

REGAL BELOIT CORP
Form 10-K
March 02, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended January 2, 2016
Commission File number 1-7283

Regal Beloit Corporation
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Wisconsin

(State of Incorporation)

200 State Street, Beloit, Wisconsin 53511

(Address of principal executive offices)

(608) 364-8800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Common Stock (\$.01 Par Value)

Name of Each Exchange on
Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to
Section 12 (g) of the Act

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of July 4, 2015 was approximately \$3.2 billion.

On February 26, 2016, the registrant had outstanding 44,668,940 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value, which is registrant's only class of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information contained in the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 25, 2016 is incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

REGAL BELOIT CORPORATION
 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
 FOR YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 2016
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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Certain statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are “forward-looking statements” intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s expectations, beliefs, current assumptions, and projections. When used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “should,” “plan” or the negative thereof or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, some of which are beyond our control, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Those factors include, but are not limited to:

- uncertainties regarding our ability to execute our restructuring plans within expected costs and timing;
- increases in our overall debt levels as a result of the acquisition of the Power Transmission Solutions business of Emerson Electric Co. (“PTS”), or otherwise and our ability to repay principal and interest on our outstanding debt;
- actions taken by our competitors and our ability to effectively compete in the increasingly competitive global electric motor, drives and controls, power generation and mechanical motion control industries;
- our ability to develop new products based on technological innovation and marketplace acceptance of new and existing products;
- fluctuations in commodity prices and raw material costs;
- our dependence on significant customers;
- issues and costs arising from the integration of acquired companies and businesses including PTS, and the timing and impact of purchase accounting adjustments;
- prolonged declines in oil and gas up stream capital spending;
- unanticipated costs or expenses we may incur related to product warranty issues;
- our dependence on key suppliers and the potential effects of supply disruptions;
- infringement of our intellectual property by third parties, challenges to our intellectual property and claims of infringement by us of third party technologies;
- product liability and other litigation, or the failure of our products to perform as anticipated, particularly in high volume applications;
- economic changes in global markets where we do business, such as reduced demand for the products we sell, currency exchange rates, inflation rates, interest rates, recession, foreign government policies and other external factors that we cannot control;
- unanticipated liabilities of acquired businesses, including PTS;
- effects on earnings of any significant impairment of goodwill or intangible assets;
- cyclical downturns affecting the global market for capital goods;
- and
- other risks and uncertainties including but not limited to those described in “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and from time to time in our reports filed with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or to persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the applicable cautionary statements. The forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made only as of their respective dates, and we undertake no obligation to update these statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. See also “Risk Factors.”

PART I

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company” refer collectively to Regal Beloit Corporation and its subsidiaries.

References in an Item of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to information contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 25, 2016 (the “2016 Proxy Statement”), or to information contained in specific sections of the 2016 Proxy Statement, incorporate the information into that Item by reference. We operate on a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. We refer to the fiscal year ended January 2, 2016 as “fiscal 2015,” the fiscal year ended January 3, 2015 as “fiscal 2014,” and the fiscal year ended December 28, 2013 as “fiscal 2013.”

ITEM 1 - BUSINESS

Our Company

Regal Beloit Corporation is a leading manufacturer of electric motors, electrical motion controls, power generation and power transmission products serving markets throughout the world. Our company is comprised of three reporting segments: Commercial and Industrial Systems, Climate Solutions and Power Transmission Solutions. Financial information on our reporting segments for fiscal 2015, fiscal 2014 and fiscal 2013 is contained in Note 6 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

General

Commercial and Industrial Systems Segment

Our Commercial and Industrial Systems segment designs, manufactures and sells primarily:

Fractional, integral and large horsepower AC and DC motors and controls for commercial and industrial (“C&I”) applications. These motors are sold directly to original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) and end-user customers and through our network of direct and independent sales representatives as well as through regional and national distributors. Typical applications include pumps, fans, compressors, conveyors, augers, blowers, and irrigation equipment. Our customers tend to be the leaders in their industries, and their desire for more efficient motor based solutions is providing an increasing opportunity to add more value to their applications with energy efficient motor and integrated electronic control solutions.

Fractional and integral horsepower motors, electronic variable speed controls and blowers used in commercial heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (“HVAC”) products. Our primary customers for these products are manufacturers of commercial HVAC and refrigeration systems as well as national and regional distributors of aftermarket products for the repair of these systems.

- Solid state and electro-mechanical starters, contactors, relays, variable frequency drives and motors, artificial lift system pumping equipment, and total integrated solutions of these components. The market for these control solutions is driven primarily by applications requiring effective compression, pumping, air moving and conveying systems. Our products are sold primarily to OEM customers and systems integrators, and used in C&I markets such as oil and gas, mining, metals, chemical, water waste water, machinery, marine, buildings, cement & glass, pulp and paper.

- Precision stator and rotor kits from five to 2,900 horsepower for air conditioning, heat pump and refrigeration compressor applications, which are sold primarily directly to OEM customers.

- Hazardous duty motors, including low and medium voltage explosion proof motors as well as ATEX and IEC-Ex certified explosion proof motors. These motors are sold primarily into general industrial applications in potentially hazardous conditions such as oil and gas, paint booths, tunnels, and mining.

Electric generators from five kilowatts through four megawatts, automatic transfer switches, power generation and distribution switch gear, components and system controls. These products and systems are used in applications including health care, cloud and enterprise data centers, oil and gas, marine, agriculture, transportation, government, construction and other applications. The demand for electric power generation systems is driven by the need for electrical power on demand in cases where utility/grid power is lost or stressed or in prime power applications where utility power is unavailable.

Climate Solutions Segment

Our Climate Solutions segment designs, manufactures and sells primarily:

Fractional motors, electronic variable speed controls and blowers used in a variety of residential and light commercial air moving applications including HVAC systems and commercial refrigeration. These motors and blowers are vital components of an HVAC system and are used to move air into and away from furnaces, heat pumps, air conditioners, ventilators, fan filter boxes, water heaters and humidifiers. A majority of our HVAC motors replace existing motors, are installed as part of a new HVAC system that replaces an existing HVAC system, or are used in an HVAC system for new home construction. The business enjoys a large installed base of equipment and long-term relationships with its major customers.

Fractional motors and blowers used across a wide range of other applications including white goods, water heating equipment, small pumps and compressors. Demand for these products is driven primarily by consumer and light commercial market segments.

Precision stator and rotor sets from 1.5 to 5 horsepower that are assembled into compressors for air conditioning, heat pump and refrigeration applications.

Capacitors for use in HVAC systems, high intensity lighting and other applications.

Power Transmission Solutions Segment

Our Power Transmission Solutions segment designs, manufactures and sells primarily:

Mounted and unmounted bearings. Unmounted bearings are offered in a variety of types and styles. These include cam followers, radial bearings, and thrust bearings. Mounted bearings include industry specific designs that aim to solve customer problems. They are all available with a variety of options and sizes and include aerospace and specialty bearings, mounted bearings, unmounted bearings, and corrosion resistant bearings.

- High quality conveyor products including chains, belts, sprockets, components and guide rails and wear strips. Conveying components assists in these areas: efficiency, noise reduction, wash-down maintenance, lubrication reduction and energy conservation. Our products are highly engineered from industry expert input.

High performance disc, patented diaphragm and gear couplings for applications including turbines, compressors, generators and pumps in many industries including petrochemical, refinery, power generation, gas pipeline and LNG. We also produce flexible couplings and transmission elements. Products include gear, grid, jaw, elastomer, disc, and universal joints.

Mechanical power transmission drives, components and bearings including: belt drives, bushings, chain and sprockets, drive tighteners and idlers, mechanical CAM clutches, and torque overload devices. Our products serve a wide range of industries and applications, such as the following: aggregate, forestry & wood products, grain & biofuels, power generation, food & beverage, HVACR.

Gearboxes for motion control within complex equipment and systems used for a variety of applications. We provide a wide array of gear types, shaft configurations, ratios, housing materials and mounting methods. Right angle worm gear and bevel units can be specified for less than 100 inch lbs. of torque to over 132,000 inch lbs. of torque. Helical gear units are offered from 100 inch lbs. to over 500,000 inch lbs. of torque. Our products include worm gearing, shaft mount reducers, helical concentric and right angle, bevel and miter gearing, center pivot gearing, and open gearing. This gearing reduces the speed and increases the torque from an electric motor or other prime mover to meet the requirements of equipment.

- Many of our products are originally sold and installed into OEM equipment within these industries. Our reputation and long history of providing highly reliable products creates an end user specification for replacement through the distribution channel. We also provide application and design assistance based on our deep knowledge of our products and their applications.

OEMs and end users of a variety of motion control and other industrial applications typically combine the types of motors, controls and power transmission products we offer. We seek to take advantage of this practice and to enhance our product penetration by

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leveraging cross-marketing and product line combination opportunities between our Commercial and Industrial Systems, Climate Solutions and Power Transmission Solution products. Our growth strategy also includes (i) driving organic growth through the introduction of innovative new products, (ii) establishing and maintaining new customers, as well as developing new opportunities with existing customers, (iii) participating in higher growth geographic markets, and (iv) identifying and consummating strategic, value creating acquisitions.

Acquisitions

On January 18, 2016, subsequent to our fiscal 2015 year end, we purchased the remaining shares owned by the noncontrolling interest in our Elco Group B.V. joint venture, increasing our ownership from 55.0% to 100.0% for \$18.5 million.

In 2015, we completed one acquisition in the Power Transmissions Solutions segment.

On January 30, 2015, we acquired the Power Transmissions Solutions business from Emerson Electric Co. ("PTS" and the "PTS Acquisition") for \$1,408.9 million. PTS designs, manufactures, and sells and services belt and chain drives, helical and worm gearing, mounted and unmounted bearings, standard and highly engineered, high performance couplings, modular plastic belts and conveying chains and components.

In 2014, we completed two acquisitions in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment.

On June 30, 2014, we acquired Benshaw Inc., a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania based manufacturer of custom low and medium voltage drives and soft starters, for \$51.0 million.

On February 7, 2014, we acquired Hy-Bon Engineering Company, Inc., a Midland, Texas based manufacturer of vapor recovery solutions for oil and gas applications, for \$78.0 million.

In 2013, we completed the following acquisitions in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment.

On November 19, 2013, we acquired Cemp s.r.l. ("Cemp"), an Italy based electric motor company for \$34.6 million, net of cash. Cemp is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of flameproof electric motors.

On February 8, 2013, we acquired the RAM motor business previously owned by Schneider Electric for \$6.0 million. The business manufactures hermetic motors from 250 horsepower to 2,500 horsepower for commercial HVAC applications.

On September 3, 2013 we purchased additional shares owned by the noncontrolling interest in our joint venture in a South African distribution business for \$1.7 million.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We sell our products directly to OEMs, distributors and end-users. We have multiple business units and each unit typically has its own branded product offering and sales organization. These sales organizations consist of varying combinations of our own internal direct sales people as well as exclusive and non-exclusive manufacturers' representative organizations.

We operate large distribution facilities in Indianapolis, Indiana; Florence, Kentucky; and LaVergne, Tennessee which serve as hubs for our North American distribution and logistics operations. Products are shipped from these facilities to our customers utilizing common carriers and our limited fleet of trucks and trailers. We also operate numerous warehouse and distribution facilities in our global markets to service the needs of our customers. In addition, we have many manufacturer representatives' warehouses located in specific geographic areas to serve local customers.

We derive a significant portion of revenue from our OEM customers. In our HVAC business, our reliance on sales to key OEM customers makes our relationship with each of these customers important to our business, and we expect this customer concentration will continue for the foreseeable future in this portion of our business. Despite this relative concentration, we had no customer that accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated net sales in fiscal 2015, fiscal 2014 or fiscal 2013.

Many of our motors are incorporated into residential applications that OEMs sell to end users. The number of installations of new and replacement HVAC systems, pool pumps and related components is higher during the spring and summer seasons due to the increased use of air conditioning and swimming pools during warmer months. As a result, our revenues tend to be higher in the second and third quarters.

Competition

Commercial and Industrial Systems Segment and the Climate Solutions Segment

Electric motor manufacturing is a highly competitive global industry in which there is emphasis on quality, reliability, technological capabilities such as energy efficiency, delivery performance, price and service. We compete with a growing number of domestic

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and international competitors due in part to the nature of the products we manufacture and the wide variety of applications and customers we serve. Many manufacturers of electric motors operate production facilities in many different countries, producing products for both the domestic and export markets. On balance, the demarcation between domestic U.S. and foreign manufacturers is blurring as competition becomes more and more global. Electric motor manufacturers from abroad, particularly those located in Europe, Brazil, China, India and elsewhere in Asia, provide increased competition as they expand their market penetration around the world, especially in North America.

Our major competitors in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment include Welling Holding Limited, Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Crompton Greaves Limited, Lafert, ABB Ltd., Johnson Electric Holdings Limited, Siemens AG, Toshiba Corporation, Cummins, Inc., Panasonic Corporation, Leroy-Somer (a subsidiary of Emerson Electric Company), Tech-top, Weg S.A., Hyundai, and TECO Electric & Machinery Co., Ltd.

Our major competitors in the Climate Solutions segment include Broad-Ocean Motor Co., ebm-papst Mulfingen GmbH & Co.KG, Toshiba Corporation, Panasonic Corporation, Bluffton Motor Works and U.S. Motors (a division of Nidec Corporation).

Power Transmission Solutions Segment

The power transmission products market is fragmented. Many competitors in the market offer limited product lines or serve specific applications, industries or geographic markets. Other larger competitors offer broader product lines that serve multiple end uses in multiple geographies. Competition in the power transmission segment is based on several factors including quality, lead times, custom engineering capability, pricing, reliability, and customer and engineering support. Our major competitors in the Power Transmission Solutions segment include Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., Dodge (a subsidiary of ABB Ltd.), Rexnord Corporation, The Timken Company and SEW Eurodrive GmbH & Co.

Engineering, Research and Development

We believe that innovation is critical to our future growth and success and are committed to investing in new products, technologies and processes that deliver real value to our customers. Our research and development expenses consist primarily of costs for (i) salaries and related personnel expenses; (ii) the design and development of new energy efficiency products and enhancements; (iii) quality assurance and testing; and (iv) other related overhead. Our research and development efforts tend to be targeted toward developing new products that would allow us to gain additional market share, whether in new or existing segments.

We believe the key driver of our innovation strategy is the development of products that include energy efficiency, embedded intelligence and variable speed technology solutions. With our emphasis on product development and innovation, our businesses filed 43 Non-Provisional United States patents, four Provisional United States patents and an additional 85 Non-Provisional foreign patents in fiscal 2015.

Each of our business units has its own, as well as shared, product development and design teams that continuously work to enhance our existing products and develop new products for our growing base of customers that require custom and standard solutions. We believe we have state of the art product development and testing laboratories. We believe these capabilities provide a significant competitive advantage in the development of high quality motors, electric generators, controls and mechanical products incorporating leading design characteristics such as low vibration, low noise, improved safety, reliability, sustainability and enhanced energy efficiency.

We are continuing to expand our business by developing new, differentiated products in each of our business units. We work closely with our customers to develop new products or enhancements to existing products that improve performance and meet their needs.

For fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, research and development expenses, which are solely focused on products or processes that are entirely innovative to our Company or to our industry, were \$30.1 million, \$32.9 million and \$28.3 million, respectively. For the same periods, total research and development and other engineering expenses, which include product and process improvements, were \$78.7 million, \$85.0 million and \$84.4 million, respectively.

