

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 **March 31, 2017**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from ___ to ___

Commission file number 0-12957

Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of incorporation)

22-2372868

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

20 Commerce Drive (Suite 135), Cranford, New Jersey

(Address of principal executive offices)

07016

(Zip Code)

(732) 980-4500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

Shares of Common Stock outstanding as of May 8, 2017: 44,214,603

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	March 31, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 8,079	\$ 7,639
Other current assets	281	270
Total current assets	8,360	7,909
Deferred tax assets, net	2,938	3,362
Total assets	\$ 11,298	\$ 11,271
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 134	\$ 770
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	188	170
Total current liabilities	322	940
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock - \$0.01 par value, authorized 3,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016	-	-
Common stock - \$0.01 par value, authorized 170,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 44,214,603 shares at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016	441	441
Additional paid-in capital	90,282	90,282
Accumulated deficit	(79,747)	(80,392)
Total stockholders' equity	10,976	10,331
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 11,298	\$ 11,271

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

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Royalties	\$ 1,440	\$ 3,224
Miscellaneous income	-	42
Total revenues	<u>1,440</u>	<u>3,266</u>
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative	349	721
Total operating expenses	<u>349</u>	<u>721</u>
Operating income and income before income tax expense	1,091	2,545
Income tax expense	446	1,028
Net income	<u>\$ 645</u>	<u>\$ 1,517</u>
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ 0.03</u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding – basic	<u>44,215</u>	<u>44,215</u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding – diluted	<u>44,215</u>	<u>44,215</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 645	\$ 1,517
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by(used in) operating activities:		
Deferred tax provision	424	1,028
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(629)	(4,482)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	440	(1,937)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	440	(1,937)
Cash beginning of period	7,639	11,672
Cash end of period	\$ 8,079	\$ 9,735

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Description of Business

Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “Enzon” or the “Company”) receives royalty revenues from existing licensing arrangements with other companies primarily related to sales of four marketed drug products, namely, PegIntron®, Sylatron®, Macugen® and CIMZIA®. The primary source of the Company’s royalty revenues is sales of PegIntron, which is marketed by Merck & Co., Inc. (“Merck”). The Company currently has no clinical operations and limited corporate operations. The Company has no intention of resuming any clinical development activities or acquiring new sources of royalty revenues. Royalty revenues from sales of PegIntron accounted for approximately 44% and 73% of the Company’s total royalty revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and approximately 64% and 80% of the Company’s total royalty revenues for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company was previously dedicated to the research and development of innovative therapeutics for patients with high unmet medical needs. Beginning in December 2012, the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”), with outside consultants, began a review of the possible sale or disposition of one or more corporate assets or a sale of the Company. At that time, the Company suspended substantially all clinical development activities with a goal of conserving capital and maximizing value returned to the Company’s stockholders. By April 2013, the review did not result in a definitive offer to acquire the Company or all or substantially all of the Company’s assets. At the same time, the Company announced that its Board intended to distribute excess cash, expected to arise from ongoing royalty revenues, in the form of periodic dividends to stockholders.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In June 2015, the Company delivered notice to Nektar Therapeutics, Inc. (“Nektar”) asserting a breach of our Cross-License and Option Agreement with Nektar for Nektar’s failure to pay a post-patent expiration immunity fee that the Company believes became payable under such agreement. To date, Nektar has disputed the Company’s claim to an immunity fee. On August 14, 2015, the Company filed a summons and complaint against Nektar in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for breach of contract. On October 23, 2015, Nektar filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On February 2, 2016, the Court granted Nektar’s motion to dismiss the complaint. The Company appealed this dismissal and on October 25, 2016 the Appellate Division reversed and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings. On November 28, 2016, Nektar served an amended answer and counterclaim alleging that the patents at issue are unenforceable. On March 14, 2017, the Court denied the Company’s motion to dismiss Nektar’s counterclaim. While the Company believes that an immunity fee is currently due and payable by Nektar and the Company intends to continue to pursue this claim, the outcome of such dispute is uncertain and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to collect, in full or in part, the immunity fee or any future payments related thereto from Nektar. As such, no amounts have been recorded as of March 31, 2017.

