</u>	<u>\$ 933</u>	<u>\$ 1,278</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>

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(In millions of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

The components of cash, cash equivalents and investments by fair value level as at February 28, 2017 were as follows:

	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Other-than-temporary Impairment	Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Long-term Investments	Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents
Bank balances	\$ 218	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 218	\$ 216	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2
Other investments	34	—	—	—	34	—	—	34	—
	<u>252</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Level 1:</b>									
Equity securities	10	—	(5)	—	5	—	5	—	—
<b>Level 2:</b>									
Term deposits, certificates of deposits, and GICs	242	—	—	—	242	143	50	—	49
Bankers' acceptances	125	—	—	—	125	125	—	—	—
Commercial paper	274	—	—	—	274	212	62	—	—
Non-U.S. promissory notes	117	—	—	—	117	38	79	—	—
Non-U.S. government sponsored enterprise notes	49	—	—	—	49	—	49	—	—
Non-U.S. treasury bills/notes	300	—	—	—	300	—	300	—	—
U.S. treasury bills/notes	315	—	(1)	—	314	—	99	215	—
	<u>1,422</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,421</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>49</u>
<b>Level 3:</b>									
Corporate notes/bonds	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Auction rate securities	20	2	—	(3)	19	—	—	19	—
	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$ 1,705</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 1,698</u>	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>\$ 644</u>	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>

As at May 31, 2017, the Company's other investments consisted of cost method investments of \$34 million (February 28, 2017 - \$34 million). During the three months ended May 31, 2017, there were no other-than-temporary impairment charges (three months ended May 31, 2016 - other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$7 million relating to certain cost-based investments).

There were no realized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities for the three months ended May 31, 2017 or the three months ended May 31, 2016.

The Company has restricted cash consisting of cash and securities pledged as collateral to major banking partners in support of the Company's requirements for letters of credit. These letters of credit support certain leasing arrangements entered into in the ordinary course of business, for terms ranging from one month to eight years. The Company is restricted from accessing these funds during the term of the leases for which the letters of credit have been issued; however, the Company can continue to invest the funds and receive investment income thereon.

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(In millions of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

The contractual maturities of available-for-sale investments as at May 31, 2017 and February 28, 2017 were as follows:

	As at			
	May 31, 2017		February 28, 2017	
	Cost Basis	Fair Value	Cost Basis	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,893	\$ 1,893	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,206
Due in one to five years	241	240	217	216
Due after five years	18	20	17	19
No fixed maturity	10	2	10	5
	<u>\$ 2,162</u>	<u>\$ 2,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,446</u>

As at May 31, 2017 and February 28, 2017, the Company had no investments with continuous unrealized losses.

In valuing the auction rate securities, the Company used a multi-year investment horizon and considered the underlying risk of the securities and the current market interest rate environment. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until such time that market liquidity returns to normal levels, and does not consider the principal or interest amounts on these securities to be materially at risk. As there is uncertainty as to when market liquidity for auction rate securities will return to normal, the Company has classified the auction rate securities as long-term investments.

### 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

For a description of the fair value hierarchy, see Note 2.

#### Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

In determining the fair value of investments held (other than those classified as Level 3), the Company primarily relies on an independent third-party valuator for the fair valuation of securities. Pricing inputs used by the independent third-party valuator are generally received from a single primary vendor. The pricing inputs are reviewed for completeness and accuracy, within a set tolerance level, on a daily basis by the independent third-party valuator. The Company also reviews the inputs used in the valuation process and assesses the pricing of the securities for reasonableness after conducting its own internal collection of quoted prices from brokers. Fair values for all investment categories provided by the independent third-party valuator that are in excess of 0.5% from the fair values determined by the Company are communicated to the independent third-party valuator for consideration of reasonableness. The independent third-party valuator considers the information provided by the Company before determining whether a change in the original pricing is warranted.

The Company's investments (other than those classified as Level 3) largely consist of securities issued by major corporate and banking organizations, the provincial and federal governments of Canada, international government banking organizations and the United States Department of the Treasury, and are all investment grade. The Company also holds equity securities following the initial public offering by the issuer of a previous cost-based investment.

For a description of how the fair value of currency forward contracts and currency option contracts and the fair value of the Debentures (as defined in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) have been determined, see the "Derivative financial instruments" and "Convertible debentures" accounting policies in Note 1 to the Annual Financial Statements.

There were no changes in the fair value of the Company's Level 3 assets for the three months ended May 31, 2017 or May 31, 2016. The Company recognizes transfers in and out of levels within the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the actual event or change in circumstance occurred. There were no significant transfers in or out of Level 3 assets during the three months ended May 31, 2017 or May 31, 2016.

The Company's Level 3 assets measured on a recurring basis include auction rate securities as well as corporate notes/bonds consisting of securities received in a payment-in-kind distribution from a former structured investment vehicle.

