

GENERAL CABLE CORP /DE/  
Form 10-Q  
May 09, 2016  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended April 1, 2016

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: 1-12983

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware	06-1398235
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4 Tesseneer Drive	41076-9753
Highland Heights, KY	
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (859) 572-8000

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  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, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

(Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

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

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Class	Outstanding at May 2, 2016
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	49,243,628

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

## GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) (in millions, except per share data) (unaudited)

	Three Fiscal Months Ended	
	April 1, 2016	April 3, 2015
Net sales	\$974.0	\$1,171.1
Cost of sales	867.9	1,057.4
Gross profit	106.1	113.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	88.9	97.5
Goodwill impairment charge	1.6	—
Intangible asset impairment charges	0.3	—
Operating income (loss)	15.3	16.2
Other income (expense)	(1.4 )	(25.8 )
Interest income (expense):		
Interest expense	(21.5 )	(24.4 )
Interest income	0.3	0.5
	(21.2 )	(23.9 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7.3 )	(33.5 )
Income tax (provision) benefit	(0.8 )	(1.4 )
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	0.1	0.2
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(8.0 )	(34.7 )
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	3.6	(6.2 )
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(4.4 )	(40.9 )
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.3	(2.8 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(4.7 )	\$(38.1 )
Earnings (loss) per share - Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Company common shareholders per common share		
Earnings (loss) per common share-basic	\$(0.17 )	\$(0.69 )
Earnings (loss) per common share-assuming dilution	\$(0.17 )	\$(0.69 )
Earnings (loss) per share - Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Company common shareholders per common share		
Earnings (loss) per common share-basic	\$0.07	\$(0.09 )
Earnings (loss) per common share-assuming dilution	\$0.07	\$(0.09 )
Earnings (loss) per share - Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders per common share		
Earnings (loss) per common share-basic	\$(0.10 )	\$(0.78 )
Earnings (loss) per common share-assuming dilution	\$(0.10 )	\$(0.78 )
Dividends per common share	\$0.18	\$0.18
Comprehensive income (loss):		
Net income (loss)	\$(4.4 )	\$(40.9 )
Currency translation gain (loss)	31.5	(44.6 )
Defined benefit plan adjustments, net of tax of \$0.9 million in the three months ended April 1, 2016 and \$1.5 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015	1.3	3.0
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	28.4	(82.5 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	0.5	(6.4 )

Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders, net of tax	\$27.9	\$(76.1 )
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See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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## GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions, except share data)

(unaudited)

	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$86.5	\$ 79.7
Receivables, net of allowances of \$18.9 million at April 1, 2016 and \$17.6 million at December 31, 2015	798.7	686.9
Inventories	828.0	807.8
Prepaid expenses and other	78.2	62.1
Current assets of discontinued operations	92.7	103.9
Total current assets	1,884.1	1,740.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	523.9	523.5
Deferred income taxes	20.7	20.6
Goodwill	20.6	22.2
Intangible assets, net	35.0	36.6
Unconsolidated affiliated companies	8.5	8.4
Other non-current assets	38.0	46.0
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	56.6	56.9
Total assets	\$2,587.4	\$ 2,454.6
Liabilities and Total Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$470.1	\$ 411.4
Accrued liabilities	333.1	331.4
Current portion of long-term debt	172.8	154.9
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	25.1	51.6
Total current liabilities	1,001.1	949.3
Long-term debt	973.8	911.6
Deferred income taxes	148.9	145.3
Other liabilities	182.4	185.6
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	1.4	1.7
Total liabilities	2,307.6	2,193.5
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 18)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	18.2	18.2
Total equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, issued and outstanding shares:		
April 1, 2016 – 49,236,099 (net of 9,573,867 treasury shares)		
December 31, 2015 – 48,908,227 (net of 9,901,739 treasury shares)	0.6	0.6
Additional paid-in capital	712.2	720.5
Treasury stock	(172.6 )	(180.1 )
Retained earnings	13.6	27.2
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(307.6 )	(340.2 )
Total Company shareholders' equity	246.2	228.0
Noncontrolling interest	15.4	14.9
Total equity	261.6	242.9
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and equity	\$2,587.4	\$ 2,454.6

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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## GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in millions) (unaudited)

	Three Fiscal Months Ended April 1, April 3, 2016 2015	
Cash flows of operating activities:		
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(4.7 )	\$(38.1 )
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.3	(2.8 )
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(4.4 )	(40.9 )
Net (income) loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(3.6 )	6.2
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows of operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	21.2	24.8
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	1.0	25.5
Deferred income taxes	3.1	(2.2 )
Non-cash asset impairment charges	8.6	10.2
Non-cash interest charges	0.9	0.9
(Gain) loss on disposal of subsidiaries	—	(1.1 )
(Gain) loss on disposal of property	0.5	1.1
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and divestitures:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(95.4 )	(33.2 )
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(2.7 )	(3.1 )
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(4.5 )	20.4
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	32.8	98.5
Net cash flows of operating activities from continuing operations	(42.5 )	107.1
Net cash flows of operating activities from discontinued operations	1.9	(9.1 )
Net cash flows of operating activities	(40.6 )	98.0
Cash flows of investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(14.3 )	(18.2 )
Proceeds from properties sold	0.2	0.2
Other	—	0.2
Net cash flows of investing activities from continuing operations	(14.1 )	(17.8 )
Net cash flows of investing activities from discontinued operations	(0.1 )	18.7
Net cash flows of investing activities	(14.2 )	0.9
Cash flows of financing activities:		
Dividends paid to shareholders	(8.9 )	(8.9 )
Proceeds from debt	386.7	1,003.5
Repayments of debt	(316.9)	(1,100.3)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	—	1.5
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	0.1
Net cash flows of financing activities from continuing operations	60.9	(104.1 )
Net cash flows of financing activities from discontinued operations	(1.8 )	(1.0 )
Net cash flows of financing activities	59.1	(105.1 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3.6	(32.0 )
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7.9	(38.2 )
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of period	112.4	205.8
Cash and cash equivalents – end of period	120.3	167.6
Less cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	33.8	70.2
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations – end of period	\$86.5	\$97.4



Supplemental Information

Cash paid during the period for:

Income tax payments from continuing operations, net of refunds	\$11.4	\$0.9
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Interest paid from continuing operations	\$24.0	\$27.2
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Non-cash investing and financing activities from continuing operations:

Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	\$11.2	\$10.4
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See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Total Equity  
(in millions) (unaudited)

	General Cable Total Equity						
	Total Equity	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$242.9	\$0.6	\$ 720.5	\$(180.1)	\$ 27.2	\$ (340.2 )	\$ 14.9
Comprehensive income (loss)	28.4				(4.7 )	32.6	0.5
Common stock dividend	(8.9 )				(8.9 )		
Excess tax benefit (deficiency) from stock based compensation	(3.0 )		(3.0 )				
Stock options and RSU expense	3.5		3.5				
Other – issuance pursuant to restricted stock, stock options and other	(1.3 )		(8.8 )	7.5			
Balance, April 1, 2016	\$261.6	\$0.6	\$ 712.2	\$(172.6)	\$ 13.6	\$ (307.6 )	\$ 15.4

	General Cable Total Equity						
	Total Equity	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$513.2	\$0.6	\$ 714.8	\$(184.3)	\$ 184.4	\$ (263.4 )	\$ 61.1
Comprehensive income (loss)	(82.5 )				(38.1 )	(38.0 )	(6.4 )
Common stock dividend	(8.9 )				(8.9 )		
Excess tax benefit (deficiency) from stock based compensation	(1.5 )		(1.5 )				
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	(1.5 )						(1.5 )
Sale of noncontrolling interests	(5.4 )						(5.4 )
Other – issuance pursuant to restricted stock, stock options and other	1.9		(2.0 )	3.9			
Balance, April 3, 2015	\$415.3	\$0.6	\$ 711.3	\$(180.4)	\$ 137.4	\$ (301.4 )	\$ 47.8

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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## GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

## 1. Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of General Cable Corporation and Subsidiaries (“General Cable” or the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Results of operations for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full year. The December 31, 2015 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet amounts are derived from the audited financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto in General Cable’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2016. The Company’s results from continuing operations do not include the results of the Asia Pacific businesses (“Asia Pacific”). The results of these businesses, which comprised a portion of the Africa/Asia Pacific segment, have been reclassified as discontinued operations. Previously, the results of these businesses included certain allocated corporate costs, which have been reallocated to the remaining continuing operations on a retrospective basis, which are included in the Africa/Asia Pacific segment. Results of these businesses for all periods disclosed in this report have been reclassified as discontinued operations.

The Company’s first three fiscal quarters consist of 13-week periods ending on the Friday nearest to the end of the calendar months of March, June and September. The Company’s fourth fiscal quarter consists of the first day following the third quarter through December 31.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries and majority-owned controlled subsidiaries. The Company records its investment in each unconsolidated affiliated Company (generally 20-50 percent ownership in which it has the ability to exercise significant influence) at its respective equity in net assets. Other investments (generally less than 20 percent ownership) are recorded at cost. All intercompany transactions and balances among the consolidated companies have been eliminated.

Prior to October 2, 2015, the Company included the results of the Venezuelan operations in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements using the consolidation method of accounting. The Company’s Venezuelan earnings and cash flows are reflected in the historical Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements using a combination of official exchange rates, including the SICAD 1, SICAD 2 and SIMADI rates. Evolving conditions in Venezuela, including currency exchange regulations which reduced access to dollars through currency exchange markets and local market dynamics, have resulted in an other-than-temporary lack of exchangeability between the Venezuelan bolivar and U.S. dollar, and have restricted the Company’s Venezuelan operations’ ability to pay dividends and satisfy certain other obligations denominated in U.S. dollars. Additionally, the existence of other governmental limitations restricted the Company’s ability to control its Venezuelan operations. The Company expects this condition will continue for the foreseeable future. For accounting purposes, this lack of exchangeability and governmental restrictions on operations have resulted in a lack of control over the Company’s Venezuelan subsidiary. Therefore, in accordance with ASC 810, the Company deconsolidated its Venezuelan subsidiary as of October 2, 2015 and began accounting for the investment in the Venezuelan subsidiary using the cost method of accounting.

The Company’s Venezuelan operations’ cash balance of \$8.2 million at the date of deconsolidation (previously measured using the SIMADI exchange rates), is no longer reported in Cash and cash equivalents in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. There were no intercompany receivables due from the Venezuelan subsidiary at April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015. At April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was an intercompany payable of \$2.9 million from the Company’s Peru subsidiary that was classified to a third party trade payable in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Since October 2, 2015, the Company’s financial results have not included the operating results of its Venezuelan subsidiary. The Company’s financial results will only include U.S. dollar payments received from its Venezuelan subsidiary. Dividends, if any, from the Venezuelan subsidiary are recorded as operating income upon receipt of the

cash. We will continue to monitor the conditions in Venezuela and may return to consolidating our Venezuelan subsidiary should the Company's ability to exert operational control return, as defined under US GAAP accounting rules. As of April 1, 2016, there have been no material developments in the conditions in Venezuela, including currency controls and governmental restrictions on operations, and this cost method investment has zero carrying value.

Subsequent to the deconsolidation of the Company's Venezuelan subsidiary under the majority voting interest framework on October 2, 2015, the subsidiary is considered a variable interest entity ("VIE"). The Company concluded that it is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary, and accordingly does not consolidate this subsidiary. To assess whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of the subsidiary that most significantly impact the subsidiary's economic performance, the Company

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considered all facts and circumstances, including identifying the activities that most significantly impact the subsidiary's economic performance, and determining if the Company has power over those activities.

The Company is not obligated to provide, nor has it provided, any financial support to its Venezuelan subsidiary subsequent to deconsolidation. As such, the risk associated with the Company's involvement in this VIE is limited to the carrying value of the Company's investment in the entity, and any receivables due from the entity. As of April 1, 2016, the Company's maximum risk of loss related to VIEs in which the Company was not the primary beneficiary was zero.

2. Accounting Standards

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the audited annual consolidated financial statements in the 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the three months ended April 1, 2016, the Company did not change any of its existing accounting policies that are expected to have a significant effect on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The following accounting pronouncements were adopted and became effective with respect to the Company in 2016: In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, "Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." The update requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability instead of being presented as an asset. Debt disclosures include the face amount of the debt liability and the effective interest rate. In August 2015, the FASB also issued ASU 2015-15, "Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements", which clarified the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs associated with lines of credit. These costs may be presented as an asset and amortized ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are outstanding borrowings on the arrangement. The update requires retrospective application and represents a change in accounting principle. Debt issuance costs of \$1.5 million, previously recorded to Prepaid expenses and other, and \$10.2 million and \$10.6 million, previously recorded to Other non-current assets, are now presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of Long-term debt on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period." This standard provides more explicit guidance for treating share-based payment awards that require a specific performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period as a performance condition. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following accounting pronouncements will become effective in future periods with respect to the Company: In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting." The update is intended to simplify several areas of accounting for share-based compensation arrangements such as accounting for income taxes, forfeitures and statutory tax withholding requirements and the classification of related amounts on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period for financial statements that have not been previously issued. ASU 2016-09 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." The standard requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from leases on the balance sheet. A lessee should recognize in the balance sheet a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The amendments should be applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory." This update provides guidance on simplifying the measurement of inventory. The current standard is to measure inventory at lower of cost or market; where market could be replacement cost, net realizable value, or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. ASU 2015-11 updates this guidance to measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value; where net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable cost of completion, disposal, and transportation. This update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The amendments should be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. ASU 2015-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." This ASU outlines a single, comprehensive model for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or modified retrospective (cumulative effect) transition method. The Company has not selected a transition method and is evaluating the impact that the standard will have on its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)", which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 to annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 with early application permitted for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2018.

### 3. Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

In October 2014, the Company announced the intent to divest all of the Company's operations in Africa and Asia Pacific in order to simplify the Company's geographic portfolio and reduce operational complexity. The October divestiture plan is focused on the sale and closure of the Company's non-core assets. The Company expects to incur approximately \$14 million in pre-tax charges consisting primarily of legal and transaction fees for the dispositions. Such amounts are reflected in the North America segment. The charges were immaterial for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015.

As part of this plan, the Company completed the following as of April 1, 2016:

In the first quarter of 2016, the Company completed the sale of General Cable Energy India Private Ltd. ("India") for gross proceeds of \$10.8 million. The pre-tax gain recognized in the three months ended April 1, 2016 from the disposition of India was \$1.6 million.

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company completed the sale of Phelps Dodge International Thailand ("Thailand") for cash consideration of approximately \$88 million.

In the first quarter of 2015, the Company completed the sale of its 51% interest in Dominion Wire and Cables ("Fiji") and its 20% interest in Keystone Electric Wire and Cable ("Keystone") for cash consideration of \$9.3 million and \$11.0 million, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company completed the sale of its interest in Phelps Dodge International Philippines, Inc. ("PDP") and Phelps Dodge Philippines Energy Products Corporation ("PDEP") for cash consideration of \$67.1 million.

As of April 1, 2016, the Company determined that the remaining Asia Pacific operations continued to meet the held for sale criteria set forth in ASC 360 - Property, Plant and Equipment ("ASC 360") to be classified as held for sale. Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell and depreciation is ceased. Development of estimates of fair value in this circumstance is complex and is dependent upon, among other factors, the nature of potential sales transactions, composition of assets and/or businesses in the disposal group, the comparability of the disposal group to market transactions, negotiations with third party purchasers, etc. Such factors bear directly on the range of potential fair values and the selection of the best estimates. Key assumptions were developed based on market observable data and, in the absence of such data, internal information that is consistent with what market participants would use in a hypothetical transaction.

As of April 1, 2016, the Company determined that the Africa businesses did not meet the held for sale criteria set forth in ASC 360 primarily driven by management's belief that the probability of a sale within one year is uncertain. Consistent with the conclusion reached in 2015, as of April 1, 2016, the Company determined the disposals of the PDP and PDEP, Fiji, Keystone, Thailand and India businesses combined with the businesses held for sale result in the Company's disposal of a major geographical area, Asia Pacific. This disposal is considered a strategic shift that has and will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results; therefore, the results of Asia Pacific have been reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Previously the results of these businesses included certain allocated corporate costs, which have been reallocated to the remaining continuing operations within the Africa/Asia Pacific segment on a retrospective basis. As a result, the Africa/Asia Pacific segment is now comprised primarily of the Company's Africa businesses. The financial results of the Company's Africa businesses are presented as continuing operations in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.