Manufacturing and Operations

We have developed and acquired global operations in locations such as China, Mexico, India and Thailand so that we can sell our products in these faster growing markets, follow our multinational customers, take advantage of global talent and complement our flexible, rapid response operations in the United States, Canada and Europe. Our vertically integrated manufacturing operations, including our own aluminum die casting and steel stamping operations, are an important element of our rapid response capabilities. In addition, we have an extensive internal logistics operation and a network of distribution facilities with the capability to modify stock products to quickly meet specific customer requirements in many instances. This gives us the ability to efficiently and

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promptly deliver a customer's unique product to the desired location.

We manufacture a majority of the products that we sell, but also strategically outsource components and finished goods from an established global network of suppliers. We aggressively pursue global sourcing to reduce our overall costs. We generally maintain a dual sourcing capability in our existing domestic facilities to ensure a reliable supply source for our customers, although we do depend on a limited number of key suppliers for certain materials and components. We regularly invest in machinery and equipment to improve and maintain our facilities. Additionally, we have typically obtained significant amounts of quality capital equipment as part of our acquisitions, often increasing overall capacity and capability. Base materials for our products consist primarily of steel, copper and aluminum. Additionally, significant components of our product costs consist of bearings, electronics, permanent magnets and ferrous and non-ferrous castings.

We use our Compass™ operating system to drive Performance Excellence. Compass™ provides us with a common language and a common set of business processes, disciplines and Lean Six Sigma tools. It consists of a set of standard reviews throughout the year to assess team progress in serving our customers, shareholders and employees. It is a significant part of our culture and fuels our continuous performance improvements. We believe our people are at the core of everything we do, and their deployment of these tools lead to operational excellence. We have invested in training hundreds of high energy teams, which have generated significant benefits and driven improvements in safety, speed, quality and cost.

Facilities

We have manufacturing, sales and service facilities in the United States, Mexico, China, Europe, India and Australia, as well as a number of other locations throughout the world. Our Commercial and Industrial Systems segment currently includes 105 manufacturing, service, office and distribution facilities of which 39 are principal manufacturing facilities. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment's present operating facilities contain a total of approximately 7.9 million square feet of space, of which approximately 33% are leased. Our Climate Solutions segment includes 41 manufacturing, service, office and distribution facilities, of which 17 are principal manufacturing facilities. The Climate Solutions segment's present operating facilities contain a total of approximately 3.2 million square feet of space, of which approximately 49% are leased. The Power Transmission Solutions segment's present operating facilities (including facilities acquired in the PTS Acquisition) contain a total of approximately 2.7 million square feet of space which currently includes 35 manufacturing, service and distribution facilities, of which 18 are principal manufacturing facilities. Approximately 13% of the Power Transmission Solutions segment's facilities are leased. Our principal executive offices are located in Beloit, Wisconsin in an approximately 50,000 square foot owned office building. We believe our equipment and facilities are well maintained and adequate for our present needs.

Backlog

Our business units have historically shipped the majority of their products in the month the order is received. As of January 2, 2016, our backlog was \$372.7 million, as compared to \$400.2 million on January 3, 2015. We believe that virtually all of our backlog will be shipped in 2016.

Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

We own a number of United States patents and foreign patents relating to our businesses. While we believe that our patents provide certain competitive advantages, we do not consider any one patent or group of patents essential to our business as a whole. We also use various registered and unregistered trademarks, and we believe these trademarks are significant in the marketing of most of our products. However, we believe the successful manufacture and sale of our products generally depends more upon our technological, manufacturing and marketing skills.

Employees

At the end of fiscal 2015, we employed approximately 26,200 employees worldwide. Of those employees, approximately 10,600 were located in Mexico; approximately 6,100 in the United States; approximately 4,300 in China; approximately 2,300 in India; and approximately 2,900 in the rest of the world. We consider our employee

relations to be very good.

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Executive Officers

The names, ages, and positions of our executive officers as February 29, 2016 are listed below along with their business experience during the past five years. Officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors. There are no family relationships among these officers, nor any arrangements of understanding between any officer and any other persons pursuant to which the officer was elected.

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Executive Officer	Age	Position	Business Experience and Principal Occupation
Mark J. Gliebe	55	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Elected Chairman of the Board on December 31, 2011. Elected President and Chief Executive Officer in May 2011. Previously elected President and Chief Operating Officer in December 2005. Joined the Company in January 2005 as Vice President and President - Electric Motors Group, following the acquisition of the HVAC motors and capacitors businesses from GE. Previously employed by GE as the General Manager of GE Motors & Controls in the GE Consumer & Industrial business unit from June 2000 to December 2004.
Jonathan J. Schlemmer	50	Chief Operating Officer	Elected Chief Operating Officer in May 2011. Prior thereto served as the Company's Senior Vice President - Asia Pacific from January 2010 to May 2011. Prior thereto, served as the Company's Vice President - Technology from 2005 to January 2010. Before joining the company, worked for GE in its electric motors business in a variety of roles including quality, Six Sigma and engineering.
Charles A. Hinrichs	62	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Joined the Company and was elected Vice President, Chief Financial Officer in September 2010. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Hinrichs was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation, where he worked from 1995 to 2009. On January 26, 2009, Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation and its primary operating subsidiaries filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court in Wilmington, Delaware, and emerged from bankruptcy in July 2010.
Peter C. Underwood	46	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	Joined the Company and was elected Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in September 2010. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Underwood was a partner with the law firm of Foley & Lardner LLP from 2005 to 2010 and an associate from 1996 to 2005.
Terry R. Colvin	60	Vice President Corporate Human Resources	Joined the Company in September 2006 and was elected Corporate Vice President of Human Resources in January 2007 for Regal Beloit. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Colvin was an employee of Sigma-Aldrich Corporation for over seventeen years. He served in several human resources positions for Sigma-Aldrich, most recently as Vice President of Human Resources from 1995 to 2003.
John M. Avampato	55	Vice President and Chief Information Officer	Joined the Company in 2006 as Vice President Information Technology. Appointed Vice President and Chief Information Officer in January 2008. In April 2010, Mr.

Avampato was elected Officer of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Avampato was with Newell Rubbermaid from 1984 to 2006 where he was Vice President, Chief Information Officer from 1999 to 2006.

Website Disclosure

Our Internet address is www.regalbeloit.com. We make available free of charge (other than an investor's own Internet access charges) through our Internet website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, we have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our officers, directors and employees which satisfies the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange regarding a "code of business conduct." We have also adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines addressing the subjects required by the New York Stock Exchange. We make copies of the foregoing, as well as the charters of our Board committees, available free of charge on our website. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirements under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding amendments to, or waivers from, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics by posting such information on our web site at the address stated above. We are not including the information contained on or available through our website as a part of, or incorporating such information by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the risks described below, together with all of the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, before making an investment decision with respect to our securities. If any of the following risks develop into actual events, our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flow could be materially and adversely affected and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We expect to incur costs and charges as a result of restructuring activities such as facilities and operations consolidations and workforce reductions that we expect will reduce on-going costs, and those restructuring activities also may be disruptive to our business and may not result in anticipated cost savings.

We have been consolidating facilities and operations in an effort to make our business more efficient and expect to continue to review our overall manufacturing footprint. We have incurred, and expect in the future to incur, additional costs and restructuring charges in connection with such consolidations, workforce reductions and other cost reduction measures that have adversely affected and, to the extent incurred in the future would adversely affect, our future earnings and cash flows. Furthermore, such actions may be disruptive to our business. This may result in production inefficiencies, product quality issues, late product deliveries or lost orders as we begin production at consolidated facilities, which would adversely impact our sales levels, operating results and operating margins. In addition, we may not realize the cost savings that we expect to realize as a result of such actions.

As a result of the increase in our debt levels and debt service obligations in connection with our acquisition of the Power Transmission Solutions business (“PTS”), we may have less cash flow available for our business operations, we could become increasingly vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions and interest rate trends, and our ability to obtain future financing may be limited.

At the beginning of fiscal 2015, we significantly increased our overall debt levels in connection with financing the acquisition of PTS. As of January 2, 2016, we had \$1.7 billion in aggregate debt outstanding under our various financing arrangements, \$252.9 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$464.1 million in available borrowings under our current revolving credit facility. Our ability to make required payments of principal and interest on our increased debt levels will depend on our future performance, which, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available under our current credit facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs. In addition, our credit facilities contain financial and restrictive covenants that could limit our ability to, among other things, borrow additional funds or take advantage of business opportunities. Our failure to comply with such covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all our indebtedness or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and debt service capability. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity and Capital Resources.” Our increased indebtedness may have important consequences. For example, it could:

- make it more challenging for us to obtain additional financing to fund our business strategy and acquisitions, debt service requirements, capital expenditures and working capital;
- increase our vulnerability to interest rate changes and general adverse economic and industry conditions; require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to finance acquisitions and to fund working capital, capital expenditures, manufacturing capacity expansion, business integration, research and development efforts and other general corporate activities;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our markets; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors that have less debt.

In addition, our credit facilities require us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests, which may require that we take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our business

strategies. If an event of default under our credit facility or senior notes were to occur then, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the applicable agreement, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable.

We operate in the highly competitive global electric motor, drives and controls, power generation and power transmission industries.

The global electric motors, drives and controls, power generation and power transmission industries are highly competitive. We encounter a wide variety of domestic and international competitors due in part to the nature of the products we manufacture and the wide variety of applications and customers we serve. In order to compete effectively, we must retain relationships with major customers and establish relationships with new customers, including those in developing countries. Moreover, in certain

applications, customers exercise significant power over business terms. It may be difficult in the short-term for us to obtain new sales to replace any decline in the sale of existing products that may be lost to competitors. Our failure to compete effectively may reduce our revenues, profitability and cash flow, and pricing pressures resulting from competition may adversely impact our profitability.

We have also witnessed a trend with certain customers who are attempting to reduce the number of vendors from which they purchase product in order to reduce their costs and diversify their risk. As a result, we may lose market share to our competitors in some of the markets in which we compete.

In addition, some of our competitors are larger and have greater financial and other resources than we do. There can be no assurance that our products will be able to compete successfully with the products of these other companies.

Our ability to establish, grow and maintain customer relationships depends in part on our ability to develop new products and product enhancements based on technological innovation.

The electric motor and power transmission industries in recent years have seen significant evolution and innovation, particularly with respect to increasing energy efficiency and control enhancements. Our ability to effectively compete in these industries depends in part on our ability to continue to develop new technologies and innovative products and product enhancements. Further, many large customers in these industries generally desire to purchase from companies that can offer a broad product range, which means we must continue to develop our expertise in order to design, manufacture and sell these products successfully. This requires that we make significant investments in engineering, manufacturing, customer service, and support, research and development and intellectual property protection, and there can be no assurance that in the future we will have sufficient resources to continue to make such investments. If we are unable to meet the needs of our customers for innovative products or product variety, or if our products become technologically obsolete over time due to the development by our competitors of technological breakthroughs or otherwise, our revenues and results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, we may incur significant costs and devote significant resources to the development of products that ultimately are not accepted in the marketplace, do not provide anticipated enhancements, or do not lead to significant revenue, which may adversely impact our results of operations.

Our dependence on, and the price of, raw materials may adversely affect our gross margins.

Many of the products we produce contain key materials such as steel, copper, aluminum and rare earth metals. Market prices for those materials can be volatile due to changes in supply and demand, manufacturing and other costs, regulations and tariffs, economic conditions and other circumstances. We may not be able to offset any increase in commodity costs through pricing actions, productivity enhancements or other means, and increasing commodity costs may have an adverse impact on our gross margins, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In our Climate Solutions segment and Commercial and Industrial Systems segment, we depend on revenues from several significant customers, and any loss, cancellation or reduction of, or delay in, purchases by these customers may have a material adverse effect on our business.

We derive a significant portion of the revenues of our motor businesses from several key OEM customers. Our success will depend on our continued ability to develop and manage relationships with these customers. We expect this customer concentration will continue for the foreseeable future. Our reliance on sales from customers makes our relationship with each of these customers important to our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain these key customers. Some of our customers may in the future shift some or all of their purchases of products from us to our competitors or to other sources. The loss of one or more of our large customers, any reduction or delay

in sales to these customers, our inability to develop relationships successfully with additional customers, or future price concessions that we may make could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may encounter difficulties in integrating the operations of acquired businesses such as PTS, which may have a material adverse impact on our future growth and operating performance.

Over the past several years, as part of our strategic growth plans, we have typically acquired multiple businesses in any given year. Some of those acquisitions have been significant to our overall growth, such as the acquisition of PTS in fiscal 2015. The full realization of the expected benefits and synergies of PTS and other acquisitions will require integration over time of certain aspects of the manufacturing, engineering, administrative, sales and marketing and distribution functions of the acquired businesses, as well as some integration of information systems platforms and processes. Complete and successful integration of PTS and other acquired businesses, and realization of expected synergies, can be a long and difficult process and may require substantial attention from our management team and involve substantial expenditures and include additional operational expenses. Even if

we are able to successfully integrate the operations of acquired businesses, we may not be able to realize the expected benefits and synergies of the acquisition, either in the amount of time or within the expected time frame, or at all, and the costs of achieving these benefits may be higher than, and the timing may differ from, what we initially expect. Our ability to realize anticipated benefits and synergies from the acquisitions may be affected by a number of factors, including:

- The use of more cash or other financial resources, and additional management time, attention and distraction, on integration and implementation activities than we expect, including restructuring and other exit costs;
- increases in other expenses related to an acquisition, which may offset any potential cost savings and other synergies from the acquisition;
- our ability to realize anticipated levels of sales in emerging markets like China and India;
- our ability to avoid labor disruptions or disputes in connection with any integration;
- the timing and impact of purchase accounting adjustments;
- difficulties in employee or management integration; and
- unanticipated liabilities associated with acquired businesses.

Any potential cost-saving opportunities may take at least several quarters following an acquisition to implement, and any results of these actions may not be realized for at least several quarters following implementation. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully integrate the operations of our acquired businesses, that we will be able to realize any anticipated benefits and synergies from acquisitions or that we will be able to operate acquired businesses as profitably as anticipated.

A small portion of our total sales comes directly from customers in the oil and gas industry. A significant or prolonged decline in oil and gas prices could result in lower capital expenditures by those customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

A small portion of our total sales is dependent directly upon the level of capital expenditures by customers in the oil and gas industry. A significant or prolonged drop in the prevailing market price of oil or gas, such as the drop in oil prices experienced in 2015, may result in some of those customers delaying, canceling or modifying projects, or may result in nonpayment of, amounts that are owed to us. These effects could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to litigation, including product liability and warranty claims that may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are, from time to time, a party to litigation that arises in the normal course of our business operations, including product warranty and liability claims, contract disputes and environmental, asbestos, employment and other litigation matters. We face an inherent business risk of exposure to product liability and warranty claims in the event that the use of our products is alleged to have resulted in injury or other damage. While we currently maintain general liability and product liability insurance coverage in amounts that we believe are adequate, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain this insurance on acceptable terms or that this insurance will provide sufficient coverage against potential liabilities that may arise. Any claims brought against us, with or without merit, may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations as a result of potential adverse outcomes, the expenses associated with defending such claims, the diversion of our management's resources and time and the potential adverse effect to our business reputation.

We depend on certain key suppliers, and any loss of those suppliers or their failure to meet commitments may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We are dependent on a single or limited number of suppliers for some materials or components required in the manufacture of our products. If any of those suppliers fail to meet their commitments to us in terms of delivery or quality, we may experience supply shortages that could result in our inability to meet our customers' requirements, or could otherwise experience an interruption in our operations that could negatively impact our business and results of operations.

Infringement of our intellectual property by third parties may harm our competitive position, and we may incur significant costs associated with the protection and preservation of our intellectual property.