The auction rate securities are valued using a discounted cash flow method incorporating both observable and unobservable inputs. The unobservable inputs utilized in the valuation are the estimated weighted average life of each security based on its contractual details and expected pay down schedule based upon the underlying collateral, the value of the underlying collateral which would be realized in the event of a waterfall event, an estimate of the likelihood of a

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waterfall event, an estimate of the likelihood of a permanent auction suspension, and an estimate of the likelihood of the securities being called at par. Significant changes in these unobservable inputs would result in significantly different fair value measurements. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of a waterfall event is accompanied by a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for the probability of a permanent auction suspension. A waterfall event occurs if the funded reserves of the securities become insufficient to make the interest payments, resulting in the disbursement of the securities' underlying collateral to the security holders.

The following table presents the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the auction rate securities, as well as the impact on the fair value measurement resulting from a significant increase in each input in isolation. A significant decrease in each input would produce the opposite impact as shown below:

As at May 31, 2017	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted-Average)	Effect of Significant Increase (Decrease) in Input on Fair Value
Auction rate securities	\$ 19	Discounted cash flow	Weighted average life	16 years	Decrease
			Collateral value (as a % of fair value)	148%	Increase
			Probability of waterfall event	10%	Increase
			Probability of permanent suspension of auction	5%	Decrease
			Probability of being called at par	25%	Increase

**4. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The notional amounts and fair values of derivative financial instruments outstanding were as follows:

As at May 31, 2017					
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Subject to Hedge Accounting	Total Estimated Fair Value	Notional Amount
<b>Derivative Assets<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>					
Currency forward contracts	Other current assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18
Currency option contracts	Other current assets	1	—	1	30
<b>Total</b>		<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>
<b>Derivative Liabilities<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>					
Currency forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ 88
Currency option contracts	Accrued liabilities	(1)	—	(1)	38
<b>Total</b>		<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>

(1) The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities are measured using Level 2 fair value inputs.

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As at February 28, 2017					
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Subject to Hedge Accounting	Total Estimated Fair Value	Notional Amount
<b>Derivative Assets<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>					
Currency forward contracts	Other current assets	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 89
Currency option contracts	Other current assets	1	—	1	37
<b>Total</b>		<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>
<b>Derivative Liabilities<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>					
Currency forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ 28
Currency option contracts	Accrued liabilities	(1)	—	(1)	38
<b>Total</b>		<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>

(1) The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities are measured using Level 2 fair value inputs.

**Foreign Exchange**

For a description of the Company's usage of derivatives and related accounting policy for these instruments, see Note 1 to the Annual Financial Statements.

The Company enters into forward and option contracts to hedge exposures relating to anticipated foreign currency transactions. These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges, with the effective portion of the change in fair value initially recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") and subsequently reclassified to income in the period in which the cash flows from the associated hedged transactions affect income. Any ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the cash flow hedge is recognized in current period income. As at May 31, 2017 and May 31, 2016, the outstanding derivatives designated as cash flow hedges were considered to be fully effective. The maturity dates of these instruments range from June 2017 to November 2017. As at May 31, 2017, the net unrealized loss on these forward and option contracts (including option premiums paid) was nil (February 28, 2017 - net unrealized loss of nil). Unrealized gains associated with these contracts were recorded in other current assets and AOCI. Unrealized losses were recorded in accrued liabilities and AOCI. Option premiums were recorded in AOCI. As at May 31, 2017, the Company estimates that approximately nil of net unrealized losses including option premiums on these forward and option contracts will be reclassified into income within the next 12 months.

The following table shows the impact of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges on the consolidated statements of operations and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended May 31, 2017:

		Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Derivative Instruments (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)
Currency forward contracts	\$	—	Selling, marketing and administration	\$	—
Currency option contracts		—	Selling, marketing and administration		—
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>\$</u>	<u>—</u>

## BlackBerry Limited

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In millions of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

The following table shows the impact of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges on the consolidated statements of operations and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended May 31, 2016:

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Derivative Instruments (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)
Currency forward contracts	\$ —	Selling, marketing and administration	\$ (1)
Currency option contracts	1	Selling, marketing and administration	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>		<b>\$ 1</b>

As part of its currency risk management strategy, the Company may maintain net monetary asset and/or liability balances in foreign currencies. The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain monetary assets and liabilities that are exposed to foreign currency risk. The principal currencies hedged include the Canadian dollar, Euro, and British pound. These contracts are not subject to hedge accounting, and any realized and unrealized gains or losses are recognized in income each period, offsetting the change in the U.S. dollar value of the asset or liability. The maturity dates of these instruments range from June 2017 to August 2017. As at May 31, 2017, there were unrealized losses of \$2 million recorded in respect of these instruments (February 28, 2017 - nil). Unrealized gains associated with these contracts were recorded in other current assets and selling, marketing and administration expenses. Unrealized losses were recorded in accrued liabilities and selling, marketing and administration expenses.