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The results of operations, financial position and cash flows for Asia Pacific are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Included in Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) were the following (in millions):

	Three Fiscal Months Ended	
	April 1, 2016	April 3, 2015
Net sales	\$28.7	\$91.2
Cost of sales	23.9	84.2
Gross profit	4.8	7.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1.2	13.1
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges	—	3.2
Operating income (loss)	3.6	(9.3 )
Other income (expense)	0.2	0.9
Interest expense, net	(0.2 )	(0.4 )
Pre-tax gain on the disposal of discontinued operation	1.6	1.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	5.2	(7.8 )
Income tax (provision) benefit	(1.6 )	1.6
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	\$3.6	\$(6.2 )

The pre-tax income attributable to the parent for Asia Pacific for the three months ended April 1, 2016 was \$5.2 million and pre-tax loss attributable to the parent for Asia Pacific for the three months ended April 3, 2015 was \$5.9 million.

Financial information for assets and liabilities held for sale were the following (in millions):

	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$33.8	\$ 32.7
Receivables, net of allowances	24.5	28.5
Inventories	33.0	38.6
Prepaid expenses and other	1.4	4.1
Total current assets	92.7	103.9
Property, plant and equipment, net	40.0	39.7
Deferred income taxes	10.0	10.3
Other non-current assets	6.6	6.9
Total assets	\$149.3	\$ 160.8
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$10.1	\$ 17.3
Accrued liabilities	15.0	21.1
Current portion of long-term debt	—	13.2
Total current liabilities	25.1	51.6
Deferred income taxes	—	0.2
Other liabilities	1.4	1.5
Total liabilities	\$26.5	\$ 53.3



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## 4. Restructuring

## November 2015 restructuring program

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company committed to a new a strategic roadmap targeting growth and improvement in market positions, improvement to its overall cost position, growth through innovation, enhancement of organizational capabilities, alignment of its organization structure and cultivation of a high-performance culture. This effort will be launched in a phased approach and is expected to continue over the next several years.

The Company expects to incur approximately \$25 million in before-tax restructuring charges; \$10 million in the North America segment ("North America"), \$11 million in the Europe segment ("Europe") and \$4 million in the Latin America segment ("Latin America"). For the three months ended April 1, 2016, the Company incurred charges of \$6.8 million. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, costs incurred were \$4.0 million in North America, \$2.7 million in Europe and \$0.1 million in Latin America. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, approximately \$2.4 million of these charges were recorded in the Cost of sales caption and \$4.4 million were recorded in the Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses caption in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). As of April 1, 2016, aggregate costs incurred were \$4.1 million in North America, \$9.4 million in Europe and \$1.9 million in Latin America.

Changes in the restructuring reserve and activity for the three months ended April 1, 2016 are below (in millions):

	Employee Separation Costs	Asset-Related Costs	Other Costs	Total
Total expected restructuring charges	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.0	\$ 14.0	\$ 25.0
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 1.3	\$ —	\$ 3.2	\$ 4.5
Net provisions	1.3	0.1	5.4	6.8
Net benefits charged against the assets	—	(0.1 )	(0.3 )	(0.4 )
Payments	(0.3 )	—	(6.1 )	(6.4 )
Foreign currency translation	—	—	0.1	0.1
Balance, April 1, 2016	\$ 2.3	\$ —	\$ 2.3	\$ 4.6
Total aggregate costs to date	\$ 3.5	\$ 2.0	\$ 9.9	\$ 15.4

## Employee Separation Costs

The Company recorded employee separation costs of \$1.3 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016. The employee separation charges were \$0.5 million in North America and \$0.8 million in Europe for the three months ended April 1, 2016.

Employee separation costs include severance and retention bonuses. As of April 1, 2016, employee separation costs included severance charges for approximately 240 employees; approximately 180 of these employees were classified as manufacturing employees and approximately 60 of these employees were classified as non-manufacturing employees. The charges relate to involuntary separations based on current salary levels and past service periods and are either considered one-time employee termination benefits in accordance with ASC 420 - Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations ("ASC 420") or charges for contractual termination benefits under ASC 712 - Compensation - Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits ("ASC 712").

## Other Costs

The Company recorded other restructuring-type charges of \$5.4 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016. The other restructuring-type charges were \$3.5 million in North America and \$1.9 million in Europe for the three months ended April 1, 2016.

Other restructuring-type charges are incurred as a direct result of the restructuring program. Such charges primarily include working capital write-downs not associated with normal operations, project management, termination of contracts and other immaterial costs.

## July 2014 restructuring program

In July 2014, the Company announced a comprehensive restructuring program. As of April 1, 2016, this program is substantially complete and future estimated costs are expected to be immaterial. The restructuring program was focused on the closure of certain underperforming assets as well as the consolidation and realignment of other

facilities. The Company also implemented initiatives to reduce SG&A expenses globally. Costs incurred as part of the restructuring program related to the Company's Asia Pacific operations are not included below as the costs associated with these exit or disposal activities are included within the results of discontinued operations.

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For the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, the Company incurred charges of \$4.9 million and \$15.9 million, respectively. For the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, costs incurred were \$2.4 million and \$3.9 million in North America, \$1.0 million and \$9.1 million in Europe and \$1.5 million and \$2.9 million in Latin America, respectively. For the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, approximately \$4.2 million and \$9.1 million of these charges were recorded in the Cost of sales caption and \$0.7 million and \$6.8 million were recorded in the SG&A expenses caption in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), respectively. The Company also incurred other costs as outlined below. As of April 1, 2016, aggregate costs incurred were \$21.1 million in North America, \$138.7 million in Europe and \$38.1 million in Latin America. Changes in the restructuring reserve and activity for the three months ended April 1, 2016 are below (in millions):

	Employee Separation Costs	Asset-Related Costs	Other Costs	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 7.6	\$ —	\$3.0	\$10.6
Net provisions	0.8	1.5	2.6	4.9
Net benefits charged against the assets	—	(1.5	) —	(1.5 )
Payments	(3.9	) —	(1.1	)(5.0 )
Foreign currency translation	0.3	—	—	0.3
Balance, April 1, 2016	\$ 4.8	\$ —	\$4.5	\$9.3
Total aggregate costs to date	\$ 51.0	\$ 121.5	\$25.4	\$197.9

**Employee Separation Costs**

The Company recorded employee separation costs of \$0.8 million and \$9.5 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively. The employee separation charges were \$0.7 million in North America and \$0.1 million in Latin America for the three months ended April 1, 2016. The employee separation charges were \$3.7 million in North America, \$5.0 million in Europe and \$0.8 million in Latin America for the three months ended April 3, 2015.

Employee separation costs include severance, retention bonuses and pension costs. As of April 1, 2016, employee separation costs included severance charges for approximately 1,270 employees; approximately 1,020 of these employees were classified as manufacturing employees and approximately 250 of these employees were classified as non-manufacturing employees. The charges relate to involuntary separations based on current salary levels and past service periods and are either considered one-time employee termination benefits in accordance with ASC 420 or charges for contractual termination benefits under ASC 712.

**Asset-Related Costs**

The Company recorded asset-related restructuring costs of \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively. The long-lived asset impairment charges were \$0.8 million in North America and \$0.7 million in Latin America for the three months ended April 1, 2016. The long-lived asset impairment charges primarily consisted of \$1.8 million in Latin America for the three months ended April 3, 2015.

Asset-related costs consist of asset write-downs and accelerated depreciation. Asset write-downs relate to the establishment of a new fair value basis for assets to be classified as held-for-sale or to be disposed of, as well as asset impairment charges for asset groups to be held-and-used in locations which are being restructured and it has been determined the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets are less than their carrying value.

The Company notes the plan to abandon a long-lived asset before the end of its previously estimated useful life is a change in accounting estimate per ASC 250 - Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. The annual depreciation impact from the asset write-downs and changes in estimated useful lives is immaterial.

**Other Costs**

The Company recorded other restructuring-type charges of \$2.6 million and \$5.2 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively. The other restructuring-type charges were \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million in North America, \$1.0 million and \$4.7 million in Europe and \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million in Latin America for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively.

Other restructuring-type charges are incurred as a direct result of the restructuring program. Such charges primarily include working capital write-downs not associated with normal operations, equipment relocation, termination of contracts and other immaterial costs.

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## 5. Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) includes foreign currency transaction gains or losses, which result from changes in exchange rates between the designated functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated, as well as gains and losses on derivative instruments that are not designated as cash flow hedges. During the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, the Company recorded other expense of \$1.4 million and \$25.8 million, respectively. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, other expense was primarily attributable to \$1.5 million related to other foreign currency transaction losses, partially offset by \$0.1 million related to gains on derivative instruments that were not designated as cash flow hedges. For the three months ended April 3, 2015, other expense was primarily attributable to the adoption of the SIMADI currency exchange system in Venezuela and remeasurement of the local balance sheet at 192.7125 BsF per U.S. dollar which resulted in an expense of \$22.5 million, \$1.7 million related to other foreign currency transaction losses and \$1.6 million related to losses on derivative instruments that were not designated as cash flow hedges.

Refer to Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation for more information regarding the Company's Venezuelan operations.

## 6. Inventories

Approximately 83% of the Company's inventories are valued using the average cost method and all remaining inventories are valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market.

(in millions)	April 1, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Raw materials	\$ 175.2	\$ 175.3
Work in process	143.8	122.5
Finished goods	509.0	510.0
Total	\$ 828.0	\$ 807.8

## 7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following (in millions):

	April 1, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Land	\$44.6	\$ 47.1
Buildings and leasehold improvements	198.2	189.7
Machinery, equipment and office furnishings	739.3	734.3
Construction in progress	28.0	25.7
Total gross book value	1,010.1	996.8
Less accumulated depreciation	(486.2 )	(473.3 )
Total net book value	\$523.9	\$ 523.5

Depreciation expense for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 was \$18.7 million and \$22.2 million, respectively.

## 2016 Egypt Asset Impairment

In the first quarter of 2016, the Egyptian financial outlook, including cash flows from potential sales transactions, deteriorated due to evolving political and macroeconomic conditions in Egypt. Based on updated internal projections developed by management, the Company determined that the undiscounted expected future cash flows were less than the carrying value of the assets. A valuation of the Egypt machinery and equipment and real property assets was performed; based on the results of the analysis, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$6.0 million in the first quarter of 2016. The impairment charge was recorded in the Cost of sales caption in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Egyptian results are reported within the Africa/Asia Pacific reportable segment.





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## 8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are reviewed at least annually for impairment. If the carrying amount of goodwill or an intangible asset with an indefinite life exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss would be recognized in the amount equal to the excess.

The amounts of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets were as follows (in millions):

	Goodwill				Indefinite-Lived Assets – Trade Names		
	North America	Latin America	Africa/Asia Pacific	Total	North America	Europe	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$16.5	\$ 3.9	\$ 1.8	\$22.2	\$0.3	\$ 0.4	\$0.7
Currency translation and other adjustments	0.2	—	(0.2 )	—	0.4	—	0.4
Goodwill and indefinite-lived asset impairment	—	—	(1.6 )	(1.6 )	(0.3 )	—	(0.3 )
Balance, April 1, 2016	\$16.7	\$ 3.9	\$ —	\$20.6	\$0.4	\$ 0.4	\$0.8

The amounts of other intangible assets were as follows (in millions):

	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Amortized intangible assets:		
Amortized intangible assets	\$129.0	\$ 129.4
Accumulated amortization	(90.1 )	(87.9 )
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(4.7 )	(5.6 )
Amortized intangible assets, net	\$34.2	\$ 35.9

Amortized intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Other intangible assets have been determined to have a useful life in the range of 7 to 12 years. The approximate weighted average useful life of the amortized intangible assets is 10 years. For customer relationships, the Company has accelerated the amortization expense to align with the historical customer attrition rates. All other amortized intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis. The amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 was \$2.2 million. The estimated amortization expense during the twelve month periods beginning April 1, 2016 through April 2, 2021 and thereafter, based on exchange rates as of April 1, 2016, is \$8.8 million, \$6.9 million, \$4.9 million, \$3.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$6.8 million thereafter.

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9. Long-Term Debt (in millions)	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
North America		
5.75% Senior Notes due 2022 ("5.75% Senior Notes")	\$ 600.0	\$ 600.0
Subordinated		
Convertible Notes due 2029 ("Subordinated Convertible Notes")	429.5	429.5
Debt discount	(257.3 )	(257.8 )
Debt issuance costs	(11.7 )	(12.1 )
Asset-Based		
Revolving Credit Facility ("Revolving Credit Facility")	146.0	127.6
Other	9.3	9.2
Europe		
Revolving Credit Facility	52.5	8.7
Other	15.8	23.4
Latin America credit facilities	127.9	113.8
Africa/Asia Pacific credit facilities	34.6	24.2
Total debt	1,146.6	1,066.5
Less current maturities	172.8	154.9
Long-term debt	\$ 973.8	\$ 911.6

At April 1, 2016, maturities of long-term debt during the twelve month periods beginning April 1, 2016 through April 2, 2021 and thereafter are \$172.8 million, \$2.7 million, \$199.4 million, \$0.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, and \$769.5 million thereafter.

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt, as noted below, was estimated using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

## 5.75% Senior Notes

The Company's 5.75% Senior Notes are summarized in the table below:

(in millions)	5.75% Senior Notes	
	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Face Value	\$600.0	\$ 600.0
Debt issuance costs	(7.9 )	(8.2 )
Book value	592.1	591.8
Fair Value (Level 2)	476.7	450.0
Interest Rate	5.75 %	5.75 %
Interest Payment	Semi-Annual: Apr 1 & Oct 1	
Maturity Date	October 2022	
Guarantee		

Jointly and severally  
 guaranteed by the  
 Company's wholly  
 owned U.S. subsidiaries

	Beginning Date	5.75% Senior Notes Percentage
Call Option <sup>(1)</sup>	October 1, 2017	102.875%
	October 1, 2018	101.917%
	October 1, 2019	100.958%
	October 1, 2020 and thereafter	100.000%

<sup>(1)</sup> The Company may, at its option, redeem the 5.75% Senior Notes on or after the stated beginning dates at percentages noted above (plus accrued and unpaid interest). Additionally, on or prior to October 1, 2015, the Company had the right to redeem in the aggregate up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Senior Notes issued with the cash proceeds from one or more equity offerings, at a redemption price in cash equal to 105.75% of the principal plus accrued and unpaid interest so long as (i) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 5.75% Senior Notes issued remained outstanding immediately after giving effect to any such redemption; and (ii) notice of any such redemption was given within 60 days after the date of the closing of any such equity

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offering. In addition, at any time prior to October 1, 2017, the Company may redeem some or all of the 5.75% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, plus a make whole premium.

The 5.75% Senior Notes' indenture contains covenants that limit the ability of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to (i) incur additional indebtedness and guarantee indebtedness; (ii) pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem the Company's capital stock; (iii) purchase, redeem or retire debt; (iv) issue certain preferred stock or similar equity securities; (v) make loans and investments; (vi) sell assets; (vii) incur liens; (viii) enter into transactions with affiliates; (ix) enter into agreements restricting the Company's subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; and (x) consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all assets. However, these covenants are subject to exceptions and qualifications.

The 5.75% Senior Notes may also be repurchased at the option of the holders in connection with a change of control (as defined in the indenture governing the 5.75% Senior Notes) or in connection with certain asset sales.