We own or otherwise have rights in a number of patents and trademarks relating to the products we manufacture, which have been obtained over a period of years, and we continue to actively pursue patents in connection with new product development and to acquire additional patents and trademarks through the acquisitions of other businesses. These patents and trademarks have been of value in the growth of our business and may continue to be of value in the future. Our inability to protect this intellectual property generally, or the illegal breach of some or a large group of our intellectual property rights, would have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, there can be no assurance that our intellectual property will not be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or designed-around, particularly in countries where intellectual property rights are not highly developed or protected. We have incurred in the past and may incur in the future significant costs associated with defending challenges to our intellectual property or enforcing our intellectual property rights, which could adversely impact our cash flow and results of operations.

Third parties may claim that we are infringing their intellectual property rights and we could incur significant costs and expenses or be prevented from selling certain products.

We may be subject to claims from third parties that our products or technologies infringe on their intellectual property rights or that we have misappropriated intellectual property rights. If we are involved in a dispute or litigation relating to infringement of third party intellectual property rights, we could incur significant costs in defending against those claims. Our intellectual property portfolio may not be useful in asserting a counterclaim, or negotiating a license, in response to a claim of infringement or misappropriation. In addition, as a result of such claims of infringement or misappropriation, we could lose our rights to technology that are important to our business, or be required to pay damages or license fees with respect to the infringed rights or be required to redesign our products at substantial cost, any of which could adversely impact our cash flows and results of operations.

We sell certain products for high volume applications, and any failure of those products to perform as anticipated could result in significant liability that may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We manufacture and sell a number of products for high volume applications, including motors used in pools and spas, residential and commercial heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. Any failure of those products to perform as anticipated could result in significant product liability, product recall or rework, or other costs. The costs of product recalls and reworks are not generally covered by insurance. If we were to experience a product recall or rework in connection with products of high volume applications, our financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We increasingly manufacture our products outside the United States, where political, societal or economic instability may present additional risks to our business.

Approximately 20,100 of our approximate 26,200 total employees and 55 of our principal manufacturing and warehouse facilities are located outside the United States. International operations generally are subject to various risks, including political, societal and economic instability, local labor market conditions, the imposition of foreign tariffs and other trade restrictions, lack or reliable legal systems, ownership restrictions, the impact of foreign government regulations, the effects of income and withholding taxes, governmental expropriation or nationalization, and differences in business practices. We may incur increased costs and experience delays or disruptions in product deliveries and payments in connection with international manufacturing and sales that could cause loss of revenue. Unfavorable changes in the political, regulatory and business climates in countries where we have operations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may suffer losses as a result of foreign currency fluctuations.

The net assets, net earnings and cash flows from our foreign subsidiaries are based on the U.S. dollar equivalent of such amounts measured in the applicable functional currency. These foreign operations have the potential to impact our financial position due to fluctuations in the local currency arising from the process of re-measuring the local functional currency in the U.S. dollar. Any increase in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the value of the local currency, whether by means of market conditions or governmental actions such as currency devaluations, will adversely affect our revenues from our foreign operations when translated into U.S. dollars. Similarly, any decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the value of the local currency will increase our operating costs in foreign

operations, to the extent such costs are payable in foreign currency, when translated into U.S. dollars.

Businesses that we have acquired, such as PTS, or that we may acquire in the future may have liabilities which are not known to us.

We have assumed liabilities of other acquired businesses including PTS, and may assume liabilities of businesses that we acquire in the future. There may be liabilities or risks that we fail, or are unable, to discover, or that we underestimate, in the course of performing our due diligence investigations of acquired businesses. Additionally, businesses that we have acquired or may acquire in the future may have made previous acquisitions, and we will be subject to certain liabilities and risks relating to these prior acquisitions as well. We cannot assure you that our rights to indemnification contained in definitive acquisition agreements that we have entered or may enter into will be sufficient in amount, scope or duration to fully offset the possible liabilities associated

with the business or property acquired. Any such liabilities, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. As we begin to operate acquired businesses, we may learn additional information about them that adversely affects us, such as unknown or contingent liabilities, issues relating to compliance with applicable laws or issues related to ongoing customer relationships or order demand.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived tradename intangibles comprise a significant portion of our total assets, and if we determine that goodwill and indefinite-lived tradename intangibles have become impaired in the future, our results of operations and financial condition in such years may be materially and adversely affected.

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair market value of net assets acquired in business combinations. Indefinite-lived tradename intangibles represent long-standing brands acquired in business combinations and assumed to have indefinite lives. We review goodwill and indefinite-lived tradename intangibles at least annually for impairment and any excess in carrying value over the estimated fair value is charged to the results of operations. Our estimates of fair value are based on assumptions about the future operating cash flows, growth rates, discount rates applied to these cash flows and current market estimates of value. A reduction in net income resulting from the write down or impairment of goodwill or indefinite-lived tradename intangibles would affect financial results and could have a material and adverse impact upon the market price of our common stock. If we are required to record a significant charge to earnings in our consolidated financial statements because an impairment of goodwill or indefinite-lived tradename intangibles is determined, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Commodity, currency and interest rate hedging activities may adversely impact our financial performance as a result of changes in global commodity prices, interest rates and currency rates.

We use derivative financial instruments in order to reduce the substantial effects of currency and commodity fluctuations and interest rate exposure on our cash flow and financial condition. These instruments may include foreign currency and commodity forward contracts, currency swap agreements and currency option contracts, as well as interest rate swap agreements. We have entered into, and expect to continue to enter into, such hedging arrangements. While limiting to some degree our risk fluctuations in currency exchange, commodity price and interest rates by utilizing such hedging instruments, we potentially forgo benefits that might result from other fluctuations in currency exchange, commodity and interest rates. We also are exposed to the risk that counterparties to hedging contracts will default on their obligations. We manage exposure to counterparty credit risk by limiting our counterparties to major international banks and financial institutions meeting established credit guidelines. However, any default by such counterparties might have an adverse effect on us.

We may incur costs or suffer reputational damage due to improper conduct of our employees, agents or business partners.

We are subject to a variety of domestic and foreign laws, rules and regulations relating to improper payments to government officials, bribery, anti-kickback and false claims rules, competition, export and import compliance, money laundering and data privacy. If our employees, agents or business partners engage in activities in violation of these laws, rules or regulations, we may be subject to civil or criminal fines or penalties or other sanctions, may incur costs associated with government investigations, or may suffer damage to our reputation.

Sales of products incorporated into HVAC systems and other residential applications are seasonal and affected by the weather; mild or cooler weather could have an adverse effect on our operating performance.

Many of our motors are incorporated into HVAC systems and other residential applications that OEMs sell to end users. The number of installations of new and replacement HVAC systems or components and other residential applications is higher during the spring and summer seasons due to the increased use of air conditioning during warmer months. Mild or cooler weather conditions during the spring and summer season often result in end users deferring the purchase of new or replacement HVAC systems or components. As a result, prolonged periods of mild or cooler weather conditions in the spring or summer season in broad geographical areas could have a negative impact on the demand for our HVAC motors and, therefore, could have an adverse effect on our operating performance. In addition, due to variations in weather conditions from year to year, our operating performance in any single year may not be indicative of our performance in any future year.

We may be adversely impacted by an inability to identify and complete acquisitions.

A substantial portion of our growth has come through acquisitions, and an important part of our growth strategy is based upon our ability to execute future acquisitions. We may not be able to identify and successfully negotiate suitable acquisitions, obtain financing for future acquisitions on satisfactory terms or otherwise complete acquisitions in the future. If we are unable to successfully complete acquisitions, our ability to grow our company may be limited.

Our success is highly dependent on qualified and sufficient staffing. Our failure to attract or retain qualified personnel could lead to a loss of revenue or profitability.

Our success depends, in part, on the efforts and abilities of our senior management team and key employees. Their skills, experience and industry contacts significantly benefit our operations and administration. The failure to attract or retain members of our senior management team and key employees could have a negative effect on our operating results.

Our operations are highly dependent on information technology infrastructure and failures could significantly affect our business.

We depend heavily on our information technology infrastructure in order to achieve our business objectives. If we experience a problem that impairs this infrastructure, such as a computer virus, a problem with the functioning of an important IT application, or an intentional disruption of our IT systems by a third party, the resulting disruptions could impede our ability to record or process orders, manufacture and ship in a timely manner, or otherwise carry on our business in the ordinary course. Any such events could cause us to lose customers or revenue and could require us to incur significant expense to eliminate these problems and address related security concerns.

We are in the process of implementing a global Enterprise Resource Planning (“ERP”) system that will redesign and deploy a common information system over a period of several years. The process of implementation can be costly and can divert the attention of management from the day-to-day operations of the business. As we implement the ERP system, the new system may not perform as expected. This could have an adverse effect on our business.

Worldwide economic conditions may adversely affect our industry, business and results of operations. General economic conditions and conditions in the global financial markets can affect our results of operations. Deterioration in the global economy could lead to higher unemployment, lower consumer spending and reduced investment by businesses, and could lead our customers to slow spending on our products or make it difficult for our customers, our vendors and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. Worsening economic conditions could also affect the financial viability of our suppliers, some of which we may consider key suppliers. If the commercial and industrial, residential HVAC, power generation and power transmission markets significantly deteriorate, our business, financial condition and results of operations will likely be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, our stock price could decrease if investors have concerns that our business, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively impacted by a worldwide economic downturn.

We may be adversely affected by environmental, health and safety laws and regulations.

We are subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and human health and safety and have incurred and will continue to incur capital and other expenditures to comply with these regulations. Failure to comply with any environmental regulations, including more stringent environmental laws that may be imposed in the future, could subject us to future liabilities, fines or penalties or the suspension of production.

Our operations can be negatively impacted by natural disasters, terrorism, acts of war, international conflict, political and governmental actions which could harm our business.

Natural disasters, acts or threats of war or terrorism, international conflicts, and the actions taken by the United States and other governments in response to such events could cause damage or disrupt our business operations, our suppliers, or our customers, and could create political or economic instability, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business. Although it is not possible to predict such events or their consequences, these events could decrease demand for our products, could make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver products, or could disrupt our supply chain. We may also be negatively impacted by actions by foreign governments, including currency devaluation, tariffs and nationalization, where our facilities are located which could disrupt manufacturing and commercial operations.

We are subject to changes in legislative, regulatory and legal developments involving income taxes.

We are subject to U.S. Federal, state, and international income, payroll, property, sales and use, fuel, and other types of taxes. Changes in tax rates, enactment of new tax laws, revisions of tax regulations, and claims or litigation with taxing authorities could result in substantially higher taxes and, therefore, could have a significant adverse effect on

our results or operations, financial conditions and liquidity. Currently, a significant amount of our revenue is generated from customers located outside of the United States, and an increasingly greater portion of our assets and employees are located outside of the United States. U.S. income tax and foreign withholding taxes have not been provided on undistributed earnings for certain non-U.S. subsidiaries, because such earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested in the operations of those subsidiaries.

Future legislation may substantially reduce (or have the effect of substantially reducing) our ability to defer U.S. taxes on profit permanently reinvested outside the United States. Additionally, they could have a negative impact on our ability to compete in the global marketplace.

We are subject to tax laws and regulations in many jurisdictions and the inability to successfully defend claims from taxing

authorities related to our current and/or acquired businesses could adversely affect our operating results and financial position.

We conduct business in many countries, which requires us to interpret the income tax laws and rulings in each of those taxing jurisdictions. Due to the subjectivity of tax laws between those jurisdictions as well as the subjectivity of factual interpretations, our estimates of income tax liabilities may differ from actual payments or assessments. Claims from taxing authorities related to these differences could have an adverse impact on our operating results and financial position.

Our stock may be subject to significant fluctuations and volatility.

The market price of shares of our common stock may be volatile. Among the factors that could affect our common stock price are those discussed above under “Risk Factors” as well as:

- domestic and international economic and political factors unrelated to our performance;
- quarterly fluctuation in our operating income and earnings per share results;
- decline in demand for our products;
- significant strategic actions by our competitors, including new product introductions or technological advances;
- fluctuations in interest rates;
- cost increases in energy, raw materials, intermediate components or materials, or labor; and
- changes in revenue or earnings estimates or publication of research reports by analysts.

In addition, stock markets may experience extreme volatility that may be unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B - UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2 - Properties

Our principal executive offices are located in Beloit, Wisconsin in an owned office building with approximately 50,000 square feet. We have manufacturing, sales and service facilities throughout the United States and in Mexico, China, India and Europe.

Our Commercial and Industrial Systems segment currently includes 105 facilities, of which 39 are principal manufacturing facilities and 10 are principal warehouse facilities. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment's present operating facilities contain a total of approximately 7.9 million square feet of space, of which approximately 33% are leased.

The following represents our principal manufacturing and warehouse facilities in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment (square footage in millions):

	Facilities	Square Footage		
		Total	Owned	Leased
U.S.	14	2.1	1.2	0.9
Mexico	11	1.3	0.8	0.5
China	8	1.8	1.7	0.1
India	3	0.5	0.5	—
Europe	3	0.2	0.2	—
Other	10	0.6	0.1	0.5
	49	6.5	4.5	2.0

Our Climate Solutions segment currently includes 41 facilities, of which 17 are principal manufacturing facilities. The Climate Solutions segment shares several warehouses with the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment. The Climate Solutions segment's present operating facilities contain a total of approximately 3.2 million square feet of space, of which approximately 51% are owned. Of our principal manufacturing facilities in the Climate Solutions segment, seven are located in Mexico, seven in the U.S., one in Brazil, one in China and one in India.

Our Power Transmission Solutions segment currently includes 35 manufacturing, service and distribution facilities of which 18 are principal manufacturing facilities. The Power Transmission segment's present operating facilities contain a total of

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approximately 2.7 million square feet of space, of which approximately 87% are owned. Our principal manufacturing facilities in the Power Transmission segment are primarily located in the U.S.

ITEM 3 - Legal Proceedings

One of our subsidiaries that we acquired in 2007 is subject to numerous claims filed in various jurisdictions relating to certain sub-fractional motors that were primarily manufactured through 2004 and that were included as components of residential and commercial ventilation units marketed by a third party. These claims generally allege that the ventilation units were the cause of fires. Based on the current facts, we do not believe these claims, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. However, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome of these claims, the nature or extent of remedial actions, if any, we may need to undertake with respect to motors that remain in the field, or the costs we may incur, some of which could be significant.

We are, from time to time, party to other litigation that arises in the normal course of our business operations, including product warranty and liability claims, contract disputes and environmental, asbestos, employment and other litigation matters. Our products are used in a variety of industrial, commercial and residential applications that subject us to claims that the use of our products is alleged to have resulted in injury or other damage. We accrue for exposures in amounts that we believe are adequate, and we do not believe that the outcome of any such lawsuit will have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

ITEM 4 - Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5 - Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

General

Our common stock, \$.01 par value per share, is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "RBC." The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing sales prices for our common stock for the period from December 29, 2013 through January 2, 2016.

Quarter	2015 Price Range		Dividends Declared	2014 Price Range		Dividends Declared
	High	Low		High	Low	
1st	\$80.20	\$68.75	\$0.22	\$80.41	\$69.65	\$0.20
2nd	80.95	71.82	0.23	80.22	70.59	0.22
3rd	72.74	55.46	0.23	79.86	65.11	0.22
4th	65.24	56.78	0.23	76.73	62.15	0.22

We have paid 222 consecutive quarterly dividends through January 2016. The number of registered holders of common stock as of February 18, 2016 was 417.

The following table contains detail related to the repurchase of our common stock based on the date of trade during the quarter ended January 2, 2016.

2015 Fiscal Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Maximum Number of Shares that May be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 4 to November 7	—	\$—	2,320,000
November 8 to December 5	—	—	2,320,000
December 6 to January 2	—	—	2,320,000
Total	—	—	2,320,000

There were no shares purchased as a part of a publicly announced plan or program.