On February 4, 2016, the Company’s board of directors adopted a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution, the implementation of which has been postponed. (See Note 10.)

In March 2017, Merck notified the Company that it had overpaid the Company in 2016 for royalties on U.S. sales of PegIntron, the right to which had expired in February 2016. Accordingly, the Company recorded a liability to Merck in the amount of approximately \$770,000 as of December 31, 2016. In March 2017, Merck withheld royalties payments due of approximately \$636,000 in order to recoup a portion of its 2016 overpayment. Accordingly, the Company recorded a corresponding reduction of the accounts payable liability. See Note 11.

(2) Basis of Presentation

Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the books and records of the Company in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required for complete annual financial statements. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year. Interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated as part of the consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates include legal and contractual contingencies and income taxes. Although management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results could differ from these estimates.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Revenues

Royalties under the Company's license agreements with third-parties and pursuant to the sale of its former specialty pharmaceutical business are recognized when reasonably determinable and earned through the sale of the product by the third-party and collection is reasonably assured. Notification from the third-party licensee of the royalties earned under the license agreement is the basis for royalty revenue recognition. This information generally is received from the licensees in the quarter subsequent to the period in which the sales occur.

(3) New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, in an effort to clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606); Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients. ASU 2014-09 provides for a single five-step model to be applied to all revenue contracts with customers, as well as requiring additional financial statement disclosures that will enable users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows relating to customer contracts. Companies have an option to use either a retrospective approach or cumulative effect adjustment approach to implement the standard. As amended by ASU 2015- 14, issued in August 2015, this ASU is effective fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We do not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Other recent ASU's issued by the FASB and guidance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material effect on the Company's present or future consolidated financial statements.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(4) Financial Instruments and Fair Value

The carrying values of cash, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets approximated their fair values at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 due to their short-term nature.

(5) Supplemental Cash Flow Information

There were no income tax or interest payments made during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

There were estimated federal income tax payments of \$97,000 and estimated New Jersey income tax payments of \$2,300 made during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

(6) Income Per Common Share

Basic income per common share is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Restricted stock awards and restricted stock units (collectively, nonvested shares) are not considered to be outstanding shares until the service or performance vesting period has been completed.

The diluted income per share calculation would normally involve adjusting both the denominator and numerator as described here if the effect is dilutive. The denominator would include both the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding and common stock equivalents. Dilutive common stock equivalents potentially include stock options and nonvested shares using the treasury stock method and shares issuable under the employee stock purchase plan.

For purposes of calculating diluted earnings per common share, the denominator includes both the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding and the number of common stock equivalents if the inclusion of such common stock equivalents is dilutive. Dilutive common stock equivalents potentially include stock options and nonvested shares using the treasury stock method and shares issuable under the employee stock purchase plan (ESPP). Income per common share information is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts) for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
<u>Income Per Common Share – Basic:</u>		
Net income	\$ 645	\$ 1,517
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	44,215	44,215
Basic income per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03
<u>Income Per Common Share – Diluted:</u>		
Net income	\$ 645	\$ 1,517
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	44,215	44,215
Weighted-average incremental shares related to vesting of nonvested shares	-	-
Weighted-average common shares outstanding and common share equivalents	44,215	44,215
Diluted income per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03

At March 31, 2017 and 2016, there were 90,787 and 347,919 potentially dilutive securities outstanding that have been excluded from the calculation of dilutive weighted average shares outstanding, as they would be anti-dilutive .

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(7) Stock-Based Compensation

Stock Options and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs or Nonvested Shares)

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017 no options were granted and the Company incurred no stock-based compensation expense. No RSUs were outstanding as of March 31, 2017.

There were no options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and no nonvested shares granted or outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2016. The Company uses historical data to estimate forfeiture rates.