The following table shows the impact of derivative instruments that are not subject to hedge accounting on the consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended May 31, 2017 and May 31, 2016:

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) in Income on Derivative Instruments	
		Three Months Ended	
		May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
Currency forward contracts	Selling, marketing and administration	\$ (4)	\$ 8
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ (4)</b>	<b>\$ 8</b>

Selling, marketing and administration expense for the three months ended May 31, 2017 included \$1 million in gains with respect to foreign exchange net of balance sheet revaluation (three months ended May 31, 2016 - losses of \$2 million).

#### **Credit Risk**

The Company is exposed to credit risk on derivative financial instruments arising from the potential for counterparties to default on their contractual obligations. The Company mitigates this risk by limiting counterparties to highly rated financial institutions and by continuously monitoring their creditworthiness. The Company's exposure to credit loss and market risk will vary over time as a function of currency exchange rates. The Company measures its counterparty credit exposure as a percentage of the total fair value of the applicable derivative instruments. Where the net fair value of derivative instruments with any counterparty is negative, the Company deems the credit exposure to that counterparty to be nil. As at May 31, 2017, the maximum credit exposure to a single counterparty, measured as a percentage of the total fair value of derivative instruments with net unrealized gains, was 0% (February 28, 2017 - 100%). As at May 31, 2017, the Company had a total credit risk exposure across all counterparties with outstanding or unsettled foreign exchange derivative instruments of nil on a notional value of nil (February 28, 2017 - total credit risk exposure of nil on a notional value of \$24 million).

The Company maintains Credit Support Annexes ("CSAs") with several of its counterparties. These CSAs require the outstanding net position of all contracts be made whole by the paying or receiving of collateral to or from the counterparties on a daily basis, subject to exposure and transfer thresholds. As at May 31, 2017, the Company had \$2 million in collateral posted with counterparties (February 28, 2017 - no collateral posted or held).

The Company is exposed to market and credit risk on its investment portfolio. The Company reduces this risk by investing in liquid, investment grade securities and by limiting exposure to any one entity or group of related entities. As at May 31, 2017, no single issuer represented more than 26% of the total cash, cash equivalents and investments

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(February 28, 2017 - no single issuer represented more than 18% of the total cash, cash equivalents and investments), and the largest single issuer was the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

***Interest Rate Risk***

Cash and cash equivalents and investments are invested in certain instruments of varying maturities. Consequently, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of holding investments of varying maturities. The fair value of investments, as well as the investment income derived from the investment portfolio, will fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates. The Company has also issued the 3.75% Debentures (as defined in Note 8) with a fixed 3.75% interest rate. The fair value of the 3.75% Debentures will fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates. Consequently, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of the long term nature of the 3.75% Debentures. The Company does not currently utilize interest rate derivative instruments to hedge its investment portfolio.

**5. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DETAILS**

***Accounts receivable, net***

The allowance for doubtful accounts as at May 31, 2017 was \$13 million (February 28, 2017 - \$12 million).

There was one customer that comprised more than 10% of accounts receivable as at May 31, 2017 (February 28, 2017 - one customer that comprised more than 10%).

***Inventories***

Inventories comprised the following:

	As at	
	May 31, 2017	February 28, 2017
Raw materials	\$ 3	\$ 4
Work in process	—	1
Finished goods	8	21
	\$ 11	\$ 26

For the three months ended May 31, 2017, the Company recorded non-cash, pre-tax charges of nil relating to the write-down of certain inventories (three months ended May 31, 2016 - \$46 million).

***Other current assets***

As at May 31, 2017, other current assets include items such as deferred cost of sales and prepaid expenses, among other items, none of which were greater than 5% of the current assets balance in all periods presented.

***Property, plant and equipment, net***

Property, plant and equipment comprised the following:

	As at	
	May 31, 2017	February 28, 2017
Cost		
Buildings, leasehold improvements and other	\$ 89	\$ 101
BlackBerry operations and other information technology	1,006	1,070
Manufacturing equipment, research and development equipment and tooling	87	87
Furniture and fixtures	15	15
	1,197	1,273
Accumulated amortization	1,116	1,182
Net book value	\$ 81	\$ 91

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***Intangible assets, net***

Intangible assets comprised the following:

	As at May 31, 2017		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Acquired technology	\$ 678	\$ 465	\$ 213
Intellectual property	423	197	226
Other acquired intangibles	197	67	130
	<u>\$ 1,298</u>	<u>\$ 729</u>	<u>\$ 569</u>
	As at February 28, 2017		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Acquired technology	\$ 676	\$ 446	\$ 230
Intellectual property	418	184	234
Other acquired intangibles	197	59	138
	<u>\$ 1,291</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>

Other acquired intangibles include items such as customer relationships and brand.

For the three months ended May 31, 2017, amortization expense related to intangible assets amounted to \$39 million (three months ended May 31, 2016 - \$48 million). During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the additions to intangible assets primarily consisted of payments for intellectual property licenses and patent registration and maintenance fees.