Under our equity incentive plans, participants may satisfy the statutory minimum or a portion of the federal, state and local withholding tax obligations arising in connection with plan awards by electing to (a) have the Company withhold shares of common stock otherwise issuable under the award, (b) tender back shares received in connection with such award or (c) deliver other previously owned shares of common stock, in each case having a value equal to the amount to be withheld.

The Board of Directors has approved a repurchase program for up to 3.0 million shares of our common stock, which repurchase authority has no expiration date. Management is authorized to effect purchases from time to time in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. From time to time, we may enter into a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan for the purpose of repurchasing shares under this authorization. Pursuant to this authorization, there were 180,000 shares acquired in fiscal 2015 and 500,000 shares acquired in fiscal 2014. There are approximately 2.3 million shares of our common stock available for repurchase under this program.

Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain information relating to our equity compensation plans.

Stock Performance

The following information in this Item 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act.

The following graph compares the hypothetical total shareholder return (including reinvestment of dividends) on an investment in (1) our common stock, (2) the Standard & Poor's Mid Cap 400 Index, and (3) the Standard & Poor's 400 Electrical Components and Equipment Index, for the period January 2, 2011 through January 2, 2016. In each case, the graph assumes the investment of \$100.00 on January 2, 2011.

INDEXED RETURNS

Company / Index	Years Ended				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Regal Beloit Corporation	\$77.31	\$105.41	\$114.18	\$118.29	\$93.13
S&P MidCap 400 Index	98.27	114.01	153.92	169.65	166.09
S&P 400 Electrical Components & Equipment	99.87	132.63	176.47	190.91	230.90

ITEM 6 - Selected Financial Data

The selected statements of income data for fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the selected balance sheet data at January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015 are derived from, and are qualified by reference to, the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected statement of income data for fiscal 2012 and 2011 are derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included herein. The selected balance sheet data at December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011 are derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included herein, and are revised to conform with the changes resulting from the implementation of new accounting standards that were adopted retrospectively as of January 2, 2016.

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	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011
	(In Millions, Except Per Share Data)				
Net Sales	\$3,509.7	\$3,257.1	\$3,095.7	\$3,166.9	\$2,808.3
Cost of Sales	2,576.5	2,459.8	2,312.5	2,395.9	2,142.3
Gross Profit	933.2	797.3	783.2	771.0	666.0
Operating Expenses	600.5	516.3	494.2	458.2	410.3
Goodwill Impairment	79.9	119.5	76.3	—	—
Asset Impairments and Other, Net	—	40.0	4.7	—	—
Total Operating Expenses	680.4	675.8	575.2	458.2	410.3
Income from Operations	252.8	121.5	208.0	312.8	255.7
Net Income	148.5	36.1	126.0	200.3	158.0
Net Income Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation	143.3	31.0	120.0	195.6	152.3
Total Assets	4,591.7	3,357.2	3,611.3	3,526.5	3,218.9
Total Debt	1,721.9	632.5	765.5	815.7	916.0
Long-term Debt	1,715.6	624.7	607.7	752.5	906.9
Regal Beloit Shareholders' Equity	1,937.3	1,934.4	2,056.2	1,953.4	1,535.9
Per Share Data:					
Earnings - Basic	\$3.21	\$0.69	\$2.66	\$4.68	\$3.84
Earnings - Assuming Dilution	3.18	0.69	2.64	4.64	3.79
Cash Dividends Declared	0.91	0.86	0.79	0.75	0.71
Shareholders' Equity	44.32	44.02	46.72	46.73	38.70
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:					
Basic	44.7	45.0	45.0	41.8	39.7
Assuming Dilution	45.1	45.3	45.4	42.1	40.1

We have completed various acquisitions that affect the comparability of the selected financial data shown above. The results of operations for acquisitions are included in our consolidated financial results for the period subsequent to their acquisition date. Significant acquisitions included the acquisition of the Power Transmission Solutions business from Emerson Electric Co. (January 2015) and Electrical Products Company of A.O. Smith Corporation (August 2011).

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, non-cash impairment charges of \$79.9 million for goodwill were recorded in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment, reducing Income from Operations by \$79.9 million and Net Income Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation by \$58.1 million.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, non-cash impairment charges of \$118.5 million for goodwill and \$40.0 million for long-lived assets and in the second quarter of 2014 non-cash impairment charges of \$1.0 million of goodwill, reduced Income from Operations by \$159.5 million and Net Income Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation by \$147.3 million. The impairment charges were recorded in certain reporting units in all three of our reportable segments.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, a non-cash impairment charges of \$76.3 million of goodwill and \$4.7 million of asset impairment and other, net, related to certain reporting units in our Commercial and Industrial Systems and Power Transmission Solutions segments, reduced Income from Operations by \$81.0 million and Net Income Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation by \$74.7 million.

ITEM 7 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We operate on a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. We refer to the fiscal year ended January 2, 2016 as "fiscal 2015," the fiscal year ended January 3, 2015 as "fiscal 2014," the fiscal year ended December 28, 2013 as "fiscal 2013." Fiscal 2015 had 52 weeks, fiscal 2014 had 53 weeks and fiscal 2013 had 52 weeks.

Overview

General

Regal Beloit Corporation (NYSE: RBC) ("we," "us," "our" or the "Company"), based in Beloit, Wisconsin (USA), is a leading manufacturer of electric motors, electrical motion controls, power generation and power transmission products serving markets throughout the world. As of the end of fiscal 2015, the Company, including its subsidiaries, employs approximately 26,200 people in its manufacturing, sales, and service facilities and corporate offices throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe and Asia. In 2015, we reported annual net sales of \$3.5 billion compared to \$3.3 billion in 2014.

Our company is comprised of three reporting segments: Commercial and Industrial Systems, Climate Solutions and Power Transmission Solutions.

A description of the three reportable segments is as follows:

Commercial and Industrial Systems produces medium and large motors, commercial and industrial equipment, generator and custom drives and systems. These products serve markets including commercial HVAC, pool and spa, standby and critical power and oil and gas systems.

Climate Solutions produces small motors, controls and air moving solutions serving markets including residential and light commercial HVAC, water heaters and commercial refrigeration.

Power Transmission Solutions manufactures, sells and services belt and chain drives, helical and worm gearing, mounted and unmounted bearings, couplings, modular plastic belts, conveying chains and components, hydraulic pump drives, large open gearing and specialty mechanical products serving markets including beverage, bulk handling, metals, special machinery, energy, aerospace and general industrial.

On January 30, 2015, we closed the acquisition of the Power Transmission Solutions ("PTS") business from Emerson Electric Co. (the "PTS Acquisition"). The purchase price for the PTS Acquisition was \$1.4 billion in cash and the assumption of \$43 million of liabilities. PTS has over 3,200 employees around the world, and effective on the closing date became part of the Power Transmission Solutions segment.

Venezuela

We have a subsidiary in Venezuela using accounting for highly inflationary economies. Currency restrictions enacted by the Venezuelan government have the potential to impact the ability of the Company's subsidiary to obtain U.S. dollars in exchange for Venezuelan bolivares fuertes ("Bolivars") at the official foreign exchange rate. In 2014, the Venezuelan government announced the expansion of its auction-based foreign exchange system (SICAD1). The Venezuelan government also introduced an additional auction-based foreign exchange system (SICAD2) which permits all companies incorporated or domiciled in Venezuela to bid for U.S. dollars. Effective January 3, 2015, we concluded that it was appropriate to apply the SICAD2 exchange rate of 51.0 Bolivars per U.S. Dollar as we believe that this rate best represented the economics of our business activity in Venezuela at that time.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, the Venezuelan government announced changes to its exchange rate system that included the launch of a new, market-based system known as the SIMADI. We adopted the SIMADI rate after its introduction. The SIMADI exchange rate was approximately 193 Bolivars to the U.S. dollar as of April 4, 2015. The adoption of the SIMADI resulted in a \$1.5 million pretax devaluation charge during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. During fiscal 2015, controls were imposed by the Venezuelan government which included import authorization controls, currency exchange and payment controls, price controls and labor rate controls. While government

restrictions and exchange rate mechanisms placed some limits on our business decisions, the consolidated financial statements reflect our Venezuela operations as a controlled subsidiary. We continue to experience delays in collecting payment on our receivables from certain customers in Venezuela. None of these receivables are in dispute. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, management decided to wind down operations of our Venezuelan subsidiary that resulted in recording write-offs of \$12.8 million including the net book value of accounts receivable and inventory. If any recoveries occur, such amounts will be recorded as gains in the period of collection.

The Company does not expect material operating losses from its Venezuelan business in the future. However, there may be unanticipated contract claims or litigation which could have further adverse impact on the results of operations or financial condition of the Venezuelan business.

Components of Profit and Loss

Net Sales. We sell our products to a variety of manufacturers, distributors and end users. Our customers consist of a large cross-section of businesses, ranging from Fortune 100 companies to small businesses. A number of our products are sold to original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) who incorporate our products, such as electric motors, into products they manufacture, and many of our products are built to the requirements of our customers. The majority of our sales derive from direct sales, but a significant portion derives from sales made by manufacturer’s representatives, who are paid exclusively on commission. Our product sales are made via purchase order, long-term contract, and, in some instances, one-time purchases. Many of our products have broad customer bases, with the levels of concentration of revenues varying from division to division.

Our level of net sales for any given period is dependent upon a number of factors, including (i) the demand for our products; (ii) the strength of the economy generally and the end markets in which we compete; (iii) our customers’ perceptions of our product quality at any given time; (iv) our ability to timely meet customer demands; (v) the selling price of our products; and (vi) the weather. As a result, our total revenue has tended to experience quarterly variations and our total revenue for any particular quarter may not be indicative of future results.

We use the term “organic sales” to refer to sales from existing operations excluding (i) sales from acquired businesses recorded prior to the first anniversary of the acquisition less the amount of sales attributable to any divested businesses (“acquisition sales”), and (ii) the impact of foreign currency translation. The impact of foreign currency translation is determined by translating the respective period’s sales (excluding acquisition sales) using the same currency exchange rates that were in effect during the prior year periods. We use the term “organic sales growth” to refer to the increase in our sales between periods that is attributable to organic sales. We use the term “acquisition growth” to refer to the increase in our sales between periods that is attributable to acquisition sales.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit is impacted by our levels of net sales and cost of sales. Our cost of sales consists of costs for, among other things (i) raw materials, including copper, steel and aluminum; (ii) components such as castings, bars, tools, bearings and electronics; (iii) wages and related personnel expenses for fabrication, assembly and logistics personnel; (iv) manufacturing facilities, including depreciation on our manufacturing facilities and equipment, taxes, insurance and utilities; and (v) shipping. The majority of our cost of sales consists of raw materials and components. The price we pay for commodities and components can be subject to commodity price fluctuations. We attempt to mitigate this through fixed-price agreements with suppliers and our hedging strategies. We are currently reducing the number of our suppliers we use in order to leverage the better prices and terms that can be obtained with higher volume orders. A large amount of our suppliers are in North America. As we expand production and our geographic footprint, we expect it may be advantageous to increase our use of foreign suppliers. When we experience commodity price increases, we have tended to announce price increases to our customers who purchase via purchase order, with such increases generally taking effect a period of time after the public announcements. For those sales we make under long-term contracts, we tend to include material price formulas that specify quarterly or semi-annual price adjustments based on a variety of factors, including commodity prices.

Outside of general economic cyclicality, our different business units experience different levels of variation in gross margin from quarter to quarter based on factors specific to each division. For example, a portion of our Climate Solutions segment manufactures products that are used in air conditioning applications. As a result, our sales for that business tend to be lower in the first and fourth quarters and higher in the second and third quarters. In contrast, our Commercial and Industrial Systems segment has a broad customer base and a variety of applications, thereby helping to mitigate large quarter-to-quarter fluctuations outside of general economic conditions.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses consist primarily of (i) general and administrative expenses; (ii) sales and marketing expenses; (iii) general engineering and research and development expenses; and (iv) handling costs incurred in conjunction with distribution activities. Personnel related costs are our largest operating expense.

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs for (i) salaries, benefits and other personnel expenses related to our executive, finance, human resource, information technology, legal and operations functions; (ii) occupancy expenses; (iii) technology related costs; (iv) depreciation and amortization; and (v) corporate-related travel. The majority of our general and administrative costs are for salaries and related personnel expenses. These costs can vary by division given the location of our different manufacturing operations.

Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of costs for (i) salaries, benefits and other personnel expenses related to our sales and marketing function; (ii) internal and external sales commissions and bonuses; (iii) travel, lodging and other out-of-pocket expenses associated with our selling efforts; and (iv) other related overhead.

Our general engineering and research and development expenses consist primarily of costs for (i) salaries, benefits and other personnel expenses; (ii) the design and development of new energy efficiency products and enhancements; (iii) quality assurance and testing; and (iv) other related overhead. Our research and development efforts tend to be targeted toward developing new products that would allow us to maintain or gain additional market share, whether in new or existing applications. While these costs make up an insignificant portion of our operating expenses in the Power Transmission Solutions segment, they are more substantial in our Commercial and Industrial Systems and Climate Solutions segments. In particular, a large driver of our research and development efforts in these two segments is energy efficiency, which generally means using less electrical power to produce more mechanical power.

Operating Profit. Our operating profit consists of the segment gross profit less the segment operating expenses. In addition, there are shared operating costs that cover corporate, engineering and IT expenses that are consistently allocated to the operating segments and are included in the segment operating expenses. Operating profit is a key metric used to measure year over year improvement of the segments.

Goodwill & Other Asset Impairments

We recorded non-cash charges in Operating Expenses related to goodwill impairments in fiscal 2015 (“2015 Impairment”), and goodwill and other asset impairments in fiscal 2014 (“2014 Impairment”) and fiscal 2013 (“2013 Impairment”) as detailed below (in millions). See also Note 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Commercial and Industrial Systems	Climate Solutions	Power Transmission Solutions	Total
Impairments during 2015:				
Goodwill Impairments	\$79.9	\$—	\$—	\$79.9
Goodwill Impairments	\$79.9	\$—	\$—	\$79.9
Impairments during 2014:				
Goodwill Impairments	100.7	7.7	11.1	119.5
Impairment of Intangible Assets	—	7.8	11.1	18.9
Impairment of Other Long-Lived Assets	—	6.0	15.1	21.1
Goodwill and Asset Impairments and Other, Net	\$100.7	\$21.5	\$37.3	\$159.5
Impairments during 2013:				
Goodwill Impairments	64.2	—	12.1	76.3
Impairment of Technology Intangible Assets	17.0	—	—	17.0
Less: Gain from Adjustment to the Fair Value of a Contingent Consideration Liability	12.3	—	—	12.3
Goodwill and Asset Impairments and Other, Net	\$68.9	\$—	\$12.1	\$81.0

Outlook

Our outlook for 2016 assumes that the weak demand from many of our end markets experienced during the second half of fiscal 2015 will continue through fiscal 2016, putting pressure on our net sales and earnings.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected information for the years indicated.