Activity related to stock options and nonvested shares during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and related balances outstanding as of that date are reflected below (in thousands):

	Stock Options
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	219
Granted	-
Exercised and vested	-
Expired and forfeited	(177)
Outstanding at March 31, 2017	42
Options vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2017	42
Options exercisable at March 31, 2017	42

(8) Income Taxes

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company recorded approximately \$446,000 of income tax expense for U.S. federal and NJ state income tax, substantially all of which related to a reduction of the Company's net deferred tax assets.

After reducing its deferred tax assets by approximately \$424,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2017 for operations during the quarter, the Company continues to provide a valuation allowance against all of its deferred tax assets except for NOLs expected to be utilized in the 2018 and 2019 tax years as the Company believes it is more likely than not that these remaining deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management of the Company will continue to assess the need for this valuation allowance and will make adjustments to it when appropriate.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded \$1,028,000 of income tax expense for U.S. federal income tax, substantially all of which related to a reduction of the Company's net deferred tax assets.

Tax benefits of uncertain tax positions are recognized only if it is more likely than not that the Company will be able to sustain a position taken on an income tax return. The Company has no liability for uncertain tax positions. Interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits, would be recognized as income tax expense.

(9) Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Commencing on March 1, 2016, the Company changed the location of its principal executive offices to 20 Commerce Drive, Suite 135, Cranford, New Jersey, 07016. The Company entered into an office service agreement with Regus Management Group, LLC ("Regus") for use of office space at this location effective March 1, 2016. Under the agreement, in exchange for the Company's right to use the office space at this location, the Company was required to pay Regus an initial service retainer of \$2,418 and thereafter pay Regus a monthly fee of \$1,209 until February 28, 2017. This agreement was renewed for another year, until February 28, 2018, for a monthly fee of \$1,229.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has been involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

(10) Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution

On February 4, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution (the "Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution"), pursuant to which the Company would, subject to obtaining requisite stockholder approval, be liquidated and dissolved in accordance with Sections 280 and 281 (a) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. In approving the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution, the Company's Board of Directors had considered, among other factors, the ability of the Company to obtain no-action relief from the SEC to suspend certain of the Company's reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the anticipated cost savings if such relief is granted by the SEC. Upon further review, the Company concluded that the SEC was unlikely to grant such relief to the Company in 2016. Accordingly, after further consideration, the Company's Board of Directors determined that it would be fair, advisable and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to postpone seeking stockholder approval of the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution until a later time to be determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

If dissolution and liquidation of the Company pursuant to the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution are approved by the Company's stockholders and implemented by management, it is expected that the Company's corporate existence will continue for the purpose of winding up its business and affairs through the year 2021, consistent with the expiration of the Company's existing license arrangements that generate its royalty revenues. The Company's future royalty revenues are forecasted to aggregate approximately \$10.1 million from the beginning of 2017 through the end of 2021. This forecast is based upon a variety of estimates and numerous assumptions made by the Company's management with respect to, among other matters, forecasted sales of the drug products for which the Company has the right to receive royalties and other matters, many of which are difficult to predict, are subject to significant uncertainties, and are beyond the Company's control. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions upon which this forecast is based will prove accurate, that the projected results will be realized or that actual results will not be substantially higher or lower than forecasted.

(11) Royalty Revenues and Accounts Payable

In March 2017, Merck notified the Company that it had made a net overpayment to Enzon of approximately \$770,000 in royalties during the second and third quarters of 2016. This was due to a previous misunderstanding regarding the date on which the Company's right to receive royalties from U. S. sales of PegIntron expired, which Merck then advise had occurred in February 2016. Merck notified the Company that it intended to recover such overpayment from the Company by reducing future royalties to which the Company would otherwise be entitled from Merck until the full amount of the overpayment had been recouped. Accordingly, in the December 31, 2016 financial statements, the Company reduced its previously recorded revenues by the net \$770,000 overpayment and recorded a corresponding liability to Merck in accounts payable.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, Merck reported a net \$636,000 of PegIntron royalties as being earned by the Company and withheld that amount as a partial recoupment. Consequently, the Company reported that amount as royalty revenues and reduced its liability to Merck by the same amount.