A long-lived asset impairment charge is recognized when the carrying value exceeds the fair value of an asset group. The Company recorded a charge of \$501 million relating to long-lived asset impairment (the “LLA Impairment Charge”) during the first quarter of fiscal 2017. For further discussion of the LLA Impairment Charge in fiscal 2017, see Note 1 to the Annual Financial Statements.

Based on the carrying value of the identified intangible assets as at May 31, 2017 and assuming no subsequent impairment of the underlying assets, the annual amortization expense for the remainder of fiscal 2018 and each of the four succeeding years is expected to be as follows: 2018 - \$121 million; 2019 - \$128 million; 2020 - \$117 million; 2021 - \$100 million; and 2022 - \$72 million.

The weighted average remaining useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

	As at	
	May 31, 2017	February 28, 2017
Acquired technology	3.9 years	3.4 years
Intellectual property	8.0 years	8.5 years
Other acquired intangibles	4.9 years	5.0 years

***Goodwill***

Changes to the carrying amount of goodwill were as follows:

	Carrying Amount
Carrying amount as at February 28, 2017	\$ 559
Effect of foreign exchange on non-U.S. dollar denominated goodwill	4
Carrying amount as at May 31, 2017	<u>\$ 563</u>

A goodwill impairment charge is recognized when the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. There were no changes to reporting units during the first quarter of fiscal 2018. During the first quarter of fiscal 2017, it was determined that goodwill was impaired and the Company recorded a charge of \$57 million (the “Goodwill Impairment Charge”). For further discussion concerning the Goodwill Impairment Charge in fiscal 2017, see Note 1 to the Annual Financial Statements.

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***Accrued liabilities***

Accrued liabilities comprised the following:

	As at	
	May 31, 2017	February 28, 2017
Warranty	\$ 6	\$ 8
Accrued royalties	18	43
Resource Alignment Program liability	28	36
Other	152	171
	\$ 204	\$ 258

Other accrued liabilities include, among other items, accrued vendor liabilities, accrued carrier liabilities and payroll withholding taxes, none of which were greater than 5% of the current liabilities balance.

***Product warranty***

The changes in the Company's warranty expense and actual warranty experience for the three months ended May 31, 2017 as well as the accrued warranty obligations as at May 31, 2017 are set forth in the following table:

Accrued warranty obligations as at February 28, 2017	\$ 8
Warranty costs incurred for the three months ended May 31, 2017	(2)
Accrued warranty obligations as at May 31, 2017	\$ 6

**6. RESTRUCTURING AND INTEGRATION**

**Resource Alignment Program**

In fiscal 2016, the Company commenced the Resource Alignment Program (the "RAP") for its device software, hardware and applications business with the objectives of reallocating Company resources to capitalize on growth opportunities, providing the operational ability to better leverage contract research and development services relating to its handheld devices, and reaching sustainable profitability. Other charges and cash costs may occur as programs are implemented or changes are completed.

The following table sets forth the activity in the Company's RAP liability for the three months ended May 31, 2017:

	Employee Termination Benefits	Facilities Costs	Other Charges <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Balance as at February 28, 2017	\$ 9	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ 36
Charges incurred	5	—	8	13
Cash payments made	(10)	(3)	(8)	(21)
Balance as at May 31, 2017	\$ 4	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ 28

(1) Other charges consist of costs associated with redundant systems from acquisitions that are being integrated into a single solution, and the effect of foreign exchange.

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The RAP charges included employee termination benefits, facilities costs and manufacturing network simplification costs as well as integration costs related to the transition of facilities and systems to align with the Company's focus on its enterprise software business. Total charges, including non-cash charges incurred in the three months ended May 31, 2017 and May 31, 2016, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
Cost of sales	\$ 3	\$ 7
Research and development	3	2
Selling, marketing and administration	11	16
Total RAP charges	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

**7. INCOME TAXES**

For the three months ended May 31, 2017, the Company's net effective income tax expense rate was approximately 0% compared to a net effective income tax rate of 0% for the three months ended May 31, 2016. The Company's income tax rate reflects the fact that the Company has a significant valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets, and in particular, the change in fair value of the Debentures (as defined in Note 8) and the impact of the Qualcomm arbitration award (as set out in Note 12 (b)), amongst other items, were offset by a corresponding adjustment of the valuation allowance. The Company's net effective income tax rate also reflects the geographic mix of earnings in jurisdictions with different income tax rates.

The Company's total unrecognized income tax benefits as at May 31, 2017 were \$65 million (February 28, 2017 - \$65 million). The unrecognized income tax benefits have been netted against current and deferred income tax assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

As set out in Note 12 (b) the Company received an arbitration award during the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company has sufficient tax carry-forward balances to ensure that this amount will not be subject to current income tax. This has caused gross deferred tax assets to decrease by approximately \$255 million, subject to other movements throughout the current fiscal year.