	2015	2014	2013	
(Dollars in Millions)				
Net Sales:				
Commercial and Industrial Systems	\$ 1,694.9	\$ 1,856.1	\$ 1,746.6	
Climate Solutions	1,041.2	1,134.8	1,098.6	
Power Transmission Solutions	773.6	266.2	250.5	
Consolidated	\$3,509.7	\$3,257.1	\$3,095.7	
Gross Profit as a Percent of Net Sales:				
Commercial and Industrial Systems	26.0	% 25.2	% 26.4	%
Climate Solutions	25.2	% 22.8	% 23.0	%
Power Transmission Solutions	29.7	% 26.4	% 27.3	%
Consolidated	26.6	% 24.5	% 25.3	%
Operating Expenses as a Percent of Net Sales:				
Commercial and Industrial Systems	22.8	% 23.4	% 21.8	%
Climate Solutions	11.1	% 14.0	% 13.1	%
Power Transmission Solutions	23.0	% 30.8	% 20.6	%
Consolidated	19.4	% 20.7	% 18.6	%
Income from Operations as a Percent of Net Sales:				
Commercial and Industrial Systems	3.2	% 1.8	% 4.7	%
Climate Solutions	14.1	% 8.8	% 9.9	%
Power Transmission Solutions	6.8	% (4.4)	)% 6.7	%
Consolidated	7.2	% 3.7	% 6.7	%
Income from Operations	\$252.8	\$121.5	\$208.0	
Interest Expense	60.2	39.1	42.4	
Interest Income	4.3	7.9	4.9	
Income before Taxes	196.9	90.3	170.5	
Provision for Income Taxes	48.4	54.2	44.5	
Net Income	148.5	36.1	126.0	
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	5.2	5.1	6.0	
Net Income Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation	\$ 143.3	\$31.0	\$ 120.0	

Fiscal Year Ended 2015 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended 2014

Net sales for fiscal 2015 were \$3.5 billion, a 7.8% increase compared to fiscal 2014 net sales of \$3.3 billion. The increase consisted of 16.6% acquisition growth, net of dispositions, partially offset by an organic decrease of 6.0% which includes the impact of three fewer shipping days in the fiscal 2015 as compared to the fiscal 2014, and a negative foreign currency translation impact of 2.8%. Gross profit increased \$135.9 million or 17.0% primarily due to the recently acquired PTS business as well as the execution of a number of our simplification programs. In addition, gross profit benefited from \$4.9 million in tariff refunds related to the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP"), of which \$3.8 million is attributable to the 2013 and 2014 fiscal years, and \$1.1 million is attributable to first and second quarters of the 2015 fiscal year. Gross profit also included the recognition of the inventory step up in cost of goods

sold of \$20.7 million due to purchase accounting adjustments related to the PTS acquisition and restructuring expenses of \$7.7 million. Operating expenses increased \$4.6 million or 0.7% primarily due to incremental operating expenses associated with the recently acquired PTS business. Operating expenses included the unfavorable impact of goodwill impairment

charges of \$79.9 million, the impact of the Venezuelan asset write down of \$12.8 million, acquisition related transaction costs of \$9.1 million, and restructuring expenses of \$1.2 million. These unfavorable impacts were partially offset by a gain on sale of real estate of \$3.4 million, benefits of the simplification initiative and tighter cost controls compared to the prior year.

Net sales for the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment for fiscal 2015 were \$1.7 billion, an 8.7% decrease compared to fiscal 2014 net sales of \$1.9 billion. The decrease consisted of 6.3% negative organic growth and 3.9% unfavorable foreign currency translation partially offset by 1.5% acquisition growth. Organic sales declines were primarily driven by decreased volume in the oil and gas end markets and weaker demand in Asia. Gross profit decreased \$27.1 million or 5.8% primarily due to lower sales, product mix and the impact of lower production on the absorption of costs, largely offset by simplification programs and a benefit of \$0.9 million in duty refunds related to the GSP tariff rebate. Gross profit also included restructuring expenses of \$6.0 million. Operating expenses decreased \$47.5 million or 10.9%. Operating expenses included the unfavorable impact of goodwill impairment charges of \$79.9 million, the impact of the Venezuelan asset write down of \$12.8 million, and restructuring expenses of \$0.8 million. These unfavorable impacts were partially offset by the benefits of the simplification initiative, tighter cost controls, lower compensation expense and amortization expense compared to the same period in the prior year.

Net sales for the Climate Solutions segment for fiscal 2015 were \$1.0 billion, an 8.2% decrease compared to fiscal 2014 net sales of \$1.1 billion. The decrease consisted of 6.7% negative organic growth and 1.6% unfavorable foreign currency translation. Organic sales declines were primarily driven by the impact of the SEER 13 pre-build and the impact of lower commodity costs on our two-way material price contracts. Gross profit increased \$3.4 million or 1.3% primarily due to benefits from the simplification initiative, a benefit of \$3.8 million in duty refunds related to the GSP tariff rebate, and higher production costs and operating inefficiencies experienced in 2014, partially offset by restructuring expenses of \$1.3 million. Operating expenses decreased \$43.6 million or 27.4% primarily due to benefits of the simplification initiative, tighter cost controls, lower compensation expense, lower amortization expense, and no impairment charges compared to the same period in the prior year. Operating expenses included the unfavorable impact of restructuring expenses of \$0.2 million offset by the favorable impact of a gain on the sale of real estate of \$3.4 million.

Net sales for the Power Transmission Solutions segment for fiscal 2015 were \$773.6 million, a 190.6% increase compared to fiscal 2014 net sales of \$266.2 million. The increase was driven by acquisition growth of 192.6%, partially offset by 1.1% negative organic growth and 1.0% unfavorable foreign currency translation. Gross profit increased \$159.6 million or 227.0% primarily due to the PTS Acquisition partially offset by the recognition of the inventory step up in cost of goods sold of \$20.7 million due to purchase accounting adjustments related to the PTS acquisition, and restructuring expenses of \$0.4 million. Operating expenses increased \$95.7 million or 116.7% driven primarily by incremental operating expenses associated with the PTS acquisition, as well as \$9.1 million of acquisition related transaction costs and \$0.2 million of restructuring expenses partially offset by prior year impairment charges that did not recur in fiscal 2015.

The increase in interest expense was due primarily to a higher level of borrowings to finance acquisitions in fiscal 2015. The decrease in interest income was due primarily to a decrease in invested cash.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 was 24.6% compared to 60.0% for fiscal 2014. The decrease in the effective tax rate was due primarily to the fiscal 2014 non-deductible goodwill impairment. The lower effective tax rate in fiscal 2015 as compared to the 35% statutory U.S. Federal income tax rate is driven by the mix of earnings and lower foreign tax rates.

Fiscal Year Ended 2014 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended 2013

Net sales for fiscal 2014 were \$3.3 billion, a 5.2% increase compared to fiscal 2013 net sales of \$3.1 billion. The increase consisted of 4.2% of acquisition growth and 1.6% organic growth, offset by 0.6% from unfavorable foreign currency translation. Organic growth was driven by positive market conditions in North America and the pre-build of SEER 13 products due to regulatory standards changes effective in 2015.

Net sales for the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment for fiscal 2014 were \$1.9 billion, a 6.3% increase compared to fiscal 2013 net sales of \$1.7 billion. The increase consisted of 7.4% of acquisition growth from our acquisitions of Benshaw, Hy-Bon Engineering, Inc. and Cemp SRL, partially offset by 0.2% negative organic growth and 0.9% from unfavorable foreign currency translation. The negative organic growth was due primarily to the slowing of shipments to Venezuela and weakness in Asia Pacific. The decrease in gross margin was due primarily to unfavorable product mix and the negative impact of foreign currency translation. The increase in operating expenses was due primarily to the 2014 Impairment, incremental operating expenses from acquisitions, and an increase in accounts receivable write offs, partially offset by a gain on the sale of property in China.

Net sales for the Climate Solutions segment for fiscal 2014 were \$1.1 billion, a 3.3% increase compared to fiscal 2013 net sales of \$1.1 billion. The increase consisted of 3.5% organic growth, partially offset by 0.2% from unfavorable foreign currency

translation. The increase in organic sales was due primarily to positive market conditions in North America and the pre-build of SEER 13 products due to regulatory standards changes effective in 2015. Gross margin was relatively flat compared to the prior year as increased restructuring charges were offset by savings due to our simplification initiative. The increase in operating expenses was due primarily to the 2014 Impairment.

Net sales for the Power Transmission Solutions segment for fiscal 2014 were \$266.2 million, a 6.3% increase compared to fiscal 2013 net sales of \$250.5 million. The increase was entirely organic sales and was due primarily to positive market conditions in North America. The decrease in gross margin was due primarily to unfavorable product mix. The increase in operating expenses was due primarily to the 2014 Impairment and costs associated with acquisition due diligence.

The decrease in interest expense was due primarily to a lower level of borrowings outstanding in fiscal 2014. The increase in interest income was due primarily to an increase in invested cash.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2014 was 60.0% compared to 26.1% for fiscal 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate was due primarily to the fiscal 2014 goodwill impairment of 42.9% which was not deductible for U.S. Federal income taxes. The lower effective tax rate in fiscal 2013 as compared to the 35% statutory U.S. Federal income tax rate is driven by lower foreign tax rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

Our principal source of liquidity is cash flow provided by operating activities. In addition to operating income, other significant factors affecting our operating cash flow include working capital levels, capital expenditures, dividends, share repurchases, acquisitions, availability of debt financing, and the ability to attract long-term capital at acceptable terms.

Cash flow provided by operating activities was \$381.1 million for fiscal 2015, a \$82.9 million increase from fiscal 2014. The increase was primarily the result of the lower investment in net working capital and increased net income from PTS in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014.

Cash flow provided by operating activities was \$298.2 million for fiscal 2014, a \$6.8 million decrease from fiscal 2013. The decrease was primarily the result of the higher investment in net working capital in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013.

Cash flow used in investing activities was \$1.5 billion for fiscal 2015, compared to \$204.9 million used in fiscal 2014. The \$1.3 billion increase was primarily due to the higher investment in acquisitions. Business acquisitions were \$1.4 billion in fiscal 2015 compared to \$128.2 million in fiscal 2014. Capital expenditures were \$92.2 million in fiscal 2015 compared to \$83.6 million in fiscal 2014.

Cash flow used in investing activities was \$204.9 million for fiscal 2014, compared to \$125.4 million used in fiscal 2013. The \$79.5 million increase was primarily due to the higher investment in acquisitions. Business acquisitions were \$128.2 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$38.4 million in fiscal 2013. Capital expenditures were \$83.6 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$82.7 million in fiscal 2013.

Our commitments for property, plant and equipment as of January 2, 2016 were approximately \$9.7 million. In fiscal 2016, we anticipate capital spending to be approximately \$85.0 million. We believe that our present manufacturing facilities will be sufficient to provide adequate capacity for our operations in fiscal 2016. We anticipate funding fiscal 2016 capital spending with operating cash flows.

Cash flow provided by financing activities was \$1.0 billion for fiscal 2015, compared to cash flow used in financing activities of \$218.0 million for fiscal 2014. Fiscal 2015 financing cash inflows was driven by long term debt borrowings of \$1.3 billion offset by debt repayments of \$132.3 million. We paid \$40.2 million in dividends to shareholders in fiscal 2015, compared to \$37.8 million in fiscal 2014.

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$218.0 million for fiscal 2014, compared to cash flow used in financing activity of \$90.9 million for fiscal 2013. Fiscal 2014 financing cash flows was driven by debt repayments of \$150.4 million and share repurchases of \$35 million. We paid \$37.8 million in dividends to shareholders in fiscal 2014, compared to \$35.1 million in fiscal 2013.

Our working capital was \$1.0 billion at January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015. At January 2, 2016, our current ratio (which is the ratio of our current assets to current liabilities) was 2.7:1 compared to 2.8:1 at January 3, 2015. Our current ratio decreased primarily due to lower cash balances of \$81.2 million at January 2, 2016.

The following table presents selected financial information and statistics as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015 (in millions):

	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$252.9	\$334.1
Trade Receivables, Net	462.0	447.5
Inventories, Net	775.0	691.7
Working Capital	1,022.4	1,023.8
Current Ratio	2.7:1	2.8:1

At January 2, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$252.9 million. At January 2, 2016, \$238.6 million of our cash was held by foreign subsidiaries and could be used in our domestic operations if necessary, but would be subject to repatriation taxes. There are no current trends, demands or uncertainties that we believe are reasonably likely to require repatriation or to have a material impact on our ability to fund U.S. operations.

Predominately all of our expenses are paid in cash, often with payment term provisions that include early payment discounts and time elements. We believe that our ability to generate positive cash flow coupled with our available revolving credit balance will be sufficient to fund our operations for the foreseeable future. We focus on optimizing our investment in working capital through improved and enforced payment terms, maintaining an optimal level of inventory and operational efficiencies. Additionally, we believe that our capital expenditures for maintenance of equipment and facilities will be consistent with prior levels and not present a funding challenge.

We will, from time to time, maintain excess cash balances which may be used to (i) fund operations, (ii) repay outstanding debt, (iii) fund acquisitions, (iv) pay dividends, (v) make investments in new product development programs, (vi) repurchase our common stock, or (vii) fund other corporate objectives.

Pension Liabilities and Other Post Retirement Benefits

Pension and other post retirement benefits of \$105.9 million at January 2, 2016 increased \$40.9 million from \$65.0 million at January 3, 2015 primarily due to (i) the PTS Acquisition and assumption of \$42.6 million of pension liabilities and other post retirement benefits and (ii) a 40 basis point increase in the weighted average discount rate from 4.2% to 4.6%.

The New Credit Agreement

In connection with the PTS Acquisition, on January 30, 2015, we entered into a new Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent and the lenders named therein, providing for a (i) 5-year unsecured term loan facility in the principal amount of \$1.25 billion (the "Term Facility") and (ii) a 5-year unsecured multicurrency revolving facility in the principal amount of \$500.0 million (the "Multicurrency Revolving Facility") available for general corporate purposes. The Credit Agreement replaced the Prior Credit Agreement, and the Multicurrency Revolving Facility replaced the Prior Revolving Facility (further discussed below).

The Term Facility was drawn in full on January 30, 2015 in connection with the closing of the PTS Acquisition. The loans under the Term Facility require quarterly amortization at a rate starting at 5.0% per annum, increasing to 7.5% per annum after two years and further increasing to 10.0% per annum for the last two years of the Term Facility. At January 2, 2016 we had borrowings under the Multicurrency Revolving Facility in the amount of \$3.0 million, \$32.9 million of standby letters of credit issued under the facility, and \$464.1 million of available borrowing capacity.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at floating rates based upon indices determined by the currency of the borrowing, plus an applicable margin determined by reference to our consolidated funded debt to consolidated EBITDA ratio or at an alternative base rate. The average daily balance in borrowings under the Multicurrency Revolving Facility was \$48.2 million and the weighted average interest rate on the Multicurrency Revolving Facility was 1.9% for the year ended January 2, 2016. The weighted average interest rate on the Term Facility was 1.8% for the year ended January 2, 2016. We pay a non-use fee on the aggregate unused amount of the Multicurrency Revolving Facility at a rate determined by reference to its consolidated funded debt to consolidated EBITDA ratio.

The Credit Agreement requires that we prepay the loans under the Term Facility with 100% of the net cash proceeds received from specified asset sales and borrowed money indebtedness, subject to certain exceptions.

Senior Notes

At January 2, 2016, we had \$600.0 million of senior notes (the “Notes”) outstanding. The Notes consist of (i) \$500.0 million in senior notes (the “2011 Notes”) in a private placement which were issued in seven tranches with maturities from seven to twelve years and carry fixed interest rates and (ii) \$100.0 million in senior notes (the “2007 Notes”) issued in 2007 with a floating interest rate based on a margin over the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”).

Details on the Notes at January 2, 2016 were (in millions):

	Principal	Interest Rate	Maturity
Floating Rate Series 2007A	100.0	Floating (1)	August 1, 2017
Fixed Rate Series 2011A	100.0	4.1%	July 1, 2018
Fixed Rate Series 2011A	230.0	4.8 to 5.0%	July 1, 2021
Fixed Rate Series 2011A	170.0	4.9 to 5.1%	July 1, 2023
	\$600.0		

(1) Interest rates vary as LIBOR varies. At January 2, 2016, the interest rate was 1.1%.