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

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to "Enzon," the "Company," "we," "us," or "our" and similar terms mean Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Overview

We receive royalty revenues from existing licensing arrangements with other companies primarily related to sales of four marketed drug products, namely, PegIntron[®], Sylatron[®], Macugen[®] and CIMZIA[®]. The primary source of our royalty revenues is sales of PegIntron, which is marketed by Merck & Co., Inc. ("Merck"). We currently have no clinical operations and limited corporate operations. Royalty revenues from sales of PegIntron accounted for approximately 44% and 73% of our total royalty revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and approximately 64% and 80% of our total royalty revenues the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Our right to receive royalties on U.S. sales of PegIntron expired in 2016.

We were previously dedicated to the research and development of innovative therapeutics for patients with high unmet medical needs. In December 2012, we announced that our Board of Directors retained Lazard to act as financial advisor in a review of the possible sale or disposition of one or more corporate assets or a sale of our company and that our Board of Directors established a special committee to oversee our sale review process. In connection with our sale review process, we substantially suspended all clinical development activities with a goal of conserving capital and maximizing value returned to our stockholders. In April 2013, we announced that we had concluded a review of the sale or disposition of one or more corporate assets or a sale of our company. The review did not result in a definitive offer to acquire our company or all or substantially all of our assets. In the same announcement, we also announced that our Board of Directors intends to distribute excess cash, expected to arise from ongoing royalty revenues, in the form of periodic dividends to stockholders.

In June 2015, we delivered notice to Nektar Therapeutics, Inc. ("Nektar") asserting a breach of our Cross-License and Option Agreement with Nektar for Nektar's failure to pay a post-patent expiration immunity fee that we believe became payable under such agreement. To date, Nektar has disputed our claim to an immunity fee. On August 14, 2015, we filed a summons and complaint against Nektar in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for breach of contract. On October 23, 2015, Nektar filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On February 2, 2016, the Court granted Nektar's motion to dismiss the complaint. The Company appealed this dismissal and on October 25, 2016 the Appellate Division reversed and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings. On November 28, 2016, Nektar served an amended answer and counterclaim alleging that the patents at issue are unenforceable. While we believe that an immunity fee is currently due and payable by Nektar and we intend to continue to pursue this claim, the outcome of such dispute is uncertain and there can be no assurance that we will be able to collect, in full or in part, the immunity fee or any future payments related thereto from Nektar. As such, no amounts have been recorded as of through March 31, 2017.

On February 4, 2016, we entered into (i) an agreement (the "Surrender and Release Agreement") with Kingsbridge 2005, LLC (the "Landlord") and Axcellerate Pharma, LLC (the "Subtenant") and (ii) a letter agreement with the Landlord (the "Letter Agreement"). Pursuant to the Surrender and Release Agreement, (i) the Company's lease agreement with the Landlord, dated as of April 1, 1995, as amended (the "Prime Lease"), terminated effective as of February 4, 2016 (the "Termination Date") and (ii) the Company's amended and restated sublease agreement with the Subtenant, dated as of November 13, 2013 (the "Sublease") became a direct lease between the Landlord and the Subtenant effective as of the Termination Date. Pursuant to the Letter Agreement, from and after the Termination Date, the Landlord has agreed to perform all of the Company's obligations under the Sublease, the Landlord has waived all claims against the Company in connection with the Prime Lease, the Sublease or the premises at 20 Kingsbridge Road, Piscataway, New Jersey (the "Premises") and the Landlord has released us from all liability in connection with the Prime Lease and the Sublease and, in exchange therefor, on the Termination Date, we paid \$4.25 million to the Landlord's mortgage lender and approximately \$204,000 to the Landlord (together, the "Release Payments"). The Release Payments were recorded in 2015.