The Company is subject to ongoing examination by tax authorities in certain jurisdictions in which it operates. The Company regularly assesses the status of these examinations and the potential for adverse outcomes to determine the adequacy of the provision for income taxes as well as the provisions for indirect and other taxes and related penalties and interest. While the final resolution of audits is uncertain, the Company believes the ultimate resolution of these audits will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

**8. LONG-TERM DEBT**

***3.75% Convertible Debentures***

On September 7, 2016, Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited ("Fairfax") and other institutional investors invested in the Company through a private placement of new debentures in an aggregate amount of \$605 million (the "3.75% Debentures"), which partially replaced \$1.25 billion aggregate principal amount of debentures issued in a private placement in fiscal 2014 (the "6% Debentures") as described below (collectively, the "Debentures").

Interest on the 3.75% Debentures is payable quarterly in arrears at a rate of 3.75% per annum. The 3.75% Debentures mature on November 13, 2020, and each \$1,000 of Debentures is convertible at any time into 100 common shares of the Company for a total of 60.5 million common shares at a price of \$10.00 per share for all 3.75% Debentures, subject to adjustments. Covenants associated with the 3.75% Debentures include limitations on the Company's total indebtedness.

Under specified events of default, the outstanding principal and any accrued interest on the 3.75% Debentures become immediately due and payable upon request of holders holding not less than 25% of the principal amount of the Debentures then outstanding. During an event of default the interest rate rises to 7.75% per annum.

The 3.75% Debentures are subject to a change of control provision whereby the Company would be required to make an offer to repurchase the 3.75% Debentures at 115% of par value if a person or group (not affiliated with Fairfax) acquires 35% of the Company's outstanding common shares, acquires all or substantially all of its assets, or if the Company merges with another entity and the Company's existing shareholders hold less than 50% of the common shares of the surviving entity.

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As at May 31, 2017, the fair value of the 3.75% Debentures was determined to be \$809 million. The difference between the fair value of the 3.75% Debentures and the unpaid principal balance of \$605 million is \$204 million. The fair value of the 3.75% Debentures is measured using Level 2 fair value inputs.

The Company recorded a non-cash charge associated with the change in the fair value of the 3.75% Debentures of \$218 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 (three months ended May 31, 2016 - income of \$24 million associated with the 6% Debentures). These adjustments are included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

For the three months ended May 31, 2017, the Company recorded interest expense related to the 3.75% Debentures of \$6 million, which has been included in investment income (loss) in the Company's consolidated statements of operations (three months ended May 31, 2016 - \$19 million related to the 6% Debentures).

Fairfax, a related party under U.S. GAAP, owned \$500 million principal amount of the 6% Debentures and also purchased \$500 million principal amount of the 3.75% Debentures. As such, the payment of interest on the 3.75% Debentures represent a related-party transaction. Fairfax receives interest at the same rate as other Debenture holders.

**6% Convertible Debentures**

In fiscal 2014, the Company issued \$1.25 billion of 6% Debentures. The terms of the 6% Debentures were substantially similar to those of the 3.75% Debentures, except for an interest rate of 6%, and the Company had an option to redeem the 6% Debentures after November 13, 2016 at specified redemption prices in specified periods.

On August 4, 2016, the Company announced that the Toronto Stock Exchange had accepted notice of the Company's normal course issuer bid to purchase up to \$125 million principal amount of the outstanding 6% Debentures, representing 10% of the outstanding 6% Debentures as at July 31, 2016. During the second quarter of fiscal 2017, the Company repurchased and canceled approximately \$5.0 million principal amount of 6% Debentures for approximately \$5.3 million.

On August 26, 2016, the Company announced that, with the approval of the holders of the 6% Debentures, the indenture governing the 6% Debentures had been amended to permit optional redemption by the Company prior to November 13, 2016, the first date the Company would have otherwise been able to redeem the 6% Debentures. The Company announced that it would redeem the 6% Debentures for a redemption amount of approximately \$1.33 billion (the "Redemption Amount", which included approximately \$19 million in accrued interest), which would settle all outstanding obligations of the Company in respect of the 6% Debentures. The redemption was completed on September 2, 2016. As the Company accounted for the 6% Debentures at fair value, the impact to the consolidated statements of operations of the redemption was recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2017, as the Redemption Amount represented the fair value of the 6% Debentures at August 31, 2016.

**9. CAPITAL STOCK**

The following details the changes in issued and outstanding common shares for the three months ended May 31, 2017:

	Capital Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	
	Stock Outstanding (000's)	Amount
Common shares outstanding as at February 28, 2017	530,497	\$ 2,512
Stock-based compensation	—	13
Exercise of stock options	135	1
Common shares issued for restricted share units ("RSUs") settlements	588	—
Common shares issued for employee share purchase plan	256	2
Common shares outstanding as at May 31, 2017	531,476	\$ 2,528

The Company had 531 million common shares, 1 million options to purchase common shares, 20 million RSUs and 0.6 million deferred share units outstanding as at June 20, 2017. In addition, 60.5 million common shares are issuable upon conversion in full of the 3.75% Debentures as described in Note 8.