We have interest rate swap agreements to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from interest rate risk (see also Note 13 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Compliance With Financial Covenants

The Credit Agreement and the Notes require us to meet specified financial ratios and to satisfy certain financial condition tests. We were in compliance with all financial covenants contained in the Notes and the Credit Agreement as of January 2, 2016.

The Prior Credit Agreement and Prior Revolving Facility

On June 30, 2011, we entered into a revolving credit agreement (the “Prior Credit Agreement”) that provided for an aggregate amount of availability under a revolving credit facility of \$500.0 million, including a \$100.0 million letter of credit subfacility (the “Prior Revolving Facility”). The Prior Credit Agreement and Prior Revolving Facility were replaced with the new Credit Agreement (discussed above).

The Prior Revolving Facility permitted borrowing at interest rates based upon a margin above LIBOR. At January 3, 2015, we had \$17.0 million outstanding on the Prior Revolving Facility. The balance on the Prior Revolving Facility was fully paid on January 27, 2015.

Other Notes Payable

At January 2, 2016, other notes payable of approximately \$15.5 million were outstanding with a weighted average interest rate of 2.5%. At January 3, 2015, other notes payable of approximately \$16.8 million were outstanding with a weighted average rate of 2.5%.

Based on rates for instruments with comparable maturities and credit quality, which are classified as Level 2 inputs (see also Note 14 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements), the approximate fair value of our total debt was \$1,758.2 million and \$666.8 million as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015, respectively.

Litigation

One of our subsidiaries that we acquired in 2007 is subject to numerous claims filed in various jurisdictions relating to certain sub-fractional motors that were primarily manufactured through 2004 and that were included as components of residential and commercial ventilation units marketed by a third party. These claims generally allege that the ventilation units were the cause of fires. Based on the current facts, we do not believe these claims, individually or in

the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. However, we cannot predict the outcome of these claims, the nature or

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extent of remedial actions, if any, we may need to undertake with respect to motors that remain in the field, or the costs we may incur, some of which could be significant.

We are, from time to time, party to other litigation that arises in the normal course of our business operations, including product warranty and liability claims, contract disputes and environmental, asbestos, employment and other litigation matters. Our products are used in a variety of industrial, commercial and residential applications that subject us to claims that the use of our products is alleged to have resulted in injury or other damage. We accrue for anticipated costs in defending against such lawsuits in amounts that we believe are adequate, and we do not believe that the outcome of any such lawsuit will have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following is a summary of our contractual obligations and payments due by period as of January 2, 2016 (in millions):

Payments Due by Period (1)	Debt Including Estimated Interest Payments (2)	Operating Leases	Pension Obligations	Purchase and Other Obligations	Total Contractual Obligations
Less than one year	\$57.9	\$22.1	\$4.6	\$267.7	\$352.3
1 - 3 years	502.0	22.8	7.9	—	532.7
3 - 5 years	963.6	8.3	8.6	—	980.5
More than 5 years	430.9	7.0	18.0	—	455.9
Total	\$1,954.4	\$60.2	\$39.1	\$267.7	\$2,321.4

(1) The timing and future spot prices affect the settlement values of our hedge obligations related to commodities, currency and interest rate swap agreements. Accordingly, these obligations are not included above in the table of contractual obligations. The timing of settlement of our tax contingent liabilities cannot be reasonably determined and they are not included above in the table of contractual obligations. Future pension obligation payments after 2016 are subject to revaluation based on changes in the benefit population and/or changes in the value of pension assets based on market conditions that are not determinable as of January 2, 2016.

(2) Variable rate debt based on January 2, 2016 rates. Subsequent to January 2, 2016, and in conjunction with the acquisition of PTS, we entered into a \$1.25 billion Credit Agreement that has a LIBOR-based floating rate. See also Note 7 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We utilize blanket purchase orders (“blankets”) to communicate expected annual requirements to many of our suppliers. Requirements under blankets generally do not become “firm” until a varying number of weeks before our scheduled production. The purchase obligations shown in the above table represent the value we consider “firm.”

At January 2, 2016, we had outstanding standby letters of credit totaling approximately \$32.9 million. We had no other material commercial commitments.

We did not have any material variable interest entities as of January 2, 2016 or January 3, 2015. Other than disclosed in the table above and the previous paragraph, we had no other material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We believe the following critical accounting policies could have the most significant effect on our reported results.

Purchase Accounting and Business Combinations

Assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as part of a business combination are recognized separately from goodwill at their acquisition date fair values. Goodwill as of the acquisition date is measured as the excess of consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. We, with the assistance of outside specialists as necessary, use estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date as well as contingent consideration, where applicable. We may refine these estimates during the measurement period which may be up to one year from the acquisition date. As a result, during the measurement period, we record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Goodwill

We evaluate the carrying amount of goodwill annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. When applying the accounting guidance, we use estimates to determine when it might be necessary to take an impairment charge. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include significant underperformance relative to historical or forecasted operating results, a significant decrease in the market value of an asset or significant negative industry or economic trends. We perform our required annual goodwill impairment test as of the end of the October fiscal month.

We use a weighting of the market approach and the income approach (discounted cash flow method) in testing goodwill for impairment. In the market approach, we apply performance multiples from comparable public companies, adjusted for relative risk, profitability, and growth considerations, to our reporting units to estimate fair value. The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow method used to estimate fair value include discount rates, revenue and operating income projections and terminal value rates because such assumptions are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates are determined by using a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The WACC considers market and industry data as well as company-specific risk factors for each reporting unit in determining the appropriate discount rate to be used. The discount rate utilized for each reporting unit is indicative of the return an investor would expect to receive for investing in such a business. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual cash flow estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and long-term growth rates.

The calculated fair values for our 2015 impairment testing exceeded the carrying values of the reporting units for a majority of our reporting units. Our three largest reporting units comprise approximately 80.4% of consolidated goodwill and had a combined estimated fair value 37.4% higher than carrying value. There were certain reporting units (representing 8.2% of goodwill before impairment) where the calculated fair values were less than the carrying values. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment includes reporting units that have significant exposure to the volatility in the oil and gas industry. Crude oil prices remained depressed throughout 2015 with pronounced declines in the fourth quarter of 2015 and into 2016. Expected cash flows were also negatively impacted by lower gas and oil prices as lower prices decreased the capital spending of customers these reporting units serve. Weak economic conditions in China have contributed to the reduced expected cash flows for one of our reporting units in this region. An implied goodwill amount was calculated as a required second step in the testing, using the estimated fair value of all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The resulting implied fair value of goodwill is a Level 3 asset measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (see also Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value definitions). The total goodwill impairment charge related to these reporting units was \$79.9 million and was recorded in Goodwill Impairment within the Consolidated Statements of Income. Except for the reporting units described above, there were no reporting units that had an estimated fair value less than 10% over carrying value.

The calculated fair values for our 2014 impairment testing exceeded the carrying values of the reporting units for a majority of our reporting units. Our three highest reporting units comprise approximately 71% of consolidated goodwill and had a combined estimated fair value 37% higher than carrying value. There were certain reporting units (representing 12.7% of goodwill before impairment) where the calculated fair values were less than the carrying values. There were certain reporting units where the calculated fair values were less than the carrying values. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment and the Power Transmission Solutions segment include reporting units that have significant exposure to the volatility in the oil and gas industry. Crude oil prices saw a sharp decline in the latter part of 2014. Expected cash flows were also negatively impacted by lower gas and oil prices as lower prices decreased the capital spending of customers these reporting units serve. Weak economic conditions in regions such as Australia and New Zealand as well as currency devaluations in Venezuela have contributed to the reduced expected cash flows for our reporting units in these regions. In the Climate Solutions segment, unfavorable customer dynamics impacted one reporting unit's expected cash flows. An implied goodwill amount was then calculated as a required second step in the testing, using the estimated fair value of all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The resulting implied fair value of goodwill is a Level 3 asset measured

at fair value on a non-recurring basis (see also Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value definitions). Additionally, our reporting unit related to technology that had been deemed substantially impaired during the fourth quarter of 2013 was deemed fully impaired during 2014 as a result of the closing of the facility. This resulted in a \$1.0 million impairment charge to goodwill. The total goodwill impairment charge related to these reporting units was \$119.5 million and was recorded in Goodwill Impairment within the Consolidated Statements of Income. Except for the reporting units described above, there were no reporting units that had an estimated fair value less than 10% over carrying value.

We aggregate our business units by segment for reporting purposes and the majority of our goodwill is within our Power Transmissions Solutions segment (see also Note 5 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate the recoverability of the carrying amount of intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable through future cash flows. When applying the accounting

guidance we use estimates to determine when an impairment is necessary. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include a significant decrease in the market value of an asset or significant negative or economic trends (see also Note 5 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). For definite-lived intangible assets, the Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the primary asset to estimate recoverability.

During 2015, due primarily to the continued decline in crude oil prices that was more pronounced in the fourth quarter of 2015 as well as weak economic conditions in China, indicators related to the future expected cash flows triggered an undiscounted cash flow test of long-lived assets for certain asset groups. The undiscounted cash flows of each asset group tested exceeded its respective carrying value. As a result, no impairment was indicated.

During 2014, due primarily to the sharp decline in the price of oil and other commodities, the carrying amounts of intangible and other long-lived assets for two reporting units within the Commercial and Industrial Systems and Power Transmission Solutions segments were deemed to be not fully recoverable. Undiscounted cash flows were determined using the Company's internal projections which are Level 3 measurements (see also Note 14 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value definitions). As a result, intangible and other long-lived assets of \$26.2 million related to hydraulic fracturing equipment used in the oil and gas end markets were impaired.

Additionally, technology and other long-lived assets related to products used in hermetic climate applications of \$13.8 million were impaired.

Indefinite-Lived Assets

Indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of the trade names associated with the acquired PTS business. They were evaluated for impairment as of November 7, 2015 using a relief from royalty method to determine whether their fair values exceed their respective carrying amounts. The Company determined the fair value of these assets using a royalty relief methodology similar to that employed when the associated assets were acquired, but using updated estimates of future sales, cash flows and profitability. For 2015, the fair value of indefinite lived intangible assets exceeded the respective carrying value.

Retirement Plans

Most of our domestic employees are participants in defined contribution plans and/or defined benefit pension plans. The defined benefit pension plans covering a majority of our domestic employees have been closed to new employees and frozen for existing employees. Most of our foreign employees are covered by government sponsored plans in the countries in which they are employed. Our obligations under our defined benefit pension plans are determined with the assistance of actuarial firms. The actuaries make certain assumptions regarding such factors as withdrawal rates and mortality rates. The actuaries also provide information and recommendations from which management makes further assumptions on such factors as the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets, the discount rate on benefit obligations and where applicable, the rate of annual compensation increases.

Based upon the assumptions made, the investments made by the plans, overall conditions and movement in financial markets, particularly the stock market and how actual withdrawal rates, life-spans of benefit recipients and other factors differ from assumptions, annual expenses and recorded assets or liabilities of these defined benefit pension plans may change significantly from year to year.

We will be changing the method used to estimate the service and interest cost components of the net periodic pension and other postretirement benefit costs beginning in 2016. The new method uses the spot yield curve approach to estimate the service and interest costs by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used to determine the benefit obligations to relevant projected cash outflows. The current methodology for selecting the discount rate was to match the plan's cash flows to that of a theoretical bond portfolio yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation at the beginning of the period. The change will not affect the measurement of the total benefit obligations as the change in service and interest costs is offset in the actuarial gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income. We are

changing to the method to provide a more precise measure of interest and service costs by improving the correlation between the projected benefit cash flows and the discrete spot yield curve rates.

Further discussion of our accounting policies is contained in Note 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk relating to our operations due to changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices of purchased raw materials. We manage the exposure to these risks through a combination of normal operating and financing activities and derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, commodity cash flow hedges and foreign currency forward exchange contracts. All hedging transactions are authorized and executed pursuant to clearly defined policies and procedures, which strictly prohibit the use of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

All hedges are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value and are accounted for as cash flow hedges, with changes in fair value recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (“AOCI”) in each accounting period. An ineffective portion of the hedges change in fair value, if any, is recorded in earnings in the period of change.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk on certain of our short-term and long-term debt obligations used to finance our operations and acquisitions. At January 2, 2016, excluding the impact of interest rate swaps, we had \$505.6 million of fixed rate debt and \$1,231.0 million of variable rate debt. At January 3, 2015, excluding the impact of interest rate swaps, we had \$506.1 million of fixed rate debt and \$127.7 million of variable rate debt. We utilize interest rate swaps to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from exposure to interest rate risk on forecasted variable rate interest payments.

We have LIBOR-based floating rate borrowings, which expose us to variability in interest payments due to changes in interest rates. A hypothetical 10% change in our weighted average borrowing rate on outstanding variable rate debt at January 2, 2016 would result in a \$1.3 million change in after-tax annualized earnings. We have entered into pay fixed/receive LIBOR-based floating interest rate swaps to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from interest rate risk. These interest rate swaps have been designated as cash flow hedges against forecasted LIBOR-based interest payments.

Details regarding the instruments, as of January 2, 2016, are as follows (in millions):

Instrument	Notional Amount	Maturity	Rate Paid	Rate Received	Fair Value (Loss)
Swap	\$100.0	August 23, 2017	5.4%	LIBOR (3 month)	\$(7.8)

As of January 2, 2016, the interest rate swap liability of \$(7.8) million was included in Hedging Obligations. As of January 3, 2015, the interest rate swap liability of \$(11.9) million was included in Hedging Obligations. The unrealized loss on the effective portion of the contracts net of tax of \$(4.9) million and \$(7.4) million as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015, respectively, was recorded in AOCI.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are also exposed to foreign currency risks that arise from normal business operations. These risks include the translation of local currency balances of foreign subsidiaries, intercompany loans with foreign subsidiaries and transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Our objective is to minimize our exposure to these risks through a combination of normal operating activities and the utilization of foreign currency exchange contracts to manage our exposure on the forecasted transactions denominated in currencies other than the applicable functional currency. Contracts are executed with creditworthy banks and are denominated in currencies of major industrial countries. We do not hedge our exposure to the translation of reported results of foreign subsidiaries from local currency to United States dollars.

As of January 2, 2016, derivative currency assets (liabilities) of \$1.2 million, \$1.0 million, \$(30.8) million and \$(19.8) million, are recorded in Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets, Other Noncurrent Assets, Hedging Obligations (current), and Hedging Obligations (noncurrent), respectively. As of January 3 2015, derivative currency assets (liabilities) of \$1.6 million, \$(17.5) million and \$(10.5) million, are recorded in Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets, Hedging Obligations (current), and Hedging Obligations (noncurrent), respectively. The unrealized losses on the effective portion of the contracts of \$(29.8) million net of tax, and \$(15.2) million net of tax, as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015, was recorded in AOCI. At January 2, 2016, we had \$(3.8) million, net of tax, of currency losses on closed hedge instruments in AOCI that will be realized in earnings when the hedged items impact earnings.

The following table quantifies the outstanding currency forward and the corresponding impact on the value of these instruments assuming a hypothetical 10% appreciation/depreciation of their counter currency on January 2, 2016 (dollars in millions):

Currency	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) From:	
			10% Appreciation of Counter Currency	10% Depreciation of Counter Currency
Mexican Peso	\$339.4	\$(40.9)	\$33.9	\$(33.9)
Chinese Renminbi	233.9	(7.2)	23.4	(23.4)
Indian Rupee	54.5	0.1	5.5	(5.5)
Euro	68.5	0.5	6.9	(6.9)
Canadian Dollar	6.2	(0.4)	0.6	(0.6)
Australian Dollar	10.8	(0.3)	1.1	(1.1)
Thai Baht	3.7	(0.1)	0.4	(0.4)
Japanese Yen	2.7	—	0.3	(0.3)
Great Britain Pound	4.8	(0.1)	0.5	(0.5)
Singapore Dollar	0.5	—	0.1	(0.1)

Gains and losses indicated in the sensitivity analysis would be offset by gains and losses on the underlying receivables and payables.