Commencing on March 1, 2016, we changed the location of our principal executive offices to 20 Commerce Drive, Suite 135, Cranford, New Jersey, 07016. We entered into an office service agreement with Regus Management Group, LLC (“Regus”) for use of office space at this location effective March 1, 2016. Under the agreement, in exchange for our right to use the office space at this location, the Company was required to pay Regus an initial service retainer of \$2,418 and thereafter pay Regus a monthly fee of \$1,209 until February 28, 2017. This agreement was renewed for another year, until February 28, 2018, for a monthly fee of \$1,229.

We wound down our remaining research and development activities during 2013. We have no intention of resuming any clinical development activities or acquiring new sources of royalty revenues.

Plan of Dissolution

On February 4, 2016, our Board of Directors adopted a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution (the “Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution”), pursuant to which the Company would, subject to obtaining requisite stockholder approval, be liquidated and dissolved in accordance with Sections 280 and 281(a) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. In approving the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution, our Board of Directors had considered, among other factors, the ability of the Company to obtain no-action relief from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) to suspend certain of the Company’s reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the anticipated cost savings if such relief is granted by the SEC. Upon further review, the Company concluded that the SEC was unlikely to grant such relief to the Company in 2016. Accordingly, after further consideration, our Board of Directors determined that it would be fair, advisable and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to postpone seeking stockholder approval of the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution until a later time to be determined by our Board of Directors.

If dissolution and liquidation of the Company pursuant to the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution are approved by our stockholders and implemented by us, we expect the Company’s corporate existence to continue for the purpose of winding up its business and affairs through the year 2021, consistent with the expiration of our existing license arrangements that generate our royalty revenues. The Company’s future royalty revenues are forecasted to aggregate approximately \$10.1 million from the beginning of 2017 through the end of 2021. This forecast is based upon a variety of estimates and numerous assumptions made by the Company’s management with respect to, among other matters, forecasted sales of the drug products for which the Company has the right to receive royalties and other matters, many of which are difficult to predict, are subject to significant uncertainties, and are beyond the Company’s control. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions upon which this forecast is based will prove accurate, that the projected results will be realized or that actual results will not be substantially higher or lower than forecasted.

Throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis, the primary focus is on our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. The percentage changes throughout the following discussion are based on amounts stated in thousands of dollars and not the rounded millions of dollars reflected in this section.

Results of Operations

Revenues:

Royalties (in millions of dollars):

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		2016
	2017	Percent Change	
Royalty revenue	\$ 1.4	(56)%	\$ 3.2

Royalty revenues from sales of PegIntron by Merck accounted for approximately 44% and 73% of our total royalty revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Royalty revenues from Merck have been declining sharply. There are multiple oral drug therapies, both available and in development, that have been effective for treatment of hepatitis C that do not require interferon. As a result, it is likely that sales of PegIntron-related products will continue their declining trend.

Our future revenues are heavily weighted towards royalties and revenues to be received from the use of our technology and are dependent upon numerous factors outside of our control. We derive a significant portion of our royalty revenues from sales of PegIntron, which have been in decline since 2008. Merck's obligation to pay us royalties on sales of PegIntron terminates, on a country-by-country basis, upon the later of the date on which the last patent to contain a claim covering PegIntron expires in the country or 15 years after the date on which PegIntron was first approved for commercial marketing in such country. Our rights to receive royalties from sales of PegIntron expired in the U.S. in 2016 and are expected to expire in Europe in 2018 and in Japan in 2021.

Other factors potentially affecting our royalty revenues include new or increased competition from products that may compete with the products for which we receive royalties, the effectiveness of marketing by our licensees, and new uses and geographies for PegIntron, CIMZIA and Macugen. After the expiration of the patents and royalties, we are entitled to immunity fees on a country-by-country and product-by-product basis for up to twelve years from the date of first sale of these drugs.