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**10. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

	Three Months Ended	
	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
Net income (loss) for basic earnings (loss) per share available to common shareholders	\$ 671	\$ (670)
Less: Debentures fair value adjustment <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Add: Interest expense on Debentures <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Net income (loss) for diluted earnings (loss) per share available to common shareholders	\$ 671	\$ (670)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's) - basic	531,096	521,905
Effect of dilutive securities (000's) <sup>(2)(3)</sup>		
Stock-based compensation <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	12,981	—
Conversion of Debentures <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Weighted average number of shares and assumed conversions (000's) - diluted	544,077	521,905
Earnings (loss) per share - reported		
Basic	\$ 1.26	\$ (1.28)
Diluted	\$ 1.23	\$ (1.28)

(1) The Company has not presented the dilutive effect of the Debentures using the if-converted method in the calculation of earnings (loss) per share for the three months ended May 31, 2017 and May 31, 2016 as to do so would be antidilutive. See Note 8 for details on the Debentures.

(2) The Company has presented the dilutive effect of in-the-money options and RSUs that will be settled upon vesting by the issuance of new common shares in the calculation of earnings (loss) per share for the three months ended May 31, 2017. As at May 31, 2017, there were 618,760 options and 21,246,781 RSUs outstanding that were in-the-money and may have a dilutive effect on earnings (loss) per share in future periods.

(3) The Company has not presented the dilutive effect of in-the-money options or RSUs that will be settled upon vesting by the issuance of new common shares in the calculation of earnings (loss) per share for the three months ended May 31, 2016, as to do so would be antidilutive.

**11. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

The changes in AOCI by component, net of tax, for the three months ended May 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Foreign Currency Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Accumulated Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Other Post- Employment Benefit Obligations	Accumulated Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for- Sale Investments	Total
AOCI as at February 28, 2017	\$ (13)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (4)	\$ (17)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	4	—	(1)	(3)	—
AOCI as at May 31, 2017	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ (7)	\$ (17)

During the three months ended May 31, 2017, nil in gains (pre-tax and post-tax) associated with cash flow hedges was reclassified from AOCI into selling, marketing and administration costs.

**12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

**(a) Credit facility and letters of credit**

The Company has \$43 million in collateralized outstanding letters of credit in support of certain leasing arrangements entered into in the ordinary course of business. See the discussion of restricted cash in Note 2.

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**(b) Qualcomm arbitration award**

On April 20, 2016, the Company and Qualcomm Incorporated (“Qualcomm”) entered into an agreement to arbitrate a dispute regarding whether Qualcomm’s agreement to cap certain royalties applied to payments made by the Company under a license between the parties. The binding arbitration hearing was held from February 27, 2017 to March 3, 2017 under the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services rules in San Diego, California. On April 11, 2017, the arbitration panel issued an interim decision, finding in favour of the Company. Subsequently, the Company reached an agreement with Qualcomm resolving all amounts payable in connection with the interim arbitration decision. Following a joint stipulation by the parties, the arbitration panel issued a final award on May 26, 2017 providing for the payment by Qualcomm to the Company of a total amount of \$940 million including interest and attorneys’ fees, which was net of \$22 million in certain royalties owed by the Company to Qualcomm for calendar 2016 and the first quarter of calendar 2017 previously recorded within accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets.

Approximately \$815 million of the arbitration award represents the return of royalty overpayments. This amount was recorded as the Qualcomm arbitration award on the consolidated statements of operations in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company also recorded on the consolidated statements of operations, recoveries of legal expenses of approximately \$8 million included in selling, marketing and administration, and \$139 million of interest income within investment income (loss), net, for a total gain associated with the award of \$962 million.

**(c) Contingencies**

***Litigation***

The Company is involved in litigation in the normal course of its business, both as a defendant and as a plaintiff. The Company is subject to a variety of claims (including claims related to patent infringement, purported class actions and other claims in the normal course of business) and may be subject to additional claims either directly or through indemnities against claims that it provides to certain of its partners and customers. In particular, the industry in which the Company competes has many participants that own, or claim to own, intellectual property, including participants that have been issued patents and may have filed patent applications or may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights for technologies similar to those used by the Company in its products. The Company has received, and may receive in the future, assertions and claims from third parties that the Company’s products infringe on their patents or other intellectual property rights. Litigation has been, and will likely continue to be, necessary to determine the scope, enforceability and validity of third-party proprietary rights or to establish the Company’s proprietary rights. Regardless of whether claims against the Company have merit, those claims could be time-consuming to evaluate and defend, result in costly litigation, divert management’s attention and resources, subject the Company to significant liabilities and could have the other effects that are described in greater detail under “Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2017, which is included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 40-F, including the risk factors entitled “Litigation against the Company may result in adverse outcomes” and “The Company could be found to have infringed on the intellectual property rights of others”.