**Subordinated Convertible Notes**

The Company's Subordinated Convertible Notes are summarized as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015 as follows:

(in millions)	Subordinated Convertible Notes	
	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Face value	\$ 429.5	\$ 429.5
Debt discount	(257.3 )	(257.8 )
Debt issuance costs	(3.8 )	(3.9 )
Book value	168.4	167.8
Fair value (Level 1)	231.6	265.8
Maturity date	Nov 2029	
Stated annual interest rate	4.50% until Nov 2019 2.25% until Nov 2029	
Interest payments	Semi-annually: May 15 & Nov 15	

**Revolving Credit Facility**

On July 21, 2011, the Company entered into a \$400 million Revolving Credit Facility, which was first amended in 2012 to increase the facility size to \$700 million and then subsequently amended and restated on September 6, 2013 and further amended on October 22, 2013, May 20, 2014, September 23, 2014, October 28, 2014 and February 9, 2016, to, among other things, increase the Revolving Credit Facility to \$1.0 billion, \$630 million of which may be borrowed by the U.S. borrower, \$300 million of which may be borrowed by the European borrowers and \$70 million of which may be borrowed by the Canadian borrower. The Revolving Credit Facility contains restrictions including limitations on, among other things, distributions and dividends, acquisitions and investments, indebtedness, liens and affiliate transactions. The Revolving Credit Facility provides the Company with flexibility and the restrictions in the Revolving Credit Facility generally only apply in the event that the Company's availability under the Revolving Credit Facility falls below certain specific thresholds.

The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date of September 6, 2018. The commitment amount under the Revolving Credit Facility may be increased by an additional \$250 million, subject to certain conditions and approvals as set forth in the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company capitalized an immaterial amount in 2016, \$0.6 million in 2015 and \$1.7 million in 2014 in deferred financing costs in connection with the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility requires maintenance of a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 if availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is less than the greater of \$100 million or 10% of the then existing aggregate lender commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of April 1, 2016, the availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is greater than \$100 million. The fair value of the Revolving Credit Facility approximates

the carrying value based on Level 2 inputs.

Indebtedness under the Revolving Credit Facility is secured by: (a) for US borrowings under the facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of our domestic assets and, (b) for Canadian and European borrowings under the facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of our domestic and Canadian assets and certain assets of our Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the facility. In addition, the lenders under our Revolving Credit Facility have received a pledge of (i) 100% of the equity interests in all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries, and (ii) 65% of the voting equity interests in and 100% of the non-voting equity interests in certain of our foreign subsidiaries, including our Canadian subsidiaries and our Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the Revolving Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at interest rate bases elected by the Company plus an applicable margin calculated quarterly based on the Company's average availability and Total Consolidated Leverage Ratio as set forth in the credit agreement. The Revolving Credit Facility also requires

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the payment of a commitment fee equal to the available but unused commitments multiplied by an applicable margin of either 0.25% or 0.375% based on the average daily unused commitments.

The Company's Revolving Credit Facility is summarized in the table below:

(in millions)	Revolving Credit Facility	
	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 198.5	\$ 136.3
Total credit under facility	1,000.0	1,000.0
Undrawn availability <sup>(1)</sup>	320.4	347.5
Interest rate	2.4 %	2.5 %
Outstanding letters of credit	\$ 21.7	\$ 36.7
Original issuance	July 2011	
Maturity date	Sept 2018	

(1) Total undrawn availability for the U.S. borrower, the Canadian borrower and the European borrowers at April 1, 2016 is \$256.1 million, \$33.6 million and \$30.7 million, respectively. Total undrawn availability for the U.S. borrower, the Canadian borrower and the European borrowers at December 31, 2015 was \$239.1 million, \$34.8 million and \$73.6 million, respectively.

#### Latin America Credit Facilities

The Company's Latin America credit facilities are summarized in the table below:

(in millions)	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 127.9	\$ 113.8
Undrawn availability	20.9	44.4
Interest rate – weighted average	8.6 %	8.6 %
Maturity date	Various; \$127.3 million due within one year	

The Company's Latin America credit facilities are short term loans utilized for working capital purposes. The fair value of the Latin America credit facilities approximates the carrying value due to the short term nature of the facilities based on Level 2 inputs.

#### Africa/Asia Pacific Credit Facilities

The Company's Africa credit facilities are summarized in the table below:

(in millions)	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 34.6	\$ 24.2
Undrawn availability	51.3	85.8
Interest rate – weighted average	4.7 %	6.5 %
Maturity date	Various; \$34.6 million due within one year	

The Company's Africa credit facilities are short term loans utilized for working capital purposes. The fair value of the Africa credit facilities approximates the carrying value due to the short term nature of the facilities based on Level 2 inputs.

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## 10. Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and raw material (commodity) prices. To manage risks associated with the volatility of these natural business exposures, the Company enters into interest rate, commodity and foreign currency derivative agreements, and copper and aluminum forward pricing agreements. The Company does not purchase or sell derivative instruments for trading purposes. The Company does not engage in derivative contracts for which a lack of marketplace quotations would necessitate the use of fair value estimation techniques.

The Company enters into commodity instruments to hedge the purchase of copper, aluminum and lead in future periods and foreign currency exchange contracts principally to hedge the currency fluctuations in certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, thereby reducing the Company's risk that would otherwise result from changes in exchange rates. Principal transactions hedged during the year were firm sales and purchase commitments. The fair value of foreign currency contracts represents the amount required to enter into offsetting contracts with similar remaining maturities based on quoted market prices.

The Company accounts for these commodity instruments and foreign currency exchange contracts as economic hedges. Changes in the fair value of economic hedges are recognized in current period earnings.

## Fair Value of Derivatives Instruments

The notional amounts and fair values of derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges at April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are shown below (in millions):

	April 1, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Notional Amount	Fair Value		Notional Amount	Fair Value	
		Asset <sub>(1)</sub>	Liability <sub>(2)</sub>		Asset <sub>(1)</sub>	Liability <sub>(2)</sub>
Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges:						
Commodity futures	\$ 114.7	\$ 0.3	\$ 5.6	\$ 133.5	\$ 0.3	\$ 9.9
Foreign currency exchange	59.7	1.0	0.4	75.2	0.4	2.3
		\$ 1.3	\$ 6.0		\$ 0.7	\$ 12.2

(1) Balance recorded in "Prepaid expenses and other" and "Other non-current assets"

(2) Balance recorded in "Accrued liabilities" and "Other liabilities"

As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, all financial instruments held by the Company were subject to enforceable master netting arrangements held by various financial institutions. In general, the terms of our agreements provide that in the event of an early termination the counterparties have the right to offset amounts owed or owing under that and any other agreement with the same counterparty. The Company's accounting policy is to not offset these positions in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the net positions of the enforceable master netting agreements are not significantly different from the gross positions noted in the table above. Depending on the extent of an unrealized loss position on a derivative contract held by the Company, certain counterparties may require collateral to secure the Company's derivative contract position. As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no contracts held by the Company that required collateral to secure the Company's derivative liability positions. Refer to Note 5 - Other Income (Expense) for more information.

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## 11. Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 was (11.1)% and (4.1)%, respectively. The low effective tax rate for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 was primarily due to the combined effect of incurring operational losses in jurisdictions where valuation allowances were recorded against net deferred tax assets as well as the general impact of having a low level of pre-tax loss, which results in a more volatile effective tax rate. The low effective tax rate for the three fiscal months ended April 3, 2015 was primarily due to the combined impact of no tax benefits being available for the \$22.5 million Venezuelan currency devaluation loss and the impact of operational losses incurred in jurisdictions where valuation allowances are recorded against net deferred tax assets. These unfavorable effective tax rate drivers were partially offset by a \$6.1 million and a \$4.3 million income tax benefit recorded during the three fiscal months ended April 3, 2015 associated with uncertain tax position reserve and valuation allowance releases, respectively.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company accrued approximately \$0.3 million of income tax expense for uncertain tax positions likely to be taken in the current year and for interest and penalties on tax positions taken in prior periods, all of which would have a favorable impact on the effective tax rate, if recognized. In addition, \$1.1 million of income tax benefits were recognized due to statute of limitation expirations associated with various uncertain tax positions.

The Company files income tax returns in numerous tax jurisdictions around the world. Due to uncertainties regarding the timing and outcome of various tax audits, appeals and settlements, it is difficult to reliably estimate the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that could change within the next twelve months. The Company believes it is reasonably possible that approximately \$3 million of unrecognized tax benefits could change within the next twelve months due to the resolution of tax audits and statute of limitations expiration.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") currently is in the process of examining the Company's 2012 consolidated income tax return. The IRS completed its examination of the Company's 2007 through 2010 consolidated income tax returns in the second quarter of 2013 with insignificant tax adjustments. With limited exceptions, tax years prior to 2010 are no longer open in major foreign, state, or local tax jurisdictions.

## 12. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides retirement benefits through contributory and noncontributory qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering eligible domestic and international employees as well as through defined contribution plans and other postretirement benefits.

The components of net periodic benefit cost for pension benefits were as follows (in millions):

	Three Fiscal Months Ended			
	April 1, 2016		April 3, 2015	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Service cost	\$0.3	\$ 1.0	\$0.4	\$ 1.4
Interest cost	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.0
Expected return on plan assets	(2.4 )	(0.6 )	(2.6 )	(0.7 )
Amortization of prior service cost	—	0.2	—	0.2
Amortization of net loss	1.7	0.3	1.9	0.7
Settlement loss	—	—	—	0.9
Net pension expense	\$1.4	\$ 1.7	\$1.5	\$ 3.5

The estimated net loss for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net pension expense in 2016 is \$8.4 million. The prior service cost to be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net pension expense over the next fiscal year is immaterial. Defined benefit pension plan cash contributions for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 were \$1.3 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.



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## 13. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, consisted of the following (in millions):

	April 1, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Company Common Shareholders	Noncontrolling Interest	Company Common Shareholders	Noncontrolling Interest
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$(244.3)	\$ (13.3 )	\$(275.6)	\$ (13.5 )
Pension adjustments, net of tax	(63.3 )	(1.5 )	(64.6 )	(1.5 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(307.6)	\$ (14.8 )	\$(340.2)	\$ (15.0 )

The following is the detail of the change in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) from December 31, 2015 to April 1, 2016 including the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (in millions, net of tax):

	Foreign currency translation	Change of fair value of pension benefit obligation	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ (275.6 )	\$ (64.6 )	\$(340.2)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	20.8	—	20.8
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	10.5	1.3	11.8
Net current - period other comprehensive income (loss)	31.3	1.3	32.6
Balance, April 1, 2016	\$(244.3 )	\$ (63.3 )	\$(307.6)

The following is the detail of the change in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) from December 31, 2014 to April 3, 2015 including the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (in millions, net of tax):

	Foreign currency translation	Change of fair value of pension benefit obligation	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ (185.1 )	\$ (78.3 )	\$(263.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(47.2 )	—	(47.2 )
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	6.2	3.0	9.2
Net current - period other comprehensive income (loss)	(41.0 )	3.0	(38.0 )
Balance, April 3, 2015	\$(226.1 )	\$ (75.3 )	\$(301.4)

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The following is the detail of the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 (in millions, net of tax):

	Three Fiscal Months Ended April 1, 2016 Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Three Fiscal Months Ended April 3, 2015 Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Affected line item in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Foreign currency translation			
Sale of subsidiaries from continuing operations	\$ —	\$ 6.2	SG&A
Sale of subsidiaries from discontinued operations	10.5	—	Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax
Total - Foreign Currency Items	\$ 10.5	\$ 6.2	
Amortization of defined pension items, net of tax:			
Prior service cost	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	Cost of Sales
Net loss	1.2	1.7	Cost of Sales
Settlement loss	—	1.2	Cost of Sales
Total - Pension Items	\$ 1.3	\$ 3.0	
Total	\$ 11.8	\$ 9.2	

#### 14. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

On October 1, 2012, the Company participated in a share subscription for 60% of the outstanding and issued shares of Procables. The existing shareholders immediately prior to the subscription (the “Sellers” or “Minority Shareholders”) maintained control of the remaining 40% of the shares. The Company and the Minority Shareholders also agreed to certain put and call options with regard to the remaining 40% interest in Procables retained by the Minority Shareholders. For a 36-month period commencing on the fourth anniversary of the closing date, the Minority Shareholders may exercise a put option to sell their entire 40% interest in Procables to the Company. The Company shall be irrevocably obligated to purchase the shares (the “Put Option”). In addition, the Company has a call option (the “Call Option”) to purchase the Minority Shareholders’ 40% interest in Procables, during the 36-month period commencing on the expiration of the Put Option period. The consideration to be exchanged, per share in the event of a Put Option or Call Option shall be the higher of the following (1) the final per share purchase price; or (2) a price per share based on the Company's enterprise value equal to seven times the average of its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) over the two most recently audited year-end financial statements immediately prior to the option being exercised, minus the 12-month average Net Indebtedness, as defined in the agreement, of the Company for the most recent audited fiscal year (“EBITDA average”). The Company determined that the Put Option is embedded within the noncontrolling interest shares that are subject to the Put Option. The redemption feature requires classification of the Minority Shareholder's interest in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets outside of equity under the caption “Redeemable noncontrolling interest.”

The redeemable noncontrolling interest of Procables was recorded on the acquisition date based on the estimated fair value of the shares including the embedded Put Option. The fair value of the Put Option was estimated at the higher of the final per share purchase price or EBITDA average. At April 1, 2016, the final per share purchase price was greater

than the EBITDA average; therefore, the redeemable noncontrolling interest was valued at the same cost as the fair value determined at the opening balance sheet date, \$18.2 million. Subsequent adjustments to the value of the redeemable noncontrolling interest due to the redemption feature, if any, will be recognized as they occur and recorded within Net income (loss).

15. Shipping and Handling Costs

All shipping and handling amounts billed to a customer in a sales transaction are classified as revenue. Shipping and handling costs associated with storage and handling of finished goods and shipments to customers are included in Cost of sales caption in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and totaled \$28.0 million and \$31.0 million, respectively, for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015.

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## 16. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

The Company applies the two-class method of computing basic and diluted earnings per share.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of earnings (loss) per common share-basic to earnings (loss) per common share-assuming dilution is as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	Three Fiscal Months Ended	
	April 1, 2016	April 3, 2015
Amounts attributable to the Company – basic and diluted:		
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(8.0 )	\$(34.7)
Less: net income (loss) attributable to continuing operations noncontrolling interest	0.3	(0.8 )
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(8.3 )	\$(33.9)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	3.6	(6.2 )
Less: net income (loss) attributable to discontinued operations noncontrolling interest	—	(2.0 )
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Company common shareholders	\$3.6	\$(4.2 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders <sup>(1)</sup>	\$(4.7 )	\$(38.1)
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic EPS computation <sup>(2,3)</sup>	49.1	48.8
Earnings (loss) per common share calculation - basic:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Company common shareholders per common share – basic <sup>(3)</sup>	\$(0.17)	\$(0.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Company common shareholders per common share – basic	\$0.07	\$(0.09)
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Company common shareholders – basic <sup>(3)</sup>	\$(0.10)	\$(0.78)
Weighted average shares outstanding including nonvested shares	49.1	48.8
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted EPS computation <sup>(2)</sup>	49.1	48.8
Earnings (loss) per common share calculation - dilution:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Company common shareholders per common share – assuming dilution	\$(0.17)	\$(0.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Company common shareholders per common share – assuming dilution	0.07	(0.09 )
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Company common shareholders – assuming dilution	\$(0.10)	\$(0.78)

(1) Numerator

(2) Denominator

(3) Under the two-class method, earnings (loss) per share – basic reflects undistributed earnings per share for both common stock and unvested share-based payment awards (restricted stock).

As of April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, there were approximately 3,834 thousand and 3,263 thousand shares excluded from the earnings per common share — assuming dilution computation because their impact was anti-dilutive, respectively.

Under ASC 260 - Earnings per Share and ASC 470 - Debt and because of the Company's obligation to settle the par value of the Subordinated Convertible Notes in cash, the Company is not required to include any shares underlying the Subordinated Convertible Notes in its weighted average shares outstanding – assuming dilution until the average stock price per share for the quarter exceeds the \$36.75 conversion price of the Subordinated Convertible Notes and only to the extent of the additional shares that the Company may be required to issue in the event that the Company's conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Notes. The average stock price threshold conditions had not been met as of April 1, 2016 or April 3, 2015. At any such time in the future that threshold conditions are met, only the number of shares issuable under the "treasury" method of accounting for the share dilution would be included in the Company's earnings per share – assuming dilution calculation, which is based upon

the amount by which the average stock price exceeds the conversion price.

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The following table provides examples of how changes in the Company's stock price would require the inclusion of additional shares in the denominator of the weighted average shares outstanding – assuming dilution calculation for the Subordinated Convertible Notes.