Commodity Price Risk

We periodically enter into commodity hedging transactions to reduce the impact of changing prices for certain commodities such as copper and aluminum based upon forecasted purchases of such commodities. These transactions are designated as cash flow hedges and the contract terms of commodity hedge instruments generally mirror those of the hedged item, providing a high degree of risk reduction and correlation.

Derivative commodity assets (liabilities) of \$5.2 million and \$(13.9) million are recorded in Prepaid Expenses and Hedging Obligations (current) respectively, at January 2, 2016. Derivative commodity assets (liabilities) of \$2.3 million, \$(12.2) million and \$(0.1) million are recorded in Prepaid Expenses, Hedging Obligations (current) and Hedging Obligations (noncurrent), respectively, at January 3, 2015. The unrealized (loss) gain on the effective portion of the contracts of \$(5.4) million net of tax and \$(6.2) million net of tax, as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015, respectively, was recorded in AOCI. At January 2, 2016, we had an additional \$(3.6) million, net of tax, of derivative commodity losses on closed hedge instruments in AOCI that will be realized in earnings when the hedged items impact earnings.

The following table quantifies the outstanding commodity contracts intended to hedge raw material commodity prices and the corresponding impact on the value of these instruments assuming a hypothetical 10% appreciation/depreciation of their prices on January 2, 2016 (dollars in millions):

Commodity	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Gain (Loss) From:	
			10% Appreciation of Commodity Prices	10% Depreciation of Commodity Prices
Copper	\$59.4	\$(8.4)	\$5.9	\$(5.9)
Aluminum	4.2	(0.3)	0.4	(0.4)

Gains and losses indicated in the sensitivity analysis would be offset by the actual prices of the commodities.

The net AOCI balance related to hedging activities of \$(47.5) million loss at January 2 2016 includes \$(26.6) million of net current deferred losses expected to be realized in the next twelve months.

Counterparty Risk

We are exposed to credit losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to various financial agreements, including our interest rate swap agreements, foreign currency exchange contracts and commodity hedging transactions. We manage exposure to counterparty credit risk by limiting our counterparties to major international banks and financial institutions meeting established credit guidelines and continually monitoring their compliance with the credit guidelines. We do not obtain collateral or other security to support financial instruments subject to credit risk. We do not anticipate non-performance by our counterparties, but cannot provide assurances.

ITEM 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Quarterly Financial Information

(Unaudited)

(Amounts in Millions, Except per Share Data)

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net Sales	\$911.7	\$801.2	\$942.2	\$850.4	\$882.3	\$829.8	\$773.5	\$775.6
Gross Profit	220.9	194.4	251.4	211.0	241.1	203.8	219.8	188.1
Income (Loss) from Operations	63.6	69.7	103.2	87.7	100.1	74.7	(14.1)	(110.6)
Net Income (Loss)	37.9	45.0	64.9	58.1	64.3	48.8	(18.6)	(115.8)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation ^{(2), (3)}	36.4	43.8	62.8	56.2	63.4	47.5	(19.3)	(116.5)
Earnings (Loss) per Share Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation ⁽⁴⁾ :								
Basic	0.81	0.97	1.40	1.24	1.42	1.06	(0.43)	(2.61)
Assuming Dilution	0.81	0.96	1.39	1.24	1.41	1.05	(0.43)	(2.61)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding								
Basic	44.7	45.1	44.8	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.7	44.7
Assuming Dilution	45.1	45.4	45.2	45.5	45.1	45.2	44.7	44.7
Net Sales ⁽¹⁾								
Commercial and Industrial Systems	\$456.4	\$453.5	\$441.0	\$479.0	\$426.8	\$472.3	\$370.7	\$451.2
Climate Solutions	280.4	285.1	286.1	303.5	264.4	290.0	210.3	256.2
Power Transmission Solutions	174.9	62.6	215.1	67.9	191.1	67.5	192.5	68.2
Income (Loss) from Operations								
Commercial and Industrial Systems	33.3	37.2	41.5	47.0	38.8	33.6	(59.7)	(84.2)
Climate Solutions	33.4	26.3	43.7	33.1	40.7	33.1	28.9	7.1
Power Transmission Solutions	(3.1)	6.2	18.0	7.6	20.6	8.0	16.7	(33.5)

⁽¹⁾ Effective September 28, 2014, the Company reorganized its reportable segments to align with its new management reporting structure and business activities. Prior to this reorganization, the Company was comprised of two reportable segments for financial reporting purposes: Electrical and Mechanical. As a result of this change, the Company is now comprised of three reportable segments: Commercial and Industrial Systems, Climate Solutions and Power Transmission Solutions and previously reported information for prior periods have been restated.

⁽²⁾ Included in the fourth quarter 2015 results was a goodwill impairment of \$79.9 million (\$58.1 million after tax).

⁽³⁾ Included in the fourth quarter 2014 results were goodwill impairments of \$118.5 million and asset impairments and other, net of \$40.0 million (\$146.3 million after tax). A goodwill impairment of \$1.0 million was recorded earlier in 2014.

⁽⁴⁾ Due to the weighting of both earnings and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share may not equal the annual earnings per share.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Regal Beloit Corporation (the "Company") is responsible for the accuracy and internal consistency of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and footnotes contained in this annual report.

The Company's management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company operates under a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of published financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal accounting control system is evaluated for effectiveness by management and is tested, monitored and revised as necessary. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2016. In making its assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on the results of its evaluation, the Company's management concluded that, as of January 2, 2016, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective at the reasonable assurance level based on those criteria. Management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at the Power Transmission Solutions business ("PTS"), which was acquired on January 30, 2015 and whose financial statements constitute 34.3% of total assets, 14.6% of net sales, and 5.7% of net operating income of the total consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended January 2, 2016.

Our internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2016 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

March 2, 2016

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Regal Beloit Corporation
Beloit, Wisconsin

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Regal Beloit Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 2, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regal Beloit Corporation and subsidiaries as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 2, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 2, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Milwaukee, WI
March 2, 2016

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Regal Beloit Corporation
Beloit, Wisconsin

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Regal Beloit Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of January 2, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at the Power Transmission Solutions business ("PTS"), which was acquired on January 30, 2015 and whose financial statements constitute 34.3% of total assets, 14.6% of net sales, and 5.7% of operating income of the total consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended January 2, 2016. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at PTS. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the

Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended January 2, 2016 of the Company and our report dated March 2, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Milwaukee, WI
March 2, 2016

REGAL BELOIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in Millions, Except Per Share Data)

	For the Year Ended		
	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015	December 28, 2013
Net Sales	\$3,509.7	\$3,257.1	\$3,095.7
Cost of Sales	2,576.5	2,459.8	2,312.5
Gross Profit	933.2	797.3	783.2
Operating Expenses	600.5	516.3	494.2
Goodwill Impairment	79.9	119.5	76.3
Asset Impairments and Other, Net	—	40.0	4.7
Total Operating Expenses	680.4	675.8	575.2
Income from Operations	252.8	121.5	208.0
Interest Expense	60.2	39.1	42.4
Interest Income	4.3	7.9	4.9
Income before Taxes	196.9	90.3	170.5
Provision for Income Taxes	48.4	54.2	44.5
Net Income	148.5	36.1	126.0
Less: Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	5.2	5.1	6.0
Net Income Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation	\$143.3	\$31.0	\$120.0
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation:			
Basic	\$3.21	\$0.69	\$2.66
Assuming Dilution	\$3.18	\$0.69	\$2.64
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding:			
Basic	44.7	45.0	45.0
Assuming Dilution	45.1	45.3	45.4

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

REGAL BELOIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Dollars in Millions)

	For the Year Ended		
	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015	December 28, 2013
Net Income	\$ 148.5	\$ 36.1	\$ 126.0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Net of Tax:			
Translation:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(94.5)	(55.5)	(22.2)
Reclassification of Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments included in Net Income, Net of Immaterial Tax Effects	—	(1.0)	—
Hedging Activities:			
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Hedging Activities, Net of Tax Effects of \$(26.6) million in 2015, \$(16.9) million in 2014 and \$(0.7) million in 2013	\$(43.3)	\$(27.6)	\$(1.1)
Reclassification of Losses Included in Net Income, Net of Tax Effects of \$16.5 million in 2015, \$3.7 million in 2014, and \$5.5 million in 2013	26.8	(16.5)	6.1
Pension and Post Retirement Plans:			
Decrease (Increase) in Prior Service Cost and Unrecognized Gain (Loss), Net of Tax Effects of \$1.8 million in 2015, \$(10.2) million in 2014 and \$9.7 million in 2013	1.2	(17.6)	16.0
Amortization of Prior Service Cost and Unrecognized Loss Included in Net Periodic Pension Cost, Net of Tax Effects of \$1.6 million in 2015, \$1.1 million in 2014 and \$1.7 million in 2013	2.9	4.1	1.4
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(106.9)	(94.2)	4.3
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	41.6	(58.1)	130.3
Less: Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	2.3	2.1	5.9
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Regal Beloit Corporation	\$ 39.3	\$(60.2)	\$ 124.4

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

REGAL BELOIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Millions)

	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$252.9	\$334.1
Trade Receivables, less Allowances of \$11.3 million in 2015 and \$11.6 million in 2014	462.0	447.5
Inventories	775.0	691.7
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets	145.3	111.2
Total Current Assets	1,635.2	1,584.5
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	678.5	531.5
Goodwill	1,465.6	1,004.0
Intangible Assets, Net of Amortization	777.8	202.3
Deferred Income Tax Benefits	18.6	17.9
Other Noncurrent Assets	16.0	17.0
Total Assets	\$4,591.7	\$3,357.2
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$336.2	\$312.2
Dividends Payable	10.3	9.8
Hedging Obligations	44.7	29.7
Accrued Compensation and Employee Benefits	80.6	75.7
Other Accrued Expenses	134.7	125.5
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt	6.3	7.8
Total Current Liabilities	612.8	560.7
Long-Term Debt	1,715.6	624.7
Deferred Income Taxes	100.9	66.9
Hedging Obligations	27.6	22.5
Pension and Other Post Retirement Benefits	105.9	65.0
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	46.1	38.1
Contingencies and Commitments (see Note 11)		
Equity:		
Regal Beloit Corporation Shareholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 100.0 million shares authorized, 44.7 million and 44.7 million shares issued and outstanding at 2015 and 2014, respectively	0.4	0.4
Additional Paid-In Capital	900.8	896.1
Retained Earnings	1,291.1	1,188.9
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(255.0	) (151.0
Total Regal Beloit Corporation Shareholders' Equity	1,937.3	1,934.4
Noncontrolling Interests	45.5	44.9
Total Equity	1,982.8	1,979.3
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$4,591.7	\$3,357.2
See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements		

REGAL BELOIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Share Data)

	Common Stock \$.01 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity	
Balance as of December 29, 2012	\$0.4	\$903.3	\$1,115	\$(65.3	) \$43.1	\$1,996.5
Net Income	—	—	120.0	—	6.0	126.0	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				4.4	(0.1	) 4.3
Dividends Declared (\$0.79 per share)	—	—	(35.6) —	—	(35.6)
Stock Options Exercised, including Income Tax Benefit and Share Cancellations	0.1	1.4	—	—	—	1.5	
Share-based Compensation	—	11.4	—	—	—	11.4	
Purchase of Subsidiary Shares from Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	1.1	(2.8) (1.7)
Balance as of December 28, 2013	\$0.5	\$916.1	\$1,199.4	\$(59.8	) \$46.2	\$2,102.4
Net Income	—	—	31.0	—	5.1	36.1	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	—	(91.2) (3.0) (94.2)
Dividends Declared (\$0.86 per share)	—	—	(38.6) —	—	(38.6)
Stock Options Exercised, including Income Tax Benefit and Share Cancellations	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	

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Share-based Compensation	—	11.9	—	—	—	11.9
Stock Repurchase	(0.1)	(32.0)	(2.9)			(35.0)
Sale of Joint Venture	—	—	—	—	(3.1)	(3.1)
Dividends Declared to Noncontrolling Interests	—	—	—	—	(0.3)	(0.3)
Balance as of January 3, 2015	\$0.4	\$896.1	\$1,188.9	\$(151.0)	\$44.9	\$1,979.3
Net Income	—	—	143.3	—	5.2	148.5
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	—	(104.0)	(2.9)	(106.9)
Dividends Declared (\$0.91 per share)	—	—	(40.7)	—	—	(40.7)
Stock Options Exercised, including Income Tax Benefit and Share Cancellations	—	2.4	—	—	—	2.4
Share-based Compensation	—	13.9	—	—	—	13.9
Stock Repurchase	—	(11.6)	(0.4)			(12.0)
Purchase of Subsidiary Shares from Noncontrolling Interest	—	—	—	—	(1.4)	(1.4)
Dividends Declared to Noncontrolling Interests	—	—	—	—	(0.3)	(0.3)
Balance as of January 2, 2016	\$0.4	\$900.8	\$1,291.1	\$(255.0)	\$45.5	\$1,982.8

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

REGAL BELOIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Millions)

	For the Year Ended		
	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015	December 28, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Income	\$148.5	\$36.1	\$126.0
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (net of Acquisitions):			
Depreciation	95.5	92.0	84.4
Amortization	63.9	46.7	44.1
Goodwill Impairment	79.9	119.5	76.3
Asset Impairments and Other, Net	—	40.0	4.7
Share-based Compensation Expense	13.9	11.9	11.4
Benefit from Deferred Income Taxes	(10.4	) (26.4	) (5.5
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-based Compensation	(1.3	) (1.3	) (0.8
Loss on Venezuela Currency Devaluation	1.5	10.4	3.6
Loss (Gain) on Disposition of Assets	2.4	(12.1	) 2.0
Loss on Sale of Consolidated Joint Venture	—	1.9	—
Provision for Losses on Receivables	12.2	19.5	2.7
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities, net of Acquisitions			
Receivables	28.6	(3.4	) (19.6
Inventories	11.1	(55.4	) (52.7
Accounts Payable	(22.3	) 6.9	44.5
Current Liabilities and Other	(42.4	) 11.9	(16.1
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	381.1	298.2	305.0
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(92.2	) (83.6	) (82.7
Purchases of Investment Securities	(55.4	) (46.7	) (32.2
Sales of Investment Securities	45.6	44.8	32.9
Business Acquisitions, net of Cash Acquired	(1,401.4	) (128.2	) (38.4
Additions of Equipment for Operating Leases	—	(4.6	) (8.3
Grants Received for Capital Expenditures	—	—	1.6
Proceeds from Sale of Consolidated Joint Venture	—	0.9	—
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	15.8	12.5	1.7
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(1,487.6	) (204.9	) (125.4
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowings under Revolving Credit Facility	512.0	296.2	20.0
Repayments under Revolving Credit Facility	(526.0	) (279.2	) (20.0
Proceeds from Short-Term Borrowings	126.1	62.1	46.0
Repayments of Short-Term Borrowings	(126.7	) (61.9	) (46.5
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt	1,250.0	—	—
Repayments of Long-Term Debt	(132.3	) (150.4	) (55.9
Dividends Paid to Shareholders	(40.2	) (37.8	) (35.1
Proceeds from the Exercise of Stock Options	4.1	0.9	1.5
Excess Tax Benefits from Share-based Compensation	1.3	1.3	0.8
Payments of Deferred Purchase Price	—	(5.3) —

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Purchase of Subsidiary Shares from Noncontrolling Interest	(1.4) —	(1.7)
Financing Fees Paid	(18.0) —	—	
Repurchase of Common Stock	(12.0	) (35.0) —	
Payments of Contingent Consideration	—	(8.6) —	
Distribution to Noncontrolling Interests	(0.3	) (0.3) —	
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	1,036.6	(218.0	) (90.9)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH and CASH EQUIVALENTS	(11.3	) (7.2	) 2	
Net (decrease) increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(81.2	) (131.9	) 90.7	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of period	334.1	466.0	375.3	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of period	\$252.9	\$334.1	\$466.0	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:				
Cash paid during the year for :				
Interest	\$54.6	\$39.9	\$41.7	
Income Taxes	70.1	58.2	49.6	

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Nature of Operations

Regal Beloit Corporation (the "Company") is a United States based multi-national corporation. The Company reports in three segments; the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment, with its principal line of business in medium and large electric motors, power generation products, high-performance drives and controls and capacitors; the Climate Solutions segment, with its principal line of business in small motors, controls and air moving products; and the Power Transmission Solutions segment, with its principal line of business in power transmission gearing, hydraulic pump drives, large open gearing and specialty mechanical products which control motion and torque.