Management reviews all of the relevant facts for each claim and applies judgment in evaluating the likelihood and, if applicable, the amount of any potential loss. Where a potential loss is considered probable and the amount is reasonably estimable, provisions for loss are made based on management’s assessment of the likely outcome. Where a range of loss can be reasonably estimated with no best estimate in the range, the Company records the minimum amount in the range. The Company does not provide for claims for which the outcome is not determinable or claims for which the amount of the loss cannot be reasonably estimated. Any settlements or awards under such claims are provided for when reasonably determinable.

As of May 31, 2017, with the exception as noted below relating to the Good Technology Corporation (“Good”) matter, there are no claims outstanding for which the Company has assessed the potential loss as both probable to result and reasonably estimable, therefore no accrual has been made. Further, there are claims outstanding for which the Company has assessed the potential loss as reasonably possible to result; however, an estimate of the amount of loss cannot reasonably be made. There are many reasons that the Company cannot make these assessments, including, among others, one or more of the following: the early stages of a proceeding does not require the claimant to specifically identify the patent that has allegedly been infringed; damages sought are unspecified, unsupported, unexplained or uncertain; discovery has not been started or is incomplete; the facts that are in dispute are highly complex (e.g., once a patent is identified, the analysis of the patent and a comparison to the activities of the Company is a labour-intensive and highly technical process); the difficulty of assessing novel claims; the parties have not engaged in any meaningful settlement discussions; the possibility that other parties may share in any ultimate liability; and the often slow pace of litigation.

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Though they do not meet the test for accrual described above, the Company has included the following summaries of certain of its legal proceedings that it believes may be of interest to its investors.

Between October and December 2013, several purported class action lawsuits and one individual lawsuit were filed against the Company and certain of its former officers in various jurisdictions in the U.S. and Canada alleging that during the period from September 27, 2012 through September 20, 2013, the Company and certain of its officers made materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company's financial condition and business prospects and that certain of the Company's financial statements contain material misstatements. The individual lawsuit was voluntarily dismissed. In respect of the putative U.S. class actions, four motions for the appointment of lead plaintiff were filed. On March 14, 2014, the Judge consolidated the proceedings in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On May 27, 2014, the Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint was filed. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On March 13, 2015, the court issued an order granting the Company's motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration and for leave to file an amended complaint, which was denied by the court on November 13, 2015. The plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on December 11, 2015. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the District Court order dismissing the complaint, but vacated the order denying leave to amend and remanded to the District Court for further proceedings in connection with plaintiffs' request for leave to amend. The plaintiffs filed their brief in support of their motion for leave to amend on November 17, 2016. The Company's opposition was filed on December 19, 2016, and the plaintiffs filed their brief in support of the motion on January 3, 2017. In respect of the putative Ontario class action, the plaintiffs filed a motion for certification and leave to pursue statutory misrepresentation claims. On November 16, 2015, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an order granting the plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a statutory claim for misrepresentation. On December 2, 2015, the Company filed a notice of motion seeking leave to appeal this ruling. On January 22, 2016, the court postponed the hearing on the plaintiffs' certification motion to an undetermined date after asking the Company to file a motion to dismiss the claims of the U.S. plaintiffs for forum non conveniens. Proceedings in both the U.S. and Ontario class actions are ongoing.

On October 12, 2015, a group of Good's institutional investors filed a putative class action lawsuit on behalf of Good's common shareholders against members of Good's former board of directors (the "GTC Directors") related to the Company's acquisition of Good (the "GTC Lawsuit"). The plaintiffs allege that the GTC Directors breached their fiduciary duty by engaging in a self-interested transaction that benefited the preferred shareholders at the expense of the common shareholders. The plaintiffs are seeking monetary damages, as well as rescission of the merger agreement between Good and the Company. While neither Good nor the Company are parties to the GTC Lawsuit, Good has certain obligations to indemnify some of the defendants and is providing a defense. On October 29, 2015, Good filed a complaint alleging that the plaintiffs breached their contractual obligations under a voting agreement providing that, in the event of a sale transaction that was approved by both the GTC Directors and a majority of the Good preferred shareholders, the plaintiffs were required to vote their shares in favour of the transaction and refrain from exercising any appraisal or dissenter rights. Good alleges that the filing of the GTC Lawsuit was a breach of the voting agreement. On December 31, 2015, several Good shareholders filed a petition seeking appraisal against Good. On August 25, 2016, the Court granted the plaintiff's motion for leave to file an amended complaint in the GTC Lawsuit naming additional defendants, including JP Morgan Chase and various venture capital firms whose designees were Good directors (the "Fund Defendants"). Good and the Company are not named in the amended complaint. On May 23, 2017, plaintiffs reached a tentative settlement with the GTC Directors and Fund Defendants of the GTC Lawsuit. On May 31, 2017, the plaintiffs and JP Morgan Chase reached a tentative settlement of the GTC Lawsuit. Proceedings are stayed pending court approval of all tentative settlements. During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company accrued \$10 million for legal costs related to litigation arising out of its acquisition of Good.