Share Price	Shares Underlying Convertible Notes	Total Treasury Method Incremental Shares <sup>(1)</sup>
\$36.75	—	—
\$38.75	603,152	603,152
\$40.75	1,147,099	1,147,099
\$42.75	1,640,151	1,640,151
\$44.75	2,089,131	2,089,131

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents the number of incremental shares that must be included in the calculation of fully diluted shares under GAAP.

## 17. Segment Information

The Company conducts its operations through four geographic operating and reportable segments — North America, Europe, Latin America, and Africa/Asia Pacific. The Company's operating and reportable segments align with the structure of the Company's internal management organization. All four segments engage in the development, design, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum, and fiber optic communication, construction, electric utility and electrical infrastructure wire and cable products. In addition to the above products, the North America, Latin America and Africa/Asia Pacific segments manufacture and distribute rod mill wire and cable products. Net revenues as shown below represent sales to external customers for each segment. Intersegment sales have been eliminated. In the three months ended April 1, 2016, intersegment sales were \$14.6 million in North America, \$3.3 million in Europe, and \$3.6 million in Latin America. In the three months ended April 3, 2015, intersegment sales were \$7.0 million in North America, \$12.5 million in Europe, and \$4.3 million in Latin America.

The chief operating decision maker ("CODM") evaluates segment performance and allocates resources based on segment operating income. Segment operating income represents income from continuing operations before interest income, interest expense, other income (expense), other financial costs and income tax. Summarized financial information for the Company's reportable segments reported in continuing operations for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 is as follows:

(in millions)	Three Fiscal Months Ended	
	April 1, 2016	April 3, 2015
Net Sales:		
North America	\$538.2	\$638.2
Europe	221.9	261.8
Latin America	155.0	205.3
Africa/Asia Pacific	58.9	65.8
Total	\$974.0	\$1,171.1
Segment Operating Income (Loss):		
North America	\$17.7	\$29.6
Europe	7.7	5.9
Latin America	(3.7 )	(15.9 )
Africa/Asia Pacific	(6.4 )	(3.4 )
Total	\$15.3	\$16.2



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(in millions)	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total Assets:		
North America	\$993.8	\$ 986.9
Europe	737.9	632.0
Latin America	518.0	480.8
Africa/Asia Pacific	337.7	354.9
Total	\$2,587.4	\$ 2,454.6

The total assets of the discontinued operations as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are \$149.3 million and \$160.8 million, respectively. The total assets of the discontinued operations are included in the Africa/Asia Pacific segment above.

## 18. Commitments and Contingencies

## Environmental matters

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations covering the storage, handling, emission and discharge of materials into the environment, including CERCLA, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act (including the 1990 amendments) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Our subsidiaries in the United States have been identified as potentially responsible parties with respect to several sites designated for cleanup under CERCLA or similar state laws, which impose liability for cleanup of certain waste sites and for related natural resource damages without regard to fault or the legality of waste generation or disposal. Persons liable for such costs and damages generally include the site owner or operator and persons that disposed or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances found at those sites. Although CERCLA imposes joint and several liability on all potentially responsible parties, in application, the potentially responsible parties typically allocate the investigation and cleanup costs based upon, among other things, the volume of waste contributed by each potentially responsible party.

Settlements can often be achieved through negotiations with the appropriate environmental agency or the other potentially responsible parties. Potentially responsible parties that contributed small amounts of waste (typically less than 1% of the waste) are often given the opportunity to settle as “de minimus” parties, resolving their liability for a particular site. We do not own or operate any of the waste sites with respect to which we have been named as a potentially responsible party by the government. Based on our review and other factors, we believe that costs relating to environmental clean-up at these sites will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

On March 7, 2011, GK Technologies, Inc. (“GK Tech”) was served with a Complaint filed on February 24, 2011, by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (“HACLA”) arising under CERCLA, California statutory law, and common law in the case known as Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles v. PCC Technical Industries, Inc., Case No. 11-CV-01626 FMO (C.D. Cal.). The Housing Authority contends that GK Tech and several other defendants are responsible for environmental contamination at property located at 9901 S. Alameda Street in Los Angeles (the “Site”), which was apparently the location of a steel recycling mill formerly operated by a former subsidiary of GK Tech. The former subsidiary was legally dissolved in September 1993.

GK Tech has asserted various defenses to the claim, including the dissolution of the former subsidiary and the lack of knowledge of the environmental contamination. The Court had previously determined, as a matter of law, that the former subsidiary is one of several potentially responsible parties (“PRPs”) liable under CERCLA for costs of remediation of the contamination at the Site.

HACLA began conducting remediation work at the Site in April 2015, with projected costs at the time ranging from \$5 million to \$13 million. In October 2015, HACLA substantially expanded the scope of the remediation work at the Site and now estimates that the total costs to complete the work are between \$21 million and \$30 million. HACLA has collected some amounts through prior settlements with parties that owned and/or conducted operations on the Site after March 1979, which amounts we believe would partially offset any possible liability of GK Tech. GK Tech believes that it has very good defenses to HACLA’s successor liability theories but, nevertheless, it is reasonably



possible that GK Tech could be held liable for between \$0 million and \$30 million in this case.

At April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had an accrued liability of approximately \$4.1 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, for various environmental-related liabilities to the extent costs are known or can be reasonably estimated as a liability. While it is difficult to estimate future environmental-related liabilities accurately, we do not currently anticipate any material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows as a result of compliance with federal, state, local or foreign environmental laws or regulations or cleanup costs of the sites discussed above.

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## Asbestos litigation

We have been a defendant in asbestos litigation for the past 28 years. Our subsidiaries have been named as defendants in lawsuits alleging exposure to asbestos in products manufactured by us. As of April 1, 2016, we were a defendant in approximately 336 cases brought in state and federal courts throughout the United States. In the three months ended April 1, 2016, 23 asbestos cases were brought against us. In the calendar year 2015, 99 asbestos cases were brought against us. In the last 28 years, we have had no cases proceed to verdict. In many of the cases, we were dismissed as a defendant before trial for lack of product identification. As of April 1, 2016, 50,893 asbestos cases have been dismissed. In the three months ended April 1, 2016, 18 asbestos cases were dismissed. As of December 31, 2015, 50,875 cases were dismissed. With regards to the approximately 336 remaining pending cases, we are aggressively defending these cases based upon either lack of product identification as to whether we manufactured asbestos-containing product and/or lack of exposure to asbestos dust from the use of our product.

As of April 1, 2016, plaintiffs have asserted monetary damages in 184 cases. In 73 of these cases, plaintiffs allege only damages in excess of some dollar amount (about \$585 thousand per plaintiff); in these cases there are no claims for specific dollar amounts requested as to any defendant. In 110 other cases pending in state and federal district courts, plaintiffs seek approximately \$460 million in damages from as many as 50 defendants. In one case, plaintiffs have asserted damages related to General Cable in the amount of \$4 million. In addition, in relation to these 184 cases, there are claims of \$300 million in punitive damages from all of the defendants. However, many of the plaintiffs in these cases allege non-malignant injuries. As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had accrued, on a gross basis, approximately \$4.4 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, and as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, had recovered approximately \$0.4 million of insurance recoveries for these lawsuits. The net amount of \$4.0 million and \$3.7 million, as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, represents our best estimate in order to cover resolution of current asbestos-related claims.

The components of the asbestos litigation reserve are current and future asbestos-related claims. The significant assumptions are: (1) the number of cases per state, (2) an estimate of the judgment per case per state, (3) an estimate of the percentage of cases per state that would make it to trial and (4) the estimated total liability percentage, excluding insurance recoveries, per case judgment. Management's estimates are based on the Company's historical experience with asbestos related claims. The Company's current history of asbestos claims does not provide sufficient and reasonable information to estimate a range of loss for potential future, unasserted asbestos claims because the number and the value of the alleged damages of such claims have not been consistent. As such, the Company does not believe a reasonably possible range can be estimated with respect to asbestos claims that may be filed in the future. Settlement payments are made, and the asbestos accrual is relieved, when we receive a fully executed settlement release from the plaintiff's counsel. As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, aggregate settlement costs were \$9.7 million. For the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, settlement costs totaled less than \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, aggregate litigation costs were \$26.4 million and \$26.1 million, respectively. For the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, litigation costs were \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

In January 1994, we entered into a settlement agreement with certain principal primary insurers concerning liability for the costs of defense, judgments and settlements, if any, in all of the asbestos litigation described above. Subject to the terms and conditions of the settlement agreement, the insurers were responsible for a substantial portion of the costs and expenses incurred in the defense or resolution of this litigation. However, one of the insurers participating in the settlement that was responsible for a significant portion of the contribution under the settlement agreement entered into insurance liquidation proceedings and another became insolvent. As a result, the contribution of the insurers has been reduced and we have had to bear substantially most of the costs relating to these lawsuits.

## European Commission competition matter

As part of the Company's acquisition of Silec in December 2005, SAFRAN SA ("SAFRAN"), agreed to indemnify the Company for the full amount of losses arising from, related to or attributable to practices, if any, that are similar to previous practices investigated by the French competition authority for alleged competition law violations related to medium-and high voltage cable markets. The Company has asserted a claim under this indemnity against SAFRAN related to the European Commission's Statement of Objections, discussed below, to preserve the Company's rights in

case of an adverse European Commission decision.

On July 5, 2011, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections in relation to its ongoing competition investigation to a number of wire and cable manufacturers in the submarine and underground power cables business, including our Spanish affiliate, Grupo General Cable Sistemas, and its French subsidiary, Silec. The Statement of Objections alleged that the two affiliates engaged in violations of competition law in the underground power cables businesses for limited periods of time. The allegations related to Grupo General Cable Sistemas claimed that it had participated in a cartel from January 2003 to May 2007, while the allegations related to Silec were for the ten month period following its December 22, 2005 acquisition from SAFRAN by Grupo General Cable Sistemas.

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Following our formal responses to the Statement of Objections in October 2011 and a hearing in 2012, the European Commission issued a final decision on April 2, 2014. In the decision, the claims of infringement against Grupo General Cable Sistemas were dismissed for lack of evidence of alleged cartel activity. With regard to Silec, the European Commission's decision imposed a fine of 1.9 million Euros related to the period Silec has been owned by us. This fine was based on participation that allegedly commenced well before Silec was acquired by us. On June 13, 2014, we filed an appeal with the General Court of the European Union challenging the European Commission's decision as to Silec in Europe based on established precedent. We also continue to pursue our claim for full indemnification for the Silec fine under the terms of the acquisition agreement with SAFRAN executed in 2005.

### Transformer damage claims

In March 2012, we received formal notice of a claim for damages arising from a transformer fire that occurred in December 2010 allegedly resulting in loss of equipment and some consequential damages at a metal processing facility in Iceland. We supplied and installed cables and terminations to the transformer, which was manufactured and installed by an independent third party, during 2006 and the first quarter of 2007. Our work was inspected and accepted by the customer in March 2007. In August 2012, the customer initiated arbitration proceedings before the ICC Tribunal with a request to arbitrate in Pennsylvania. In September 2012, we initiated litigation in Pennsylvania state court seeking a declaration that we are not liable for any damages associated with the alleged loss resulting from the transformer fire and seeking to enjoin the ICC arbitration proceedings. The customer then moved the case from state to federal district court in the Western District of Pennsylvania which determined on motion that the ICC Tribunal not the court should decide whether the claims were arbitrable in the first instance. The arbitration was conducted before the ICC Tribunal in April 2015, and the parties filed post-hearing briefs. On March 24, 2016, the ICC Tribunal issued its final order finding the Company liable for \$15.7 million in damages plus prejudgment interest of \$3.5 million. The Company is fully insured for the \$19.2 million award. As of April 1, 2016, we have accrued \$19.2 million and recognized an asset of \$19.2 million on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Payment from the insurers was made in the second quarter of 2016.

### Brazil tax matters

One of our Brazilian subsidiaries is involved in administrative proceedings with State treasury offices regarding whether tax incentives granted to us by one Brazilian state are applicable to goods sold in another Brazilian State. We believe we correctly relied on the tax incentives granted and that we have substantial defenses to their disallowance by the Brazilian State claimant. The total amount of taxes allegedly due for the infractions including potential interest and penalties is up to \$8 million. In September 2012, an Administrative Court found that we were not liable for any incentive tax payments claimed by the State treasury office, however this determination was overturned on appeal and has since been further appealed. This appeal remains pending at the Brazilian Courts. Despite the pending appeal, in October 2014, the State issued a summons to recover the approximately \$8 million of contested incentives described above, and we are complying with the terms of the State's summons while continuing to contest the Court's ruling. We currently estimate our range of reasonably possible loss to be between \$0 million and \$8 million.

Our Brazilian subsidiaries have received notifications of various other claims related to disputed tax credits taken on Federal Tax Offset returns, which are in various phases of litigation. We believe we correctly applied the tax credits taken and that we have substantial defenses to these claims. The total amount of taxes allegedly due for the disputed credits, including potential interest and penalties is up to \$12 million.

### Government and internal investigations

We have been reviewing, with the assistance of external counsel, our use and payment of agents in connection with, and certain other transactions involving, our operations in Angola, Thailand, India, China and Egypt (the "Subject Countries"). Our review has focused upon payments and gifts made, offered, contemplated or promised by certain employees in one or more of the Subject Countries, directly and indirectly, and at various times, to employees of public utility companies and/or other officials of state owned entities that raise concerns under the FCPA and possibly under the laws of other jurisdictions. During 2015, we substantially completed our internal review in the Subject Countries and, based on our findings, we increased our outstanding FCPA-related accrual of \$24 million by an incremental \$4 million in the year ended December 31, 2015. There was no change to the accrual in the three months ended April 1, 2016. The accrued amount represents the estimated profit derived from certain transactions that we

believe is probable to be disgorged. We have also identified certain other transactions that may raise concerns under the FCPA for which it is at least reasonably possible we may be required to disgorge up to an additional \$33 million, which represents the estimated profits derived from those other transactions.

The amounts accrued and the additional range of reasonably possible loss solely reflect profits that may be disgorged based on our investigation in the Subject Countries, and do not include, and we are not able to reasonably estimate, the amount of any possible fines, civil or criminal penalties or other relief, any or all of which could be substantial. The SEC and DOJ inquiries into these matters remain ongoing. We continue to cooperate with the DOJ and the SEC with respect to these matters. At this time, we are unable to predict the nature of any action that may be taken by the DOJ or SEC or any remedies these agencies may pursue as a result of such actions.

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As previously disclosed, we conducted internal investigations, subject to the oversight of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and with the assistance of external counsel, principally relating to matters resulting in restatements of a number of our previously issued financial statements. The matters addressed in the investigations included (i) inventory accounting errors addressed in the restatements, including those resulting from inventory theft in Brazil, as well as the timing of internal reporting of the inventory accounting issues to senior corporate management at our headquarters in Highland Heights, Kentucky and (ii) historical revenue recognition accounting practices with regard to “bill and hold” sales in Brazil related to aerial transmission projects, including instances where we determined that the requirements for revenue recognition under GAAP with respect to the bill and hold sales were not met. (“Bill and hold” sales generally are sales meeting specified criteria under GAAP that enable the seller to recognize revenue at the time title to goods and ownership risk is transferred to the customer, even though the seller does not ship the goods until a later time. In typical sales transactions other than those accounted for as bill and hold, title to goods and ownership risk is transferred to the customer at the time of shipment or delivery.) In connection with these matters, among others, our management identified control deficiencies that constituted material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. These material weaknesses resulted in accounting errors that caused us to issue two sets of restated financial statements. In March 2013, principally to correct the inventory accounting errors, we issued restated consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and unaudited restated financial statements for interim periods in 2011 and interim periods ended on March 30, 2012 and June 29, 2012. In January 2014, principally to correct errors relating to revenue recognition with respect to the bill and hold sales, we issued restated consolidated financial statements (which also encompassed matters addressed in the earlier restatement) as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and unaudited restated financial statements for interim periods in 2011 and 2012 and the interim period ended on March 29, 2013.