The following table summarizes our PegIntron royalties earned (in millions of dollars):

PegIntron royalties from:	Three Months Ended March 31,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2017	2016		
US sales	\$ -	\$ 0.33	\$ (0.33)	(100)%
Foreign sales - Europe	0.24	0.55	(0.31)	(57)%
Foreign sales - Japan	(0.06)	0.02	(0.08)	(404)%
Foreign sales - Other	0.46	1.46	(1.00)	(68)%
Total	\$ 0.64	\$ 2.36	\$ (1.72)	(73)%

Miscellaneous Income

There was no miscellaneous income during the first quarter of 2017.

Miscellaneous income was \$42,000 during the first quarter of 2016 and related, primarily, to sublease income.

Operating Expenses:

General and Administrative:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2017	Percent Change	2016
General and administrative	\$ 349,000	(52)%	\$ 721,000

General and administrative expenses decreased by approximately \$372,000, or 52%, to approximately \$349,000 for the first quarter of 2017 from approximately \$721,000 for the first quarter of 2016. This decrease in expense is substantially attributable to the decrease in rent expense and utility costs in connection with our lease termination as well as a decrease in professional fees, primarily legal fees, incurred in connection with the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution that was adopted in February 2016.

Tax Expense:

We incurred a tax expense of approximately \$446,000 in the first quarter of 2017. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was 40.9%, compared with 40.4% for the corresponding period in the prior year. In the corresponding quarter the prior year, we incurred a tax expense of approximately \$1.0 million from the partial reversal of a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our current sources of liquidity are (i) our cash on hand and (ii) anticipated royalty revenues from third-party sales of marketed drug products that utilize our proprietary technology (primarily anticipated royalty revenues from sales of PegIntron). While we no longer have any research and development activities, we continue to retain rights to receive royalties from existing licensing arrangements with other companies. We believe that our anticipated royalty revenues, primarily anticipated royalty revenues from sales of PegIntron, will be sufficient to fund our operations, at least, through March 31, 2018. However, our future royalty revenues are expected to decrease sharply over the next several years and there can be no assurance that we will receive amounts of royalty revenues as anticipated.

Cash was \$8.1 million as of March 31, 2017, as compared to \$7.6 million as of December 31, 2016. The increase of approximately \$500,000 was primarily attributable to the net increase in cash generated by our operating activities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As part of our ongoing business, we do not participate in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities (SPEs), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually limited purposes. As of March 31, 2017, we were not involved in any SPE transactions.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

A critical accounting policy is one that is both important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results of operations and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles that are generally accepted in the U.S. All applicable U.S. GAAP accounting standards effective as of March 31, 2017 have been taken into consideration in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Some of those estimates are subjective and complex, and, consequently, actual results could differ from those estimates. The following accounting policies and estimates have been highlighted as significant because changes to certain judgments and assumptions inherent in these policies could affect our consolidated financial statements.

We base our estimates, to the extent possible, on historical experience. Historical information is modified as appropriate based on current business factors and various assumptions that we believe are necessary to form a basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis and make changes when necessary. Actual results could differ from our estimates.

Revenues

Royalties under our license agreements with third-parties and pursuant to the sale of our former specialty pharmaceutical business are recognized when reasonably determinable and earned through the sale of the product by the third-party and collection is reasonably assured. Notification from the third-party licensee of the royalties earned under the license agreement is the basis for royalty revenue recognition. This information generally is received from the licensees in the quarter subsequent to the period in which the sales occur.

Income Taxes

Under the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance on deferred tax assets is provided for when it is more likely than not some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As of March 31, 2017, we believe, based on our projections, that it is more likely than not that, except for \$2.9 million of net operating losses, our deferred tax assets, including the remaining net operating losses from operating activities and stock option exercises, will not be realized. We recognize the benefit of an uncertain tax position that we have taken or expect to take on the income tax returns we file if it is more likely than not we will be able to sustain our position.