On April 28, 2016, one of the Company's licensors filed a Request for Arbitration with the International Chamber of Commerce International Court of Arbitration. The dispute relates to whether certain payments allegedly due under a patent agreement between the parties are in fact owed under the terms of the agreement. The Company filed its response on July 5, 2016. The Company filed a motion to dismiss on February 16, 2017 and a hearing on that motion was held on March 30, 2017. An arbitration hearing was held May 8-9, 2017 in New York. Proceedings are ongoing.

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**(d) Concentrations in certain areas of the Company’s business**

The Company attempts to ensure that most components essential to the Company’s business are generally available from multiple sources; however, certain components are currently obtained from limited sources within a competitive market, which subjects the Company to significant supply, availability and pricing risks. The Company has also entered into various agreements for the supply of components, the manufacturing of its products and agreements that allow the Company to use intellectual property owned by other companies; however, there can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to extend or renew these agreements on similar terms, or at all. Therefore, the Company remains subject to risks of supply shortages and intellectual property litigation risk.

**(e) Indemnifications**

The Company enters into certain agreements that contain indemnification provisions under which the Company could be subject to costs and damages, including in the event of an infringement claim against the Company or an indemnified third party. Such intellectual property infringement indemnification clauses are generally not subject to any dollar limits and remain in effect for the term of the Company’s agreements. To date, the Company has not encountered material costs as a result of such indemnifications.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its current and former directors and executive officers. Under these agreements, the Company agreed, subject to applicable law, to indemnify its current and former directors and executive officers against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by such individuals in respect of any civil, criminal or administrative action which could arise by reason of their status as directors or officers. The Company maintains liability insurance coverage for the benefit of its current and former directors and executive officers to reduce its exposure to certain indemnity obligations. The Company has not encountered material costs as a result of such indemnifications in the current period. See the Company’s Management Information Circular for fiscal 2017 for additional information regarding the Company’s indemnification agreements with its current and former directors and executive officers.

**13. SEGMENT DISCLOSURES**

The Company reports segment information based on the “management” approach. The management approach designates the internal reporting used by the CODM for making decisions and assessing performance as a source of the Company’s reportable operating segments. In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company made adjustments to its reporting structure in line with its business shift towards focusing on software and services that secure, manage and connect the Enterprise of Things, the transition of its hardware strategy from an outsourced handset manufacturing model to a licensing model, and the continued reduction in its SAF. As a result, the CODM, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, now reviews financial information, makes decisions and assesses the performance of the Company as a single operating segment.

Revenue, classified by major geographic regions in which the Company’s customers are located, was as follows:

	Three Months Ended			
	May 31, 2017		May 31, 2016	
<b>North America</b>				
Canada	\$ 15	6.4%	\$ 22	5.5%
United States	112	47.7%	155	38.8%
	127	54.1%	177	44.3%
<b>Europe, Middle East and Africa</b>	70	29.8%	166	41.4%
Latin America	4	1.7%	10	2.5%
Asia Pacific	34	14.5%	47	11.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 235</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**BlackBerry Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(In millions of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

Total revenues, classified by product and service type were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
Enterprise software and services	\$ 92	\$ 82
BlackBerry Technology Solutions	36	35
Licensing, IP and other	32	25
Handheld devices	37	152
SAF	38	106
Total	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>

*Enterprise software and services* includes revenues from the Company's security, productivity, collaboration and end-point management solutions through the BlackBerry Secure platform, which includes BlackBerry Unified Endpoint Manager (UEM), BlackBerry Workspaces and BBM Protected, among other products and applications, as well as revenues from the sale of the Company's AtHoc Alert secure networked crisis communications solution, its SecuSmart SecuSUITE secure voice and text solution, and professional services from BlackBerry Cybersecurity Solutions.

*BlackBerry Technology Solutions* includes revenues from the Company's QNX CAR Platform and Neutrino Operating System, as well as revenues from the Company's BlackBerry Radar asset tracking solution, Paratek antenna tuning technology, and Certicom cryptography and key management products.

*Licensing, IP and other* includes revenues from the Company's mobility licensing software arrangements, including revenue from licensed hardware sales, the Company's Intellectual Property and Licensing business, and from its BBM Consumer licensing arrangement.

*Handheld devices* includes revenues from the sale of the DTEK60 and all prior BlackBerry smartphone models to carriers and distributors, accessories and repair services of handheld devices.

*SAF* includes revenues associated with the Company's legacy SAF business, relating to subscribers utilizing the Company's legacy BlackBerry 7 and prior operating systems, as well as revenues relating to unspecified future software upgrade rights for devices sold by the Company.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and goodwill, classified by geographic regions in which the Company's assets are located, were as follows:

	As at			
	May 31, 2017		February 28, 2017	
	Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Goodwill	Total Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Goodwill	Total Assets
Canada	\$ 295	\$ 622	\$ 312	\$ 493
United States	854	3,149	871	2,490
United Kingdom	20	99	21	112
Other	44	149	48	168
	<u>\$ 1,213</u>	<u>\$ 4,019</u>	<u>\$ 1,252</u>	<u>\$ 3,263</u>