We voluntarily contacted the SEC to advise it of our initial internal investigation, and we have continued to provide information to the SEC on an ongoing basis, including, among other things, information regarding the matters described above and certain earnings management activities by employees prior to the end of 2012. As we previously disclosed, these earnings management activities (none of which identified to date had a material effect on our consolidated financial statements) were designed to delay the reporting of expenses or other charges, including improper capitalization of costs, misuse of accruals and failure to timely report inventory shortfalls identified through physical inventory counts. The SEC has issued a formal order of investigation. Pursuant to the formal order, the SEC issued subpoenas to us seeking relevant documents and to certain of our current and former employees seeking their testimony. The SEC has requested information regarding, among other things, the above-described Angola matter, matters that were subject to our internal investigations and earnings management activities by employees. We continue to cooperate with the SEC in connection with its investigation.

Any determination that our operations or activities are not in compliance with existing laws or regulations could result in the imposition of substantial fines, civil and criminal penalties, and equitable remedies, including disgorgement and injunctive relief. Because the government investigations regarding commission payment practices and our use and payment of agents described above are ongoing, we are unable to predict their duration, scope, results, or consequences. Dispositions of these types of matters can result in modifications to business practices and compliance programs, and in some cases the appointment of a monitor to review future business and practices with the objective of effecting compliance with the FCPA and other applicable laws. At this time, we cannot reasonably estimate the amount or range of additional possible loss that we may incur above the amount accrued to date in connection with the foregoing matters.

**Purported class action and derivative litigation**

Litigation was initiated against us and certain of our current and former directors, executive officers and employees following the restating of our financial statements principally as a result of the matters described above under “Government and internal investigations” relating to our Brazilian business.

Two civil complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on October 21, 2013 and December 4, 2013 by named plaintiffs, on behalf of purported classes of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired our publicly traded securities, against us, Gregory Kenny, our former President and Chief

Executive Officer, and Brian Robinson, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. On our motion, the complaints were transferred to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, the actions were consolidated, and a consolidated complaint was filed in that Court on May 20, 2014 by City of Livonia Employees Retirement System, as lead plaintiff on behalf of a purported class of all persons or entities who purchased our securities between November 3, 2010 and October 14, 2013 (the “City of Livonia Complaint”). The City of Livonia Complaint alleged claims under the antifraud and controlling person liability provisions of the Exchange Act, alleging generally, among other assertions, that we employed inadequate internal financial reporting controls that resulted in, among other things, improper revenue recognition, understated cost of sales, overstated operating income, net income and earnings per share, and the failure to detect inventory lost through theft; that we issued materially false financial results that had to be restated on two occasions; and that statements of Messrs. Kenny and Robinson that they had tested and found effective our internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure were false. The City of Livonia Complaint alleged that as a result of the foregoing, our stock price was artificially inflated and the plaintiffs suffered damages in connection with their purchase of our stock. The

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City of Livonia Complaint sought damages in an unspecified amount; reasonable costs and expenses, including counsel and experts fees; and such equitable injunctive or other relief as the Court deems just and proper. On January 27, 2015, the Court dismissed the City of Livonia Complaint, with prejudice, based on plaintiff's failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. On February 24, 2015, plaintiff filed a motion to alter or amend the January 27, 2015 judgment and for leave to file the proposed amended complaint, which the lower Court also denied. On June 9, 2015, plaintiff appealed the lower Court's decisions to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, which appeal is currently pending.

In addition, a derivative complaint was filed on January 7, 2014 in the Campbell County, Kentucky Circuit Court against all but one member of our Board of Directors, including Mr. Kenny, two former directors, Mr. Robinson and two former officers, one of whom is a former executive officer. The derivative complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly failing to ensure that we implemented and maintained adequate internal controls over our accounting and financial reporting functions and by knowingly disseminating to stockholders materially false and misleading statements concerning our financial results and internal controls. The derivative complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount, appropriate equitable relief to remedy the alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, attorneys' fees, experts' fees and other costs. On March 5, 2014, the derivative case was placed on inactive status until a motion is filed by a party to reinstate the action to the Court's active docket.

We believe the derivative complaint, insofar as it relates to our current and former directors, including Mr. Kenny, and to Mr. Robinson, and the City of Livonia Complaint are without merit and intend to vigorously contest the actions.

**Other**

In addition, we are involved in various routine legal proceedings and administrative actions incidental to our business. In the opinion of our management, these routine proceedings and actions should not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of these matters or other similar matters, if unfavorable, may have such adverse effects.

In accordance with GAAP, we record a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. To the extent additional information arises or our strategies change, it is possible that our estimate of our probable liability in these matters may change.

The General Cable Executive Severance Benefit Plan ("Severance Plan"), effective January 1, 2008, applicable to our U.S. executives holding a position of Executive Vice President or above prior to August 1, 2014, and the 2014 Executive Officer Severance Plan ("2014 Severance Plan"), applicable to the Company's executive officers holding a position of Executive Vice President or above or the position of Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer or Chief Human Resources Officer and were hired or first promoted into such position after August 1, 2014, each include a change in control provision such that the executives may receive payments or benefits in accordance with the Severance Plan or 2014 Severance Plan, as applicable, to the extent that both a change of control and a triggering event, each as defined in the Severance Plan, occur. Unless there are circumstances of ineligibility, as defined, the Company must provide payments and benefits upon both a change in control and a triggering event.

The Company has entered into various operating lease agreements related principally to certain administrative, manufacturing and distribution facilities and transportation equipment. At April 1, 2016, future minimum rental payments required under non-cancelable lease agreements during the twelve month periods beginning April 1, 2016 through April 2, 2021 and thereafter are \$16.0 million, \$10.2 million, \$8.4 million, \$6.2 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, and \$4.3 million thereafter.

As of April 1, 2016, the Company had \$30.4 million in letters of credit (including the \$21.7 million outstanding on the Company's Revolving Credit Facility), \$183.8 million in various performance bonds and \$153.4 million in other guarantees. Other guarantees include bank guarantees and advance payment bonds. These letters of credit, performance bonds and guarantees are periodically renewed and are generally related to risk associated with self-insurance claims, defined benefit plan obligations, contract performance, quality and other various bank and



financing guarantees. Advance payment bonds are often required by customers when the Company obtains advance payments to secure the production of cable for long term contracts. The advance payment bonds provide the customer protection on their deposit in the event that the Company does not perform under the contract.

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## 19. Unconsolidated Affiliated Companies

Unconsolidated affiliated companies are those in which the Company generally owns less than 50 percent of the outstanding voting shares. The Company does not control these companies and accounts for its investments in them on the equity method basis. The unconsolidated affiliated companies primarily manufacture or market wire and cable products in the Latin America and Africa/Asia Pacific segments. The Company's share of the income of these companies is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) under "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies." For the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, equity in net earnings of affiliated companies was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The net investment in unconsolidated affiliated companies was \$8.5 million and \$8.4 million as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. As of April 1, 2016, the Company's ownership percentage was as follows: Colada Continua Chilean, S.A. 41%, Nostag GmbH & Co. KG 33%, and Pakistan Cables Limited 24.6%.

## 20. Fair Value Disclosure

The fair market values of the Company's financial instruments are determined based on the fair value hierarchy as discussed in ASC 820 - Fair Value Measurements.

The Company carries derivative assets and liabilities (Level 2) and marketable equity securities (Level 1) held in the rabbi trust as part of the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan at fair value. The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities traded in the over-the-counter market are determined using quantitative models that require the use of multiple market inputs including interest rates, prices and indices to generate pricing and volatility factors, which are used to value the position. The predominance of market inputs are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including brokers, market transactions and third-party pricing services. Marketable equity securities are recorded at fair value, which are based on quoted market prices.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below (in millions).

	Fair Value Measurement							
	April 1, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
<b>Assets:</b>								
Derivative assets	\$—	\$ 1.3	\$ —	-\$ 1.3	\$—	\$0.7	\$ —	-\$0.7
Equity securities <sup>(1)</sup>	10.5	—	—	10.5	18.0	—	—	18.0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$10.5</b>	<b>\$ 1.3</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>-\$ 11.8</b>	<b>\$18.0</b>	<b>\$0.7</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>-\$ 18.7</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>								
Derivative liabilities	\$—	\$ 6.0	\$ —	-\$ 6.0	\$—	\$12.2	\$ —	-\$ 12.2
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$ 6.0</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>-\$ 6.0</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$12.2</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>-\$ 12.2</b>

(1) Balance represents the market value of the assets, exclusive of the market value of restricted stock and restricted stock units held ("Deferred Stock") and the General Cable Stock Fund by participants' elections, held in the Rabbi Trust in connection with the Company's deferred compensation plan at April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015 classified as "other non-current assets" in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The market value of mutual fund investments and the General Cable Stock Fund in the Rabbi Trust was \$15.6 million and \$25.6 million as of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Amounts payable to the plan participants at April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, excluding the Deferred Stock, were \$11.4 million and \$19.0 million, respectively, and are classified as "Other liabilities" in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

At April 1, 2016, there were no material financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). Similarly, there were no other nonfinancial assets or nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

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## 21. Supplemental Guarantor Condensed Financial Information

General Cable Corporation (“Parent Company”) and its U.S. 100% wholly-owned subsidiaries (“Guarantor Subsidiaries”) fully and unconditionally guarantee the \$600.0 million of 5.75% Senior Notes due in 2022 of the Parent Company on a joint and several basis. The following tables present financial information about the Parent Company, Guarantor Subsidiaries and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries in millions. Intercompany transactions are eliminated in the "Eliminations" column of the Supplemental Guarantor Condensed Financial Information tables. The results of Asia Pacific have been reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented, and are included as Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries in the schedules below. Refer to Note 3 - Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations for additional details.

## Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) Information

Three Fiscal Months Ended April 1, 2016

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net sales:					
Customers	\$—	\$ 447.2	\$ 526.8	\$ —	\$974.0
Intercompany	17.1	67.0	43.1	(127.2 )	—
	17.1	514.2	569.9	(127.2 )	974.0
Cost of sales	—	453.9	524.1	(110.1 )	867.9
Gross profit	17.1	60.3	45.8	(17.1 )	106.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18.7	44.9	42.4	(17.1 )	88.9
Goodwill impairment charge	—	—	1.6	—	1.6
Intangible asset impairment charges	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Operating income (loss)	(1.6 )	15.1	1.8	—	15.3
Other income (expense)	—	0.2	(1.6 )	—	(1.4 )
Interest income (expense):					
Interest expense	(14.3 )	(16.2 )	(6.2 )	15.2	(21.5 )
Interest income	13.8	1.2	0.5	(15.2 )	0.3
	(0.5 )	(15.0 )	(5.7 )	—	(21.2 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2.1 )	0.3	(5.5 )	—	(7.3 )
Income tax (provision) benefit	0.1	(0.4 )	(0.5 )	—	(0.8 )
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies and subsidiaries	(2.7 )	(2.6 )	—	5.4	0.1
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(4.7 )	(2.7 )	(6.0 )	5.4	(8.0 )
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	3.6	—	3.6
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(4.7 )	(2.7 )	(2.4 )	5.4	(4.4 )
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(4.7 )	\$(2.7 )	\$(2.7 )	\$ 5.4	\$(4.7 )
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income (loss)	\$(4.7 )	\$(2.7 )	\$(2.4 )	\$ 5.4	\$(4.4 )
Currency translation gain (loss)	31.3	31.3	26.8	(57.9 )	31.5
Defined benefit plan adjustments, net of tax	1.3	1.3	0.3	(1.6 )	1.3
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	27.9	29.9	24.7	(54.1 )	28.4
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	—	—	0.5	—	0.5
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders, net of tax	\$27.9	\$ 29.9	\$ 24.2	\$ (54.1 )	\$27.9



Tables of ContentsCondensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) Information  
Three Fiscal Months Ended April 3, 2015

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net sales:					
Customers	\$—	\$ 540.4	\$ 630.7	\$ —	\$1,171.1
Intercompany	21.1	62.7	47.3	(131.1 )	—
	21.1	603.1	678.0	(131.1 )	1,171.1
Cost of sales	—	527.0	640.4	(110.0 )	1,057.4
Gross profit	21.1	76.1	37.6	(21.1 )	113.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20.5	47.2	50.9	(21.1 )	97.5
Operating income (loss)	0.6	28.9	(13.3 )	—	16.2
Other income (expense)	0.7	(1.5 )	(25.0 )	—	(25.8 )
Interest income (expense):					
Interest expense	(15.4 )	(17.2 )	(9.1 )	17.3	(24.4 )
Interest income	14.8	2.4	0.6	(17.3 )	0.5
	(0.6 )	(14.8 )	(8.5 )	—	(23.9 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	0.7	12.6	(46.8 )	—	(33.5 )
Income tax (provision) benefit	(0.6 )	(5.6 )	4.8	—	(1.4 )
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies and subsidiaries	(38.2 )	(45.2 )	0.1	83.5	0.2
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(38.1 )	(38.2 )	(41.9 )	83.5	(34.7 )
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	(6.2 )	—	(6.2 )
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(38.1 )	(38.2 )	(48.1 )	83.5	(40.9 )
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	(2.8 )	—	(2.8 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(38.1)	\$(38.2 )	\$(45.3 )	\$83.5	\$(38.1 )
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income (loss)	\$(38.1)	\$(38.2 )	\$(48.1 )	\$83.5	\$(40.9 )
Currency translation gain (loss)	(41.0 )	(41.0 )	(19.2 )	56.6	(44.6 )
Defined benefit plan adjustments, net of tax	3.0	3.0	1.8	(4.8 )	3.0
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(76.1 )	(76.2 )	(65.5 )	135.3	(82.5 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	—	—	(6.4 )	—	(6.4 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders, net of tax	\$(76.1)	\$(76.2 )	\$(59.1 )	\$135.3	\$(76.1 )



Tables of ContentsCondensed Balance Sheets Information  
April 1, 2016

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$ 2.5	\$ 84.0	\$—	\$86.5
Receivables, net of allowances	—	239.6	559.1	—	798.7
Inventories	—	356.3	471.7	—	828.0
Prepaid expenses and other	—	21.9	56.3	—	78.2
Current assets of discontinued operations	—	—	92.7	—	92.7
Total current assets	—	620.3	1,263.8	—	1,884.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	0.4	190.6	332.9	—	523.9
Deferred income taxes	—	55.0	20.7	(55.0 )	20.7
Intercompany accounts	1,102.7	110.4	79.2	(1,292.3 )	—
Investment in subsidiaries	102.3	707.3	—	(809.6 )	—
Goodwill	—	13.8	6.8	—	20.6
Intangible assets, net	—	8.7	26.3	—	35.0
Unconsolidated affiliated companies	—	8.5	—	—	8.5
Other non-current assets	—	18.3	19.7	—	38.0
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	—	—	56.6	—	56.6
Total assets	\$1,205.4	\$ 1,732.9	\$ 1,806.0	\$ (2,156.9 )	\$2,587.4
<b>Liabilities and Total Equity</b>					
<b>Current liabilities:</b>					
Accounts payable	\$—	\$ 128.4	\$ 341.7	\$—	\$470.1
Accrued liabilities	7.3	105.6	220.2	—	333.1
Current portion of long-term debt	—	—	172.8	—	172.8
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	—	25.1	—	25.1
Total current liabilities	7.3	234.0	759.8	—	1,001.1
Long-term debt	769.5	146.0	58.3	—	973.8
Deferred income taxes	182.3	—	21.6	(55.0 )	148.9
Intercompany accounts	—	1,181.2	111.1	(1,292.3 )	—
Other liabilities	0.1	69.4	112.9	—	182.4
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	—	1.4	—	1.4
Total liabilities	959.2	1,630.6	1,065.1	(1,347.3 )	2,307.6
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	18.2	—	18.2
Total Company shareholders' equity	246.2	102.3	707.3	(809.6 )	246.2
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	15.4	—	15.4
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and equity	\$1,205.4	\$ 1,732.9	\$ 1,806.0	\$ (2,156.9 )	\$2,587.4