Forward-Looking Information and Factors That May Affect Future Results

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements contained in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, other than statements that are purely historical, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “potential,” “anticipates,” “plans” or “intends” or the negative thereof, or other variations thereof, or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Forward-looking statements are based upon management’s present expectations, objectives, anticipations, plans, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, events or developments to be materially different from those indicated in such forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the following risks and uncertainties:

- The proposed dissolution and liquidation of the Company may not be completed in a timely manner or at all.
- The amount we distribute to our shareholders as liquidating distributions, if any, pursuant to the Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution may be substantially less than estimated.
- We derive a significant portion of our royalty revenues from continued sales of PegIntron, which have been in decline since 2008, and if sales of PegIntron continue to decline or sales of other drug products for which we receive royalty revenues materially decline, our results of operations and financial position could be materially harmed.
- We may not be able to sustain profitability and we may incur losses over the next several years.
- We may not receive an immunity fee from Nektar for the sale of certain products.
- Our rights to receive royalties on sales of PegIntron and sales of other drug products will eventually expire and we currently do not intend on acquiring new sources of royalty revenues.
- We may not realize our deferred income tax assets.
- We have reallocated certain employment responsibilities and outsourced certain corporate functions, which make us more dependent on third-parties to perform these corporate functions.
- We may be subject to a variety of types of product liability or other claims based on allegations that the use of our product candidates by participants in our previously conducted clinical trials has resulted in adverse effects, and our insurance may not cover all product liability or other claims.
- Our revenues depend on patents and proprietary rights, which may offer only limited protection against potential infringement and the development of competing products.
- We are party to license agreements whereby we may receive royalties from products subject to regulatory approval.
- The price of our common stock has been, and may continue to be, volatile.
- Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQX market of the OTC Markets Group, Inc., which has a very limited trading market and, therefore, market liquidity for our common stock is low and our stockholders’ ability to sell their shares of our common stock may be limited.
- The declaration of dividends is within the discretion of our Board of Directors, subject to any applicable limitations under Delaware corporate law. Our ability to pay dividends in the future depends on, among other things, our future royalty revenues, which are expected to decrease sharply over the next several years, as well as our ability to manage expenses, including costs relating to our ongoing operations.
- Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware corporate law may make it more difficult to acquire us, even though such acquisitions may be beneficial to our stockholders.
- The issuance of preferred stock may adversely affect rights of our common stockholders.

- If we experience an "ownership change," as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, our ability to fully utilize our net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") on an annual basis will be substantially limited, and the timing of the usage of the NOLs could be substantially delayed, which could therefore significantly impair the value of those benefits.

A more detailed discussion of these risks and uncertainties and other factors that could affect results is contained in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. These risks and uncertainties and other factors should be considered carefully and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. As such, no assurance can be given that the future results covered by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. All information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is as of the date of this report, unless otherwise indicated, and we undertake no duty to update this information.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide information required by this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of March 31, 2017. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2017, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during the quarter ended March 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There are no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 filed on March 24, 2017.

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

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit Number	Description	Reference No.
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	+
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	+
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*	
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*	
101	The following materials from Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.	+

+ Filed herewith.

* These certifications are not deemed filed by the Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference in any filing the Company makes under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, irrespective of any general incorporation language in any filings.

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.

ENZON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Registrant)

Dated: May 11, 2017

/s/ Andrew Rackear

Andrew Rackear

Chief Executive Officer and Secretary
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: May 11, 2017

/s/ Richard L. Feinstein

Richard L. Feinstein

Vice President-Finance and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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+ Filed herewith.

* These certifications are not deemed filed by the Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference in any filing the Company makes under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, irrespective of any general incorporation language in any filings.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Andrew Rackear, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 of Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

May 11, 2017

/s/ Andrew Rackear

Andrew Rackear
Chief Executive Officer and Secretary
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Richard L. Feinstein, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 of Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

May 11, 2017

/s/ Richard L. Feinstein

Richard L. Feinstein

Vice President—Finance and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Andrew Rackear, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

May 11, 2017

/s/ Andrew Rackear

Andrew Rackear
Chief Executive Officer and Secretary
(Principal Executive Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and will be furnished to the Securities Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Richard L. Feinstein, Vice President–Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

May 11, 2017

/s/ Richard L. Feinstein

Richard L. Feinstein
Vice President–Finance and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and will be furnished to the Securities Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