(2) Basis of Presentation

The Company operates on a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The fiscal year ended January 2, 2016 was 52 weeks, the fiscal year ended January 3, 2015 was 53 weeks and the fiscal year ended December 28, 2013 was 52 weeks.

(3) Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. In addition, the Company has joint ventures that are consolidated in accordance with consolidation accounting guidance. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

Accounting for Highly Inflationary Economies

The Company has a subsidiary in Venezuela using accounting for highly inflationary economies. Currency restrictions enacted by the Venezuelan government have the potential to impact the ability of the Company's subsidiary to obtain U.S. dollars in exchange for Venezuelan bolivares fuertes ("Bolivars") at the official foreign exchange rate. In 2014, the Venezuelan government announced the expansion of its auction-based foreign exchange system (SICAD1). The Venezuelan government also introduced an additional auction-based foreign exchange system (SICAD2) which permitted all companies incorporated or domiciled in Venezuela to bid for U.S. dollars. Effective January 3, 2015, the Company concluded that it was appropriate to apply the SICAD2 exchange rate of 51.0 Bolivars per U.S. dollar as the Company believed that this rate best represented the economics of the business activity in Venezuela at that time. As a result, the Company recorded a \$10.4 million pretax devaluation charge in the fourth quarter of 2014.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Venezuelan government announced changes to its exchange rate system that included the launch of a new, market-based system known as the SIMADI. The Company adopted the SIMADI rate after its introduction. The SIMADI exchange rate was approximately 193 Venezuelan Bolivars to the U.S. dollar as of April 4, 2015. The adoption of the SIMADI resulted in a \$1.5 million pretax devaluation charge during the first quarter 2015.

Controls imposed by the Venezuelan government include import authorization controls, currency exchange and payment controls, price controls and recently enacted labor rate controls. While government restrictions and exchange rate mechanisms place some limits on the Company's business decisions, the consolidated financial statements reflect the Venezuela operations as a controlled subsidiary. The Company will continue to monitor developments in Venezuela to assess if government restrictions and exchange rate controls evolve such that the Company no longer has effective control of business operations.

In late 2015, the Company decided to wind down its business in Venezuela due to inability of collecting payments on its receivables from certain customers in Venezuela, the difficulties in obtaining local currency and the increased economic uncertainty in that country. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 in connection with the decision to wind down the business in Venezuela, the Company wrote off net assets of \$12.8 million.

Use of Estimates

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”), which require the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company uses estimates in accounting for, among other items, allowance for doubtful accounts; excess and obsolete inventory; share-based compensation; acquisitions; product warranty obligations;

pension and post retirement assets and liabilities; derivative fair values; goodwill and other asset impairments; health care reserves; retirement benefits; rebates and incentives; litigation claims and contingencies, including environmental matters; and income taxes. The Company accounts for changes to estimates and assumptions when warranted by factually based experience.

Acquisitions

The Company recognizes assets acquired, liabilities assumed, contractual contingencies and contingent consideration at their fair value on the acquisition date. The operating results of the acquired companies are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred, restructuring costs are recognized as post-acquisition expense and changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and income tax uncertainties after the measurement period are recorded in income tax expense.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generally recognizes revenue upon transfer of title, which generally occurs upon shipment of the product to the customer. The pricing of products sold is generally supported by customer purchase orders, and accounts receivable collection is reasonably assured at the time of shipment. Estimated discounts and rebates are recorded as a reduction of gross sales in the same period revenue is recognized. Product returns and credits are estimated and recorded at the time of shipment based upon historical experience. Shipping and handling costs are recorded as revenue when billed to the customers. The costs incurred from shipping are recorded in Cost of Sales and handling costs incurred in connection with selling and distribution activities are recorded in Operating Expenses.

The Company has certain operating leases in the oil and gas industry where revenue is recognized over the term of the lease. The lease revenue is not material for all fiscal periods presented. The related net leased assets were not material at January 2, 2016 or January 3, 2015 and were included in Other Noncurrent Assets.

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenues from several original equipment manufacturing customers. Despite this relative concentration, there were no customers that accounted for more than 10% of consolidated net sales in fiscal 2015, fiscal 2014 or fiscal 2013.

Research and Development

The Company performs research and development activities relating to new product development and the improvement of current products. The Company's research and development expenses consist primarily of costs for: (i) salaries and related personnel expenses; (ii) the design and development of new energy efficient products and enhancements; (iii) quality assurance and testing; and (iv) other related overhead. The Company's research and development efforts tend to be targeted toward developing new products that would allow it to gain additional market share, whether in new or existing segments. While these costs make up an insignificant portion of operating expenses in the Power Transmission Solutions segment, they are more substantial in the Climate Solutions and Commercial and Industrial Systems segments. In particular, a large driver of research and development efforts in the Climate Solutions and Commercial and Industrial Systems segments is energy efficiency.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. For fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, research and development costs were \$30.1 million, \$32.9 million and \$28.3 million, respectively. Research and development costs are recorded in Operating Expenses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash, present insignificant risk of changes in value due to interest rate fluctuations and have original or purchased maturities of three months or less.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents. The Company has material deposits with a global financial institution. It performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of its financial institutions and monitors the amount of exposure. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable is limited due to the large number of customers and their dispersion across many geographic areas. The Company monitors credit risk associated with its trade receivables.

Investments

Investments include term deposits which have original maturities of greater than three months and remaining maturities of less than one year. The fair value of term deposits approximates their carrying value. These investments are included in Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are stated at estimated net realizable value. Trade receivables are comprised of balances due from customers, net of estimated allowances. In estimating losses inherent in trade receivables the Company uses historical loss experiences and applies them to a related aging analysis. Determination of the proper level of allowances requires management to exercise significant judgment about the timing, frequency and severity of losses. The allowances for doubtful accounts take into consideration numerous quantitative and qualitative factors, including historical loss experience, collection experience, delinquency trends and economic conditions.

In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its obligation, a specific reserve is recorded against amounts receivable to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount reasonably expected to be collected. Additions to the allowances for doubtful accounts are maintained through adjustments to the provision for doubtful accounts, which are charged to current period earnings; amounts determined to be uncollectable are charged directly against the allowances, while amounts recovered on previously charged-off accounts benefit current period earnings.

Inventories

The approximate percentage distribution between major classes of inventory at year end is as follows:

	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015	
Raw Material and Work In Process	45	% 45	%
Finished Goods and Purchased Parts	55	% 55	%

Inventories are stated at cost, which is not in excess of market. Cost for approximately 42% of the Company's inventory at January 2, 2016 and 52% at January 3, 2015 was determined using the LIFO method. If all inventories were valued on the FIFO method, they would have increased by \$28.0 million and \$47.2 million as of January 2, 2016 and January 3, 2015, respectively. Material, labor and factory overhead costs are included in the inventories.

The Company reviews inventories for excess and obsolete products or components. Based on an analysis of historical usage and management's evaluation of estimated future demand, market conditions and alternative uses for possible excess or obsolete parts, the Company records an excess and obsolete reserve.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method.

The Company evaluates amortizing intangibles whenever events or circumstances have occurred that may indicate that carrying values may not be recoverable. If an indicator is present, the Company evaluates carrying values as compared to undiscounted estimated future cash flows. If such estimated future cash flows are less than carrying value, an impairment would be recognized. See also "Long-Lived Assets" in this footnote for the results and additional details of the impairment of certain long-lived assets and related charges in fiscal 2014.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of trade names associated with the acquired Power Transmission Solutions business. They were evaluated for impairment as of November 7, 2015 using a relief from royalty method to determine whether their fair values exceed their respective carrying amounts. The Company determined the fair value of these assets using a royalty relief methodology similar to that employed when the associated assets were acquired, but using updated estimates of future sales, cash flows and profitability. For 2015, the fair value of indefinite lived intangible assets exceeded their respective carrying value.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of plant and equipment is provided principally on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (3 to 50 years) of the depreciable assets. Accelerated methods are used for income tax purposes.

Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense when incurred. Expenditures which extend the useful lives of existing equipment are capitalized and depreciated.

Upon retirement or disposition of property and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and amortized over the lesser of the life of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company evaluates property, plant and equipment whenever events or circumstances have occurred that may indicate that carrying values may not be recoverable. If an indicator is present, the Company evaluates carrying values as compared to undiscounted estimated future cash flows. If such estimated future cash flows are less than carrying value, an impairment would be recognized. See also "Long-Lived Assets" in this footnote for the results and additional details of the impairment of certain long-lived assets and related charges in fiscal 2014.

Property, plant and equipment by major classification was as follows (in millions):

	Useful Life (In Years)	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015
Land and Improvements		\$ 80.7	\$ 68.8
Buildings and Improvements	3-50	276.9	235.4
Machinery and Equipment	3-15	926.7	812.1
Property, Plant and Equipment		1,284.3	1,116.3
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(605.8	) (584.8
Net Property, Plant and Equipment		\$ 678.5	\$ 531.5

Commitments for property, plant and equipment purchases were \$9.7 million at January 2, 2016.

Goodwill

The Company evaluates the carrying amount of goodwill annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the goodwill might be impaired. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include significant underperformance relative to historical or forecasted operating results, a significant decrease in the market value of an asset or significant negative industry or economic trends. The Company performs the required annual goodwill impairment test as of the end of the October fiscal month.

The Company uses a weighting of the market approach and the income approach (discounted cash flow method) in testing goodwill for impairment. In the market approach, the Company applies performance multiples from comparable public companies, adjusted for relative risk, profitability, and growth considerations, to the reporting units to estimate fair value. The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow method used to estimate fair value include discount rates, revenue and operating income projections and terminal value rates because such assumptions are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates are determined by using a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The WACC considers market and industry data as well as Company-specific risk factors for each reporting unit in determining the appropriate discount rate to be used. The discount rate utilized for each reporting unit is indicative of the return an investor would expect to receive for investing in such a business. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual cash flow estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and long-term growth rates.

The calculated fair values for the Company's 2015 impairment testing exceeded the carrying values of the reporting units for a majority of the Company's reporting units. There were certain reporting units where the calculated fair values were less than the carrying values. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment includes reporting units that have significant exposure to the volatility in the oil and gas industry. Crude oil prices remained depressed throughout 2015 with pronounced declines in the fourth quarter of 2015 and into 2016. Expected cash flows were also negatively impacted by lower gas and oil prices as lower prices decreased the capital spending of customers these reporting units serve. Weak economic conditions in China have contributed to the reduced expected cash flows for one of the reporting units in this region. An implied goodwill amount was calculated as a required second step in the testing, using the estimated fair value of all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The resulting implied fair value of goodwill is a Level 3 asset measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (see also Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value definitions). The total goodwill impairment charge related to these reporting units was \$79.9 million and was recorded in Goodwill Impairment within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The calculated fair values for the Company's 2014 impairment testing exceeded the carrying values of the reporting units for a majority of the Company's reporting units. There were certain reporting units where the calculated fair values were less than the carrying values. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment and the Power Transmission Solutions segment include reporting units that have significant exposure to the volatility in the oil and gas industry. Crude oil prices saw a sharp decline in the latter part of 2014. Expected cash flows were also negatively impacted by lower gas and oil prices as lower prices decreased the capital spending of customers these reporting units serve. Weak economic conditions in regions such as Australia and New Zealand as well as currency devaluations in Venezuela have contributed to the reduced expected cash flows for our reporting units in these regions. In the Climate Solutions segment, unfavorable customer dynamics impacted one reporting unit's expected cash flows. An

implied goodwill amount was then calculated as a required second step in the testing, using the estimated fair value of all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The resulting implied fair value of goodwill is a Level 3 asset measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (see also Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value definitions). Additionally, the Company's reporting unit related to technology that had been deemed substantially impaired during the fourth quarter of 2013 was deemed fully impaired during 2014 as a result of the closing of the facility. This resulted in a \$1.0 million impairment charge to goodwill. The total goodwill impairment charge related to these reporting units was \$119.5 million and was recorded in Goodwill Impairment within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The calculated fair values for the Company's 2013 impairment testing exceeded the carrying values of the reporting units for a majority of the Company's reporting units. There were certain reporting units where the calculated fair values were less than the carrying values. Reporting units within the Commercial and Industrial Systems and Climate Solutions segments experienced declines in sales and profitability that were more pronounced in the latter part of fiscal 2013, combined with reduced expected cash flow from weak economic conditions in regions such as Australia, India and Europe. Another reporting unit had reduced future cash flows from a slower than expected adoption of switched reluctance motor technology. In the Power Transmission Solutions segment, a reporting unit's expected cash flows were reduced by weak sales for the hydraulic fracturing market within the oil and gas industry. An implied goodwill amount was then calculated as a required second step in the testing, using the estimated fair value of all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The resulting implied fair value of goodwill is a Level 3 asset measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (see also Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for fair value definitions). The total goodwill impairment charge related to these reporting units was \$76.3 million and was recorded in Goodwill Impairment within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and amortizing intangible assets (collectively, "long-lived assets") whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable through future cash flows. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include a significant decrease in the market value of an asset or significant negative or economic trends. For long-lived assets, the Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the primary asset to estimate recoverability of the asset group. If the asset is not recoverable, the asset is written down to fair value.

During 2015, due primarily to the continued decline in crude oil prices that was more pronounced in the fourth quarter of 2015 as well as weak economic conditions in China, indicators related to the future expected cash flows triggered an undiscounted cash flow test of long-lived assets for certain asset groups. The undiscounted cash flows of each asset group tested exceeded its respective carrying value. As a result, no impairment was indicated.

During 2014, due primarily to unfavorable customer dynamics and the effects of the sharp decline in the price of oil, the carrying amounts of intangible and other long-lived assets for two reporting units within the Climate Solutions and Power Transmission Solutions segments were deemed to be not fully recoverable. Fair value was determined using the discounted cash flows from the Company's internal cash flow projections and a discount rate indicative of the return an investor would expect to receive for investing in the asset which are Level 3 measurements. As a result, intangible and other long-lived asset impairments of \$26.2 million were recognized related to hydraulic fracturing equipment used in the oil and gas end markets. Technology and other long-lived asset impairments were recognized related to products used in hermetic climate applications of \$13.8 million. Such impairments were recognized in Asset Impairments and Other, Net.

During 2013 indicators related to the future expected cash flows of certain reporting units in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment triggered a detailed undiscounted cash flow test of long-lived assets, which included intangible assets. Discounted cash flows were