Tables of ContentsCondensed Balance Sheets Information  
December 31, 2015

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$ 0.8	\$ 78.9	\$—	\$79.7
Receivables, net of allowances	—	214.0	472.9	—	686.9
Inventories	—	367.7	440.1	—	807.8
Prepaid expenses and other	—	18.5	43.6	—	62.1
Current assets of discontinued operations	—	—	103.9	—	103.9
Total current assets	—	601.0	1,139.4	—	1,740.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	0.4	192.6	330.5	—	523.5
Deferred income taxes	—	56.2	20.6	(56.2 )	20.6
Intercompany accounts	1,114.5	102.8	66.4	(1,283.7 )	—
Investment in subsidiaries	72.4	672.8	—	(745.2 )	—
Goodwill	—	13.8	8.4	—	22.2
Intangible assets, net	—	9.5	27.1	—	36.6
Unconsolidated affiliated companies	—	8.4	—	—	8.4
Other non-current assets	—	27.1	18.9	—	46.0
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	—	—	56.9	—	56.9
Total assets	\$1,187.3	\$ 1,684.2	\$ 1,668.2	\$ (2,085.1 )	\$2,454.6
<b>Liabilities and Total Equity</b>					
<b>Current liabilities:</b>					
Accounts payable	\$—	\$ 103.5	\$ 307.9	\$—	\$411.4
Accrued liabilities	11.2	124.0	196.2	—	331.4
Current portion of long-term debt	—	—	154.9	—	154.9
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	—	51.6	—	51.6
Total current liabilities	11.2	227.5	710.6	—	949.3
Long-term debt	768.6	127.5	15.5	—	911.6
Deferred income taxes	179.5	—	22.0	(56.2 )	145.3
Intercompany accounts	—	1,180.1	103.6	(1,283.7 )	—
Other liabilities	—	76.7	108.9	—	185.6
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	—	1.7	—	1.7
Total liabilities	959.3	1,611.8	962.3	(1,339.9 )	2,193.5
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	18.2	—	18.2
Total Company shareholders' equity	228.0	72.4	672.8	(745.2 )	228.0
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	14.9	—	14.9
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and equity	\$1,187.3	\$ 1,684.2	\$ 1,668.2	\$ (2,085.1 )	\$2,454.6



Tables of ContentsCondensed Statements of Cash Flows Information  
Three Fiscal Months Ended April 1, 2016

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net cash flows of operating activities from continuing operations	\$(5.0)	\$ 2.6	\$ (40.1 )	\$ —	—\$(42.5 )
Net cash flows of operating activities from discontinued operations	—	—	1.9	—	1.9
Net cash flows of operating activities	(5.0 )	2.6	(38.2 )	—	(40.6 )
Cash flows of investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	(6.6 )	(7.7 )	—	(14.3 )
Proceeds from properties sold	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2
Other	—	(1.3 )	1.3	—	—
Net cash flows of investing activities from continuing operations	—	(7.8 )	(6.3 )	—	(14.1 )
Net cash flows of investing activities from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.1 )	—	(0.1 )
Net cash flows of investing activities	—	(7.8 )	(6.4 )	—	(14.2 )
Cash flows of financing activities:					
Dividends paid to shareholders	(8.9 )	—	—	—	(8.9 )
Intercompany accounts	13.9	(16.3 )	2.4	—	—
Proceeds from debt	—	259.4	127.3	—	386.7
Repayments of debt	—	(241.0 )	(75.9 )	—	(316.9 )
Net cash flows of financing activities from continuing operations	5.0	2.1	53.8	—	60.9
Net cash flows of financing activities from discontinued operations	—	—	(1.8 )	—	(1.8 )
Net cash flows of financing activities	5.0	2.1	52.0	—	59.1
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	4.8	(1.2 )	—	3.6
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	1.7	6.2	—	7.9
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of period	—	0.8	111.6	—	112.4
Cash and cash equivalents – end of period	\$—	\$ 2.5	\$ 117.8	\$ —	—\$120.3
Less cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	—	—	33.8	—	33.8
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations – end of period	\$—	\$ 2.5	\$ 84.0	\$ —	—\$86.5

Tables of ContentsCondensed Statements of Cash Flows Information  
Three Fiscal Months Ended April 3, 2015

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Net cash flows of operating activities from continuing operations	\$(1.9)	\$ 92.5	\$ 17.0	\$ (0.5 )	\$ 107.1
Net cash flows of operating activities from discontinued operations	—	—	(9.1 )	—	(9.1 )
Net cash flows of operating activities	(1.9 )	92.5	7.9	(0.5 )	98.0
Cash flows of investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	(5.8 )	(12.4 )	—	(18.2 )
Proceeds from properties sold	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Intercompany accounts	—	8.0	—	(8.0 )	—
Other	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Net cash flows of investing activities from continuing operations	—	2.2	(12.0 )	(8.0 )	(17.8 )
Net cash flows of investing activities from discontinued operations	—	—	18.7	—	18.7
Net cash flows of investing activities	—	2.2	6.7	(8.0 )	0.9
Cash flows of financing activities:					
Dividends paid to shareholders	(8.9 )	—	—	—	(8.9 )
Intercompany accounts	135.7	(134.0 )	(10.2 )	8.5	—
Proceeds from debt	—	754.7	248.8	—	1,003.5
Repayments of debt	(125.0)	(689.1 )	(286.2 )	—	(1,100.3)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	—	—	1.5	—	1.5
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Net cash flows of financing activities from continuing operations	1.9	(68.4 )	(46.1 )	8.5	(104.1 )
Net cash flows of financing activities from discontinued operations	—	—	(1.0 )	—	(1.0 )
Net cash flows of financing activities	1.9	(68.4 )	(47.1 )	8.5	(105.1 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	(24.8 )	(7.2 )	—	(32.0 )
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	1.5	(39.7 )	—	(38.2 )
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	—	1.2	204.6	—	205.8
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$—	\$ 2.7	\$ 164.9	\$ —	\$ 167.6
Less cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	—	—	70.2	—	70.2
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations – end of period	\$—	\$ 2.7	\$ 94.7	\$ —	\$ 97.4

**Intercompany Activity**

The Parent Company and its Guarantor Subsidiaries participate in a cash pooling program. As part of this program, cash balances are generally swept on a daily basis between the Guarantor Subsidiaries' bank accounts and those of the Parent Company. There are a significant number of the Company's subsidiaries that participate in this cash pooling arrangement and there are thousands of transactions per week that occur between the Parent Company and Guarantor Subsidiaries, all of which are accounted for through the intercompany accounts.

Parent Company transactions include interest, dividends, tax payments and intercompany sales transactions related to administrative costs incurred by the Parent Company, which are billed to Guarantor Subsidiaries on a cost-plus basis. These costs are reported in the Parent's SG&A expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)



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Information for the respective period(s). All intercompany transactions are presumed to be settled in cash when they occur and are included in operating activities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Non-operating cash flow changes are classified as financing activities.

A summary of cash and non-cash transactions of the Parent Company's intercompany account is provided below for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2015:

(in millions)	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
Beginning Balance	\$1,114.5	\$ 1,280.8
Non-cash transactions		
Deferred tax	—	(19.9 )
Equity based awards	2.1	11.7
Foreign currency and other	—	0.2
Cash transactions	(13.9 )	(158.3 )
Ending Balance	\$1,102.7	\$ 1,114.5

**Dividends**

There were no cash dividend payments to the Parent Company from the Guarantor Subsidiaries in the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 or April 3, 2015.

**Parent Company Long-Term Debt**

At April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Parent Company was party to the following long-term financing arrangements:

(in millions)	April 1, 2016	December 31, 2015
5.75% Senior Notes due 2022	\$600.0	\$ 600.0
Subordinated Convertible Notes due 2029	429.5	429.5
Debt discount	(257.3 )	(257.8 )
Debt issuance costs	(11.7 )	(12.1 )
Other	9.0	9.0
Total Parent Company debt	769.5	768.6
Less current maturities	—	—
Parent Company Long-term debt	\$769.5	\$ 768.6

(in millions)	Q1 2017	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Q1 2021
Debt maturities twelve month period ending	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

For long-term debt related to the Parent Company, refer to Note 9 - Long-Term Debt of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Commitments and Contingencies**

For contingencies and guarantees related to the Parent Company, refer to Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the Company's financial position, changes in financial condition and results of operations. MD&A is provided as a supplement to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements ("Notes") and should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in the report including, without limitation, statements regarding future financial results and performance, plans and objectives, capital expenditures, understanding of competition, projected sources of cash flow, potential legal liability, proposed legislation and regulatory action, and our management's beliefs, expectations or opinions, are forward-looking statements, and as such, we desire to take advantage of the "safe harbor" which is afforded to such statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are those that predict or describe future events or trends and that do not relate solely to historical matters. You can generally identify forward-looking statements as statements containing the words "believe," "expect," "may," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "project," "plan," "assume," "seek to" or other similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

Actual results may differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of factors, risks and uncertainties over many of which we have no control. These factors, risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) general economic conditions, particularly those in the construction, energy and information technology sectors; (2) the volatility in the price of raw materials, particularly copper and aluminum; (3) impairment charges with respect to our long-lived assets; (4) our ability to execute our plan to exit all of our Asia Pacific and African operations; (5) our ability to achieve all of our anticipated cost savings associated with our previously announced global restructuring plans; (6) our ability to invest in product development, to improve the design and performance of our products; (7) economic, political and other risks of maintaining facilities and selling products in foreign countries; (8) domestic and local country price competition; (9) our ability to successfully integrate and identify acquisitions; (10) the impact of technology; (11) our ability to maintain relationships with our distributors and retailers; (12) the changes in tax rates and exposure to new tax laws; (13) our ability to adapt to current and changing industry standards; (14) our ability to execute large customer contracts; (15) our ability to maintain relationships with key suppliers; (16) the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency rates; (17) compliance with foreign and U.S. laws and regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; (18) our ability to negotiate extensions of labor agreements; (19) our ability to continue our uncommitted accounts payable confirming arrangements; (20) our exposure to counterparty risk in our hedging arrangements; (21) our ability to achieve target returns on investments in our defined benefit plans; (22) possible future environmental liabilities and asbestos litigation; (23) our ability to attract and retain key employees; (24) our ability to make payments on our indebtedness; (25) our ability to comply with covenants in our existing or future financing agreements; (26) lowering of one or more of our debt ratings; (27) our ability to maintain adequate liquidity; (28) our ability to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting; (29) the trading price of our common stock; and (30) and other material factors.

See Item 1A of the Company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on February 29, 2016 and Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q for a more detailed discussion on some of these risks.

Forward-looking statements reflect the views and assumptions of management as of the date of this report with respect to future events. The Company does not undertake, and hereby disclaims, any obligation, unless required to do so by applicable securities laws, to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or other factors. The inclusion of any statement in this report does not constitute an admission by the Company or any other person that the events or circumstances described in such statement are material.

Overview

The Company is a global leader in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for use in the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets. The Company additionally engages in the design, integration, and installation on a turn-key basis for products such as high and extra-high voltage terrestrial and submarine systems. The Company analyzes its worldwide operations based on four geographical segments: North America, Europe, Latin America, and Africa/Asia Pacific. As of April 1, 2016, the Company manufactured its product lines in 41 manufacturing facilities and sold its products through its global operations. Additional financial information regarding the Company's segments appears in Note 17 - Segment Information. The Company's guiding principles are as follows:

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Focusing on implementing the Company's new strategy to deliver increased operating income margins and returns from the Company's core strategic operations in North America, Latin America and Europe by leveraging economies of scale and capitalizing on the Company's leading positions across key markets where the Company has built long-standing customer relationships, efficient supply chains and a wide range of product offerings;

• Simplifying the geographic portfolio and reducing operational complexity by continuing on a strategy to exit its operations in Africa and Asia Pacific;

• Aligning organization structure to capitalize on the Company's leading market positions to benefit from key end markets, such as electric utility and communications;

• Strengthening and expanding customer relationships by providing high quality product lines and customer service;

• Continuing to increase cash flow through operational excellence by leveraging the Company's operating systems, logistical expertise, Lean Six Sigma manufacturing tools and techniques to improve the Company's cost position to increase margins as well as delivering improved returns through restructuring initiatives;

• Managing the Company's product portfolio by pursuing market share in faster growing and value added product lines;

• Enhancing organization capabilities by leveraging the Company's diversity and intellectual property through the sharing of best practices across the organization; and

• Cultivating a high performance culture with focus on operational execution, compliance, sustainability, safety, and innovation.

By operating under these guiding principles, the Company has been able to build a strong market position in the areas in which it competes. The Company considers its key performance indicators to be volume, as measured in metal pounds sold, operating income, net income, adjusted operating income, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), earnings per share, operating cash flows, the cash conversion cycle, returns on capital employed and invested capital and working capital efficiency.

### Significant Current Business Trends and Events

The wire and cable industry is competitive, mature and cost driven with minimal differentiation for many product offerings among industry participants from a manufacturing or technology standpoint. Over the last several years, the Company and the industry have experienced stable demand with pockets of relative demand strength. In certain markets, however, global demand remains below historical levels. The following are significant trends and events that affected the financial results in the three months ended April 1, 2016.

#### Effect of copper and aluminum prices

The Company's reported (GAAP) results are directly influenced by the price of copper, and to a lesser extent, aluminum. The price of copper and aluminum as traded on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") and Commodity Exchange, Inc. ("COMEX") has historically been subject to considerable volatility. The Company continues to experience volatile commodity pricing, primarily copper and aluminum, as well as other cost inputs. Volatility in the price of copper and aluminum and other raw materials, as well as fuel and energy, may in turn lead to significant fluctuations in our cost of sales or revenues. A significant portion of the Company's electric utility and telecommunications business and, to a lesser extent, the Company's electrical infrastructure business has metal escalators and de-escalators included in customer contracts under a variety of price setting and recovery formulas. The remainder of the Company's business requires that volatility in the cost of metals be recovered through negotiated price changes with customers. In these instances, the ability to change the Company's selling prices may lag the movement in metal prices by a period of time as the customer price changes are implemented.

Therefore, in the short-term, during periods of escalating raw material cost inputs, to the extent the Company is able to increase prices in the market to recover the higher raw material costs, the Company will generally experience an increase in gross profit from the sale of its relatively lower value inventory as computed under the weighted average inventory costing method. If the Company is unable to increase prices with the rise in the raw material market prices due to low levels of demand or market dynamics, the Company will experience lower gross profit. Conversely, during periods of declining raw material cost inputs, to the extent the Company has to decrease prices in the market due to competitive pressure as the current cost of metals declines, the Company will generally experience downward pressure on its gross profit due to the sale of relatively higher value inventory as computed under the weighted average inventory costing method. If the Company is able to maintain price levels in an environment in which raw material

prices are declining due to high levels of demand, the Company will experience higher gross profit. There is no exact future measure of the effect to the Company's profitability of the change of raw material cost inputs due to the unique set of selling variables and the high volume of transactions in any given period, each of which involves numerous individual pricing decisions. In the three months ended April 1, 2016, a 1% change in copper and aluminum costs would have impacted the cost of sales by approximately \$4 million. This impact would directly impact gross profit if the Company was unable to change the price of copper and aluminum. To help reduce this volatility, the Company has implemented various pricing mechanisms and hedges a portion of its metal purchases when there is a firm price commitment for a future delivery, but the Company does not engage in speculative metals trading.

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### Africa and Asia Pacific divestiture program

As part of the 2014 announced divestiture plan, the Company completed the following as of April 1, 2016:

In the first quarter of 2016, the Company completed the sale of General Cable Energy India Private Ltd. ("India") for cash consideration of \$10.8 million. The pre-tax gain recognized in the three months ended April 1, 2016 from the disposition of India was \$1.6 million.

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company completed the sale of Phelps Dodge International Thailand ("Thailand") for cash consideration of approximately \$88 million.

In the first quarter of 2015, the Company completed the sale of its 51% interest in Dominion Wire and Cables ("Fiji") and its 20% interest in Keystone Electric Wire and Cable ("Keystone") for cash consideration of \$9.3 million and \$11.0 million, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company completed the sale of its interest in Phelps Dodge International Philippines, Inc. ("PDP") and Phelps Dodge Philippines Energy Products Corporation ("PDEP") for cash consideration of \$67.1 million.

The results of Asia Pacific have been reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Previously the results of these businesses included certain allocated corporate costs, which have been reallocated to the remaining continuing operations within the Africa/Asia Pacific segment on a retrospective basis. As a result, the Africa/Asia Pacific segment is now comprised primarily of the Company's Africa businesses. The financial results of the Company's Africa businesses are presented as continuing operations in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to Note 3 - Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

### Restructuring activities

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company committed to a new strategic roadmap targeting growth and improvement in market positions, improvement to its overall cost position, growth through innovation, enhancement of organizational capabilities, alignment of its organization structure and cultivation of a high-performance culture. This effort will be launched in a phased approach and is expected to continue over the next several years. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, the Company incurred total costs of \$6.8 million, including \$4.0 million in North America, \$2.7 million in Europe and \$0.1 million in Latin America. These actions resulted in the elimination of approximately 240 positions globally. The Company anticipates these actions will result in restructuring savings of approximately \$100 million annually beginning in 2018.

In July 2014, the Company announced that it was implementing a restructuring program. As of April 1, 2016, the program is substantially complete. The restructuring program generated approximately \$9 million of savings in the first three months of 2016, and is expected to generate ongoing annual savings of approximately \$80 million to \$100 million. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, the Company incurred charges of \$4.9 million. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, costs incurred were \$2.4 million in North America, \$1.0 million in Europe and \$1.5 million in Latin America. These actions resulted in the elimination of approximately 1,270 positions globally.

### 2016 Egypt Asset Impairment

In the first quarter of 2016, the Egyptian financial outlook, including cash flows from potential sales transactions, deteriorated due to evolving political and macroeconomic conditions in Egypt. Based on updated internal projections developed by management, the Company determined that the undiscounted expected future cash flows were less than the carrying value of the assets. A valuation of the Egypt machinery and equipment and real property assets was performed; based on the results of the analysis, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$6.0 million in the first quarter of 2016. The impairment charge was recorded in the Cost of sales caption in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Egyptian results are reported within the Africa/Asia Pacific reportable segment.

### Events affecting Venezuelan Operations

Effective October 2, 2015, the Company deconsolidated its Venezuelan subsidiary and began accounting for its investment in the Venezuelan subsidiary using the cost method of accounting. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company's financial results will only include U.S. dollar payments received from its Venezuelan subsidiary. Accordingly, the Company will no longer include the results of our local Venezuelan subsidiary's operations in future reporting periods. Refer to Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation and additional discussion in

this MD&A under Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.

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### Seasonality

The Company generally has experienced and expects to continue to experience certain seasonal trends in many products in which demand is linked with construction spending. Demand for these products during winter months in certain geographies is usually lower than demand during spring and summer months. Therefore, larger amounts of working capital are generally required during winter months in order to build inventories in anticipation of higher demand during the spring and summer months, when construction activity increases. In turn, receivables related to higher sales activity during the spring and summer months are generally collected during the fourth quarter of the year. Additionally, the Company has historically experienced changes in demand resulting from poor or unusual weather.

### Other Trends

In addition to the factors previously mentioned, the Company is currently being affected by the following general macro-level trends:

- Global demand and pricing are uneven as a result of macroeconomic factors, and therefore, continues to hamper growth in key end markets;
- Currency volatility and continued political uncertainty in certain markets;
- Volatility in the price of copper and aluminum;
- Competitive price pressures in certain markets;
- New commodity deposits are more difficult to find, harder and more expensive to extract, and lower in quantities;
- End market demand in Latin America continues to be hampered by inconsistent construction spending and electrical infrastructure investment;
- Recovery is slow in Europe and demand continues to be uneven for a broad spectrum of products in Europe;
- The U.S. market has remained relatively stable compared to the uneven and challenging operating environments of the emerging economies;
- New communications networks are an enabling technology, which require communication infrastructure investment;
- Climate change concerns are resulting in increased regulatory energy mandates, emphasizing renewable sources of energy;
- Project timing continues to be volatile resulting in a lag in demand in all segments; and
- Countries are seeking greater energy independence for political and economic reasons.

The Company's overall financial results discussed in this section of the quarterly report reflect the above trends.

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## Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, consolidated statements of operations data in millions of dollars and as a percentage of net sales. Percentages may not add due to rounding.

	Three Fiscal Months Ended			
	April 1, 2016		April 3, 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Net sales	\$974.0	100.0 %	\$1,171.1	100.0 %
Cost of sales	867.9	89.1 %	1,057.4	90.3 %
Gross profit	106.1	10.9 %	113.7	9.7 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	88.9	9.1 %	97.5	8.3 %
Goodwill impairment charge	1.6	0.2 %	—	— %
Intangible asset impairment charges	0.3	— %	—	— %
Operating income (loss)	15.3	1.6 %	16.2	1.4 %
Other income (expense)	(1.4 )	(0.1 )%	(25.8 )	(2.2 )%
Interest expense, net	(21.2 )	(2.2 )%	(23.9 )	(2.1 )%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7.3 )	(0.7 )%	(33.5 )	(2.9 )%
Income tax (provision) benefit	(0.8 )	(0.1 )%	(1.4 )	(0.1 )%
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	0.1	— %	0.2	— %
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(8.0 )	(0.8 )%	(34.7 )	(3.0 )%
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	3.6	0.4 %	(6.2 )	(0.5 )%
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(4.4 )	(0.5 )%	(40.9 )	(3.5 )%
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.3	— %	(2.8 )	(0.2 )%
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(4.7 )	(0.5 )%	\$(38.1 )	(3.3 )%

Three Fiscal Months Ended April 1, 2016 Compared with Three Fiscal Months Ended April 3, 2015 - Continuing Operations

## Net Sales

The following tables set forth net sales, metal-adjusted net sales, and metal pounds sold by segment, in millions. For the metal-adjusted net sales results, net sales for the three months ended April 3, 2015 have been adjusted to reflect the three months ended April 1, 2016 copper average price of \$2.11 per pound (a \$0.55 decrease compared to the same period in 2015) and the aluminum average price of \$0.77 per pound (a \$0.27 decrease compared to the same period in 2015). Metal-adjusted net sales, a non-GAAP financial measure, are provided herein in order to eliminate an estimate of metal price volatility from the comparison of revenues from one period to another. The comparable GAAP financial measure is set forth below.

See previous discussion of metal price volatility in "Significant Current Business Trends and Events - Effect of copper and aluminum prices".

	Net Sales			
	Three Fiscal Months Ended			
	April 1, 2016		April 3, 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
North America	\$538.2	55 %	\$638.2	54 %
Europe	221.9	23 %	261.8	22 %
Latin America	155.0	16 %	205.3	18 %
Africa/Asia Pacific	58.9	6 %	65.8	6 %
Total net sales	\$974.0	100%	\$1,171.1	100%

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	Metal-Adjusted Net Sales			
	Three Fiscal Months Ended			
	April 1, 2016		April 3, 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
North America	\$538.2	55 %	\$579.8	55 %
Europe	221.9	23 %	243.8	23 %
Latin America	155.0	16 %	175.2	17 %
Africa/Asia Pacific	58.9	6 %	57.0	5 %
Total metal-adjusted net sales	\$974.0	100%	\$1,055.8	100%
Metal adjustment	—		115.3	
Total net sales	\$974.0		\$1,171.1	

	Metal Pounds Sold			
	Three Fiscal Months Ended			
	April 1, 2016		April 3, 2015	
	Pound	%	Pound	%
North America	142.0	56 %	146.1	54 %
Europe	38.2	15 %	41.7	15 %
Latin America	55.1	22 %	68.4	25 %
Africa/Asia Pacific	19.0	7 %	17.4	6 %
Total metal pounds sold	254.3	100%	273.6	100%

Net sales decreased \$197.1 million to \$974.0 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 from \$1,171.1 million for the three months ended April 3, 2015. After adjusting the three months ended April 3, 2015 net sales to reflect the \$0.55 decrease in the average monthly copper price per pound and the \$0.27 decrease in the average monthly aluminum price per pound, net sales of \$974.0 million reflects a decrease of \$81.8 million, or 8%, from the metal adjusted net sales of \$1,055.8 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, decreased 19.3 million pounds, or 7%, to 254.3 million pounds in the three months ended April 1, 2016 as compared to 273.6 million pounds for the three months ended April 3, 2015. Metal pounds sold, a non-GAAP measure, is provided herein as the Company believes this metric to be an appropriate measure of sales volume since it is not impacted by metal prices or foreign currency exchange rate changes. The decrease in sales on a metal adjusted basis is primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$54.1 million on the translation of reported revenues and lower volume of \$29.8 million partially offset by favorable selling price and product mix of approximately \$2.1 million.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the North America segment decreased \$41.6 million, or 7%. The decrease in sales on a metal adjusted basis is primarily due to unfavorable selling price and product mix of approximately \$26.5 million, decreased volume of \$6.3 million, and unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$8.8 million on the translation of reported revenues, principally related to the Canadian dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, decreased 4.1 million pounds, or 3%, in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to unfavorable market demand for the specialty products, particularly those used in oil and gas applications, coupled with weak market demand for electric utility distribution products in the first quarter of 2016 which benefited from a very strong first quarter of 2015.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the Europe segment decreased \$21.9 million, or 9%. The decrease in sales on a metal adjusted basis is due to an unfavorable product mix of approximately \$12.5 million, lower volume of \$5.4 million and unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$4.0 million on the translation of reported revenues. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, decreased by 3.5 million pounds, or 8%, for the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015. The decrease in volume sold was primarily attributable to exiting of certain businesses as a result of the Company's July 2014 restructuring program in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the Latin America segment decreased \$20.2 million, or 12%. The decrease in metal adjusted net sales is primarily due to unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$24.6 million on the translation of reported revenues due to the weakening of certain currencies in Latin America relative to the U.S. dollar and decreased volume of \$20.6 million, partially offset by favorable selling price and product mix of approximately \$25.0 million. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, decreased by 13.3 million pounds, or 19%, in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015. The decrease in volume sold is primarily attributable to unfavorable demand for aerial transmission products and building wire sales in Brazil in the three months ended April 1, 2016 as compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015.



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Metal-adjusted net sales in the Africa/Asia Pacific segment increased \$1.9 million, or 3%. The increase in sales on a metal adjusted basis reflects a favorable product mix of approximately \$16.1 million, increased volume of \$2.5 million partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$16.7 million on the translation of reported revenues primarily due to the weakening of certain currencies in Africa relative to the U.S. dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 1.6 million pounds, or 9%, in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015.

**Cost of Sales**

Cost of sales decreased \$189.5 million to \$867.9 million in the three months ended April 1, 2016 from \$1,057.4 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015. The percentage decrease in cost of sales is consistent with the percentage decrease in sales. As previously noted, cost of sales is raw material intensive with copper and aluminum comprising the major cost components for cable products. At current metal prices, material costs are approximately 85% of total product costs with copper and aluminum metal costs comprising approximately 45% of total product cost.

**Gross Profit**

Gross profit decreased \$7.6 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 as compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 11% and 10% for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively.

**SG&A Expenses**

SG&A expenses decreased \$8.6 million, or 9% for the three months ended April 1, 2016 as compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015 primarily due to the benefit of global restructuring initiatives which have lowered the Company's ongoing SG&A base. SG&A expenses as a percentage of metal-adjusted net sales was approximately 9% for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015.

**Operating Income (Loss)**

The following table sets forth operating income (loss) by segment, in millions of dollars.

	Operating Income (Loss)			
	Three Fiscal Months Ended			
	April 1, 2016		April 3, 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
North America	\$17.7	116 %	\$29.6	183 %
Europe	7.7	50 %	5.9	36 %
Latin America	(3.7)	(24)%	(15.9)	(98)%
Africa/Asia Pacific	(6.4)	(42)%	(3.4)	(21)%
Total operating income (loss)	\$15.3	100 %	\$16.2	100 %

The decrease in operating income for the North America segment of \$11.9 million was primarily due to decreased demand as noted above as well as restructuring costs of \$6.4 million recognized in the three months ended April 1, 2016 as compared to \$3.9 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015. The decrease was partially offset by the benefit of restructuring initiatives in the three months ended April 1, 2016.

The increase in operating income for the Europe segment of \$1.8 million was primarily attributable to the benefit of restructuring initiatives recognized in the three months ended April 1, 2016 and a decrease in the costs incurred as part of the global restructuring plans, which were \$3.7 million in the three months ended April 1, 2016 and \$9.1 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015, partially offset by lower subsea project activity in the three months ended April 1, 2016.

The decrease in operating loss for the Latin America segment of \$12.2 million was primarily attributable to the benefit of restructuring initiatives recognized in the three months ended April 1, 2016 and due to the deconsolidation of its Venezuelan subsidiary effective October 2, 2015, that resulted in a \$5.1 million operating loss in the three months ended April 3, 2015.

The increase in operating loss for the Africa/Asia Pacific segment of \$3.0 million was primarily attributable to the \$6.0 million impairment charge in the first quarter of 2016.

**Other Income (Expense)**

Other income (expense) includes foreign currency transaction gains or losses, which result from changes in exchange rates between the designated functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated, as well as gains and losses on derivative instruments that are not designated as cash flow hedges. During the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, the Company recorded other expense of \$1.4 million and \$25.8 million, respectively. For the three months ended April 1, 2016, other

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expense was primarily attributable to \$1.5 million related to other foreign currency transaction losses, partially offset by \$0.1 million related to gains on derivative instruments that were not designated as cash flow hedges. For the three months ended April 3, 2015, other expense was primarily attributable to the adoption of the SIMADI currency exchange system in Venezuela and remeasurement of the local balance sheet at 192.7125 BsF per U.S. dollar which resulted in an expense of \$22.5 million, \$1.7 million related to other foreign currency transaction losses and \$1.6 million related to losses on derivative instruments that were not designated as cash flow hedges.

Refer to Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation for more information regarding the Company's Venezuelan operations.

### Interest Expense

Net interest expense decreased to \$21.2 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 from \$23.9 million for the three months ended April 3, 2015 primarily attributable to reductions in working capital in Latin America in the three months ended April 1, 2016 as well as the incremental interest expense on the Company's Senior Floating Rate Notes recognized in the three months ended April 3, 2015.

### Tax Provision

The Company's effective tax rate for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015 was (11.1)% and (4.1)%, respectively. The low effective tax rate for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 was primarily due to the combined effect of incurring operational losses in jurisdictions where valuation allowances were recorded against net deferred tax assets as well as the general impact of having a low level of pre-tax loss, which results in a more volatile effective tax rate. The low effective tax rate for the three fiscal months ended April 3, 2015 was primarily due to the combined impact of no tax benefits being available for the \$22.5 million Venezuelan currency devaluation loss and the impact of operational losses incurred in jurisdictions where valuation allowances are recorded against net deferred tax assets. These unfavorable effective tax rate drivers were partially offset by a \$6.1 million and a \$4.3 million income tax benefit recorded during the three fiscal months ended April 3, 2015 associated with uncertain tax position reserve and valuation allowance releases, respectively.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flows from operations as well as borrowings under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility provide the primary source for financing operating expenses and other short term liquidity needs. As necessary the Company incurs additional borrowings to fund working capital needs, debt and interest payments, as well as discretionary investment in internal product development, acquisitions, cash dividends and to fund tax payments. The overall cash position of the Company reflects the business results and a global cash management strategy that incorporates liquidity management, economic factors, and tax considerations.

The Company's short term borrowings vary by period based on the Company's working capital requirements which is dependent on incremental demand for products and changes in the price of copper, aluminum, and other raw material cost inputs. At April 1, 2016, current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$883.0 million. Based upon historical experience, the cash on its balance sheet and the expected availability of funds under its credit facilities, the Company believes its sources of liquidity will be sufficient to enable it to meet funding requirements for cash dividends, working capital, capital expenditures, debt repayment, salaries and related benefits, restructuring activities, and interest and taxes for the next twelve months and foreseeable future. The Company maintains approximately \$392.6 million of excess availability from continuing operations under its various credit facilities around the world. On March 31, 2015, the Company repaid its \$125.0 million of Senior Floating Rate Notes at maturity by utilizing availability under its Revolving Credit Facility.

The Company's North American and principal European operations generally borrow and repay under its Revolving Credit Facility multiple times per week for working capital needs; borrowing on a short term basis is the most effective method to reduce interest costs based on the terms of the agreement. The Company's European operations also participate in accounts payable confirming arrangements with several European financial institutions to address working capital requirements in the business. At April 1, 2016, the arrangements had a maximum availability limit of the equivalent of approximately \$180.6 million, of which approximately \$121.3 million was utilized. The Company's Latin America and Africa/Asia Pacific operations utilize various short term credit facilities for working capital purposes.

General Cable Corporation is a holding company with no operations of its own. All of the Company's operations are conducted, and net sales are generated, by its subsidiaries and investments. Accordingly, the Company's cash flow comes from the cash flows of its global operations. The Company's ability to use cash flow from its international operations, if necessary, has historically been adversely affected by limitations on the Company's ability to repatriate such earnings tax efficiently. As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately 97% and 99% of cash and cash equivalents were held outside of the U.S. by the Company's foreign subsidiaries, respectively. If these funds are needed for the Company's operations in the U.S., repatriation of the funds would generally result in foreign withholding taxes and the recognition of U.S. taxable income. However, the Company does not foresee a need to repatriate this cash to fund U.S. operations. In addition, the Company's Revolving Credit Facility provides the

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Company flexibility in financing operating expenses and any other short term liquidity needs of the Company's North American and European operations.

Summary of Cash Flows

Operating cash outflow from continuing operations of \$42.5 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 reflects a net working capital use of \$69.8 million as compared to a net working capital source of \$82.6 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015. The unfavorable change in operating cash flows in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to the three months ended April 3, 2015 is primarily due to an increase in receivables of \$95.4 million in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to an increase of \$33.2 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015, due to timing of accounts receivable collections primarily related to the Company's turn-key projects as well as an increase of accounts payable of \$32.8 million in the three months ended April 1, 2016 compared to an increase of \$98.5 million in the three months ended April 3, 2015 due to a decrease in working capital needs. The Company has continued to tightly manage inventory levels in the first quarter of 2016. In addition, the operating cash outflow from continuing operations of \$42.5 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 reflects a source of \$27.3 million related to net income (loss) from continuing operations adjusted for depreciation and amortization, foreign currency exchange (gains) losses, deferred income taxes, non-cash asset impairment charges, non-cash interest charges and losses on disposal of property.

The cash outflow from investing activities from continuing operations was \$14.1 million in the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016, primarily reflecting \$14.3 million of capital expenditures. The Company anticipates capital spending to be approximately \$70 million to \$80 million in 2016.

Financing activities from continuing operations resulted in \$60.9 million of cash inflows and \$104.1 million of cash outflows in the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively. In the three months ended April 3, 2015, the Company repaid its \$125.0 million of Senior Floating Rate Notes at maturity by utilizing availability under its Revolving Credit Facility. During the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, the Company paid dividends in total of approximately \$8.9 million to all common shareholders of record. Future declarations of dividends and the establishment of future record dates and payment dates are subject to the final determination of our Board of Directors. In determining dividends, the Board of Directors takes into consideration items such as general business conditions, financial performance, projected cash flows and anticipated financing needs. Future payments of dividends are also subject to the Company's Revolving Credit Facility, the indentures governing the Subordinated Convertible Notes and 5.75% Senior Notes, and the requirements of the Delaware General Corporation law. The Company evaluates various factors such as future operating cash flow requirements, other cash flow expectations, investment and financing strategic plans and the overall cost of capital to determine the appropriate levels of short and long-term debt to maintain. Refer to "Debt and Other Contractual Obligations" below for details.

Debt and Other Contractual Obligations

The Company's outstanding debt obligations were \$1,146.6 million as of April 1, 2016 and the Company maintained approximately \$392.6 million of excess availability under its various credit facilities around the world as well as approximately \$59.3 million available under foreign accounts payable confirming arrangements with financial institutions. The Company utilizes short and long-term debt to address working capital needs, restructuring payments, debt repayments and interest payments as well as discretionary investments in internal product development, acquisitions, payment of dividends, repurchase of common stock and taxes. Short-term liquidity and working capital needs are generally supported through operating cash flows. The Company maintains ratings on its public debt; therefore, the Company has and expects to continue to obtain market rates on any new borrowings.

On July 21, 2011, the Company entered into a \$400 million Revolving Credit Facility, which was first amended in 2012 to increase the facility size to \$700 million and then subsequently amended and restated on September 6, 2013 and further amended on October 22, 2013, May 20, 2014, September 23, 2014, October 28, 2014, and February 9, 2016 to, among other things, increase the Revolving Credit Facility to \$1.0 billion, \$630 million of which may be borrowed by the U.S. borrower, \$300 million of which may be borrowed by the European borrowers and \$70 million of which may be borrowed by the Canadian borrower. The Revolving Credit Facility contains restrictions including limitations on, among other things, distributions and dividends, acquisitions and investments, indebtedness, liens and affiliate transactions. The Revolving Credit Facility provides the Company with flexibility and the restrictions in the

Revolving Credit Facility generally only apply in the event that the Company's availability under the Revolving Credit Facility falls below certain specific thresholds.

The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date of September 6, 2018. The commitment amount under the Revolving Credit Facility may be increased by an additional \$250 million, subject to certain conditions and approvals as set forth in the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility requires maintenance of a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.00 to 1.00 if availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is less than the greater of \$100 million or 10% of the then existing aggregate lender commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of April 1, 2016, the availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is greater than \$100 million.

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Failure to comply with any of the covenants, financial tests and ratios required by the Company's existing or future debt obligations could result in a default under those agreements and under other agreements containing cross-default provisions, as defined in the Company's Revolving Credit Facility, Subordinated Convertible Notes, 5.75% Senior Notes and various other credit facilities maintained by the Company's subsidiaries. A default would permit lenders to cease making further extensions of credit, accelerate the maturity of the debt under these agreements and foreclose upon any collateral securing that debt. Indebtedness under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility is secured by: (a) for US borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's domestic assets and, (b) for Canadian and European borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's domestic and Canadian assets and certain assets of the Company's Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, the lenders under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility have received a pledge of (i) 100% of the equity interests in substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries, and (ii) 65% of the voting equity interests in and 100% of the non-voting equity interests in certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries, including the Company's Canadian subsidiaries and the Company's Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company also has incurred secured debt in connection with some of its European operations. The lenders under these European secured credit facilities also have liens on assets of certain of our European subsidiaries. As a result of these pledges and liens, if the Company fails to meet its payment or other obligations under any of its secured indebtedness, the lenders under the applicable credit agreement would be entitled to foreclose and liquidate substantially all of the Company's assets. Broadly, cross-default provisions would permit lenders to cause such indebtedness to become due prior to its stated maturity in the event a default is not cured for a period of time under the terms of one or more financing agreements, or a change in control or a fundamental change occurs.

As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all material debt covenants. The Company's defined benefit plans at December 31, 2015 were underfunded by \$121.0 million. Pension expense for the Company's defined benefit pension plans for the three fiscal months ended April 1, 2016 was \$3.1 million and cash contributions were approximately \$1.3 million.

The Company anticipates being able to meet its obligations as they come due based on historical operating and financing experience and the expected availability of funds under its current credit facilities. At April 1, 2016, maturities of long-term debt during the twelve month periods beginning April 1, 2016 through April 2, 2021 and thereafter are \$172.8 million, \$2.7 million, \$199.4 million, \$0.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, and \$769.5 million thereafter.

**Off Balance Sheet Assets and Obligations**

The Company has entered into various operating lease agreements related principally to certain administrative, manufacturing and distribution facilities and transportation equipment. At April 1, 2016, future minimum rental payments required under non-cancelable lease agreements during the twelve month periods beginning April 1, 2016 through April 2, 2021 and thereafter are \$16.0 million, \$10.2 million, \$8.4 million, \$6.2 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, and \$4.3 million thereafter.

As of April 1, 2016, the Company had \$30.4 million in letters of credit, \$183.8 million in various performance bonds and \$153.4 million in other guarantees. Other guarantees include bank guarantees and advance payment bonds. These letters of credit, performance bonds and guarantees are periodically renewed and are generally related to risk associated with self-insurance claims, defined benefit plan obligations, contract performance, quality and other various bank and financing guarantees. Advance payment bonds are often required by customers when the Company obtains advance payments to secure the production of cable for long-term contracts. The advance payment bonds provide the customer protection on their deposit in the event that the Company does not perform under the contract.

**Environmental Matters**

The Company's expenditures for environmental compliance and remediation amounted to approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million for the three months ended April 1, 2016 and April 3, 2015, respectively. In addition, certain General Cable subsidiaries have been named as potentially responsible parties in proceedings that involve environmental remediation. The Company has accrued \$4.1 million and \$3.6 million at April 1, 2016, and at December 31, 2015, respectively, for all environmental liabilities. Environmental matters are described in Note 18 - Commitments and

Contingencies. While it is difficult to estimate future environmental liabilities, the Company does not currently anticipate any material adverse effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial position as a result of compliance with federal, state, local or foreign environmental laws or regulations or remediation costs.



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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the audited annual consolidated financial statements in the Company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the three months ended April 1, 2016, there have been no significant changes to these policies. The application of these policies requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience, information that is available to management about current events and actions the Company may take in the future and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. In addition, significant estimates and judgments include allowances for accounts receivable and deferred income taxes; legal, environmental, and asbestos liabilities; inventory costing and valuation; uncertain tax positions; assets and obligations related to pension and other postretirement benefits; intangible and long-lived asset valuations; financial instruments; and revenue recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

New Accounting Standards

A discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements is described in Note 2 - Accounting Standards, Item 1 - Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this report, and we incorporate such discussion in this MD&A by reference and make it a part hereof.

Venezuela Operations

Third quarter 2015 deconsolidation

Effective October 2, 2015, the Company deconsolidated its local Venezuelan operations from its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Management is continuously evaluating the conditions in Venezuela, and considered the deconsolidation as of October 2, 2015 to be appropriate considering the evolving macroeconomic deterioration in Venezuela, including a significant decrease of oil prices in the third quarter of 2015. The government intervention with respect to the Company and its operations has continued to increase, further impeding its ability to effectively manage its operations. No U.S. dollars have been received by the Venezuelan subsidiary in over one year, despite significant efforts made by the Company. Over this same period, there has been an increase in government interventions and control over Venezuelan operations and as of the third quarter of 2015 the Company's copper production had been idled for approximately six months, and the aluminum was being produced at extremely low levels. Management concluded that given that these circumstances continuing for more than one year, it cannot be considered a temporary situation. The Company expects its current operations in Venezuela will continue for the foreseeable future; however, the Company concluded it had lost the power to control the significant activities of the business in the third quarter of 2015. The Company continues to work proactively with the Venezuelan official agencies to ensure the Company fully understands and remains compliant with the Venezuelan policies.

There are a number of currency and other governmental restrictions on operations in Venezuela, which have evolved over time and may continue to evolve in the future. The government's intervention restricted product development, maintenance, purchasing, production scheduling, financing and capital structure decisions, product pricing and labor relations matters, all of which have resulted in a lack of control over the Company's operations in Venezuela. These evolving conditions have resulted in an other-than-temporary lack of exchange ability between the Venezuelan bolivar and U.S. dollar and have restricted the Company's Venezuelan operations' ability to pay dividends and satisfy certain other obligations denominated in U.S. dollars.

For accounting purposes, the Company's Venezuelan subsidiary operates under foreign exchange restrictions, controls, and other governmentally imposed uncertainties so severe that the Company lacks control of the Venezuelan subsidiary. Therefore, in accordance with the ASC 810 - Consolidation, effective October 2, 2015, the Company deconsolidated its Venezuelan subsidiary and began accounting for its investment in its Venezuelan subsidiary using the cost method of accounting. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company's financial results will only include U.S. dollar payments received, if any, from its Venezuelan subsidiary. Accordingly, the Company will no longer include the results of its Venezuelan operations in future reporting periods. See Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation for additional information.

Subsequent to the deconsolidation of the Company's Venezuelan subsidiary under the majority voting interest framework on October 2, 2015, the subsidiary is considered a variable interest entity ("VIE"). The Company has concluded that it is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary, and accordingly is not consolidating the subsidiary. To assess whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of the subsidiary that most significantly impact the subsidiary's economic performance, the Company considered all facts and circumstances, including identifying the activities that most significantly impact the subsidiary's economic performance, and determining if it has power over those activities. The Company is not obligated to provide, nor has it provided, any financial support to its Venezuelan subsidiary subsequent to deconsolidation. As such, the risk associated with its involvement in this VIE is limited to the carrying value of our investment in the entity, and any receivables due from the entity. As of April 1, 2016, the Company's maximum risk of loss related to this VIE in which we were not the primary beneficiary was zero.

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Sales in Venezuela were less than 1% of our consolidated net sales for the three fiscal months ended April 3, 2015. Operating loss in Venezuela was 32% of our consolidated operating income for the three fiscal months ended April 3, 2015.

The Company's Venezuelan operations' cash balance of \$8.2 million at the date of deconsolidation is no longer reported in Cash and cash equivalents in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. There were no intercompany receivables due from the Venezuelan subsidiary at April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015. At April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was an intercompany payable of \$2.9 million from the Company's Peru subsidiary that was reclassified to a third party trade payable in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Venezuela is a highly inflationary economy under U.S. GAAP. As a result, prior to deconsolidation, the U.S. dollar had been the functional currency for the Company's subsidiary in Venezuela. A number of changes have been initiated in the Venezuelan exchange rate system, including changes that resulted in devaluations to their currency.

First quarter 2015 devaluation

A new Venezuelan currency exchange system, known as the "Marginal Currency System" (or "SIMADI"), opened for trading on February 12, 2015, replacing the previous SICAD 2 mechanism. Effective in the first quarter of 2015, the Company expected that the majority of its Venezuelan subsidiary's net monetary assets would have been remeasured at the SIMADI rate since that is the rate the Company believed would have been applicable for future dividend remittances. In applying the SIMADI exchange rate of 192.7125 BsF per U.S. dollar to certain of its monetary assets and liabilities, the Company recorded a devaluation charge of \$22.5 million which was included in Other income (expense) within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

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**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

The Company is exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and raw material (commodity) prices. To manage risk associated with the volatility of these natural business exposures, the Company enters into interest rate, commodity and foreign currency derivative agreements as well as copper and aluminum forward pricing agreements. The Company does not purchase or sell derivative instruments for trading purposes. The Company does not engage in trading activities involving commodity contracts for which a lack of marketplace quotations would necessitate the use of fair value estimation techniques.

As of April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges.

**ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

In connection with the preparation of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q an evaluation was performed, as of April 1, 2016, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of April 1, 2016.

**Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as such item is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), during the fiscal quarter ended April 1, 2016, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**

**ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

No legal proceedings were initiated during the fiscal quarter ended April 1, 2016 that are reportable and, as of the date of this filing there were no material developments in the legal proceedings previously disclosed in the Company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K, except as discussed in Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies.

**ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

For information regarding factors that could affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, see (i) the risk factors discussion provided under Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, and (ii) the "Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" included in Part I, Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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

## Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table summarizes purchases of equity securities by the Company during the quarter ended April 1, 2016:

Period	Total number of shares purchased (1), (2)	Average price paid per share
January 1, 2016 through January 29, 2016	68	\$ 11.10
January 30, 2016 through February 26, 2016	118,855	\$ 9.17
February 27, 2016 through April 1, 2016	57,130	\$ 10.76
Total	176,053	\$ 9.69

(1) Includes 144,734 shares of common stock that were withheld for taxes on the vesting of restricted stock issued pursuant to the Company's equity compensation plans, and the average price paid per share was \$10.09 during the three months ended April 1, 2016.

(2) Includes 31,319 shares of common stock that were purchased through a rabbi trust as investments of participants in the Company's deferred compensation plan, and the average price paid per share was \$7.85 in the three months ended April 1, 2016. A Rabbi Trust has been established in connection with the Deferred Compensation Plan, and the Trust assets are available to satisfy the claims of the Company's creditors in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Company.

## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

See the Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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Signatures

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

General Cable Corporation

Signed: May 9, 2016 By: /s/ BRIAN J. ROBINSON

Brian J. Robinson  
Executive Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer

Signed: May 9, 2016 By: /s/ LEONARD R. TEXTER

Leonard R. Texter  
Senior Vice President of Finance, Principal  
Accounting Officer and Global Controller

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on May 14, 2010)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 2, 2015).
10.1+	Offer Letter, dated May 3, 2016, by and between General Cable Corporation and Emerson Moser
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a – 14(a) or 15d – 14
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a – 14(a) or 15d – 14
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
+	Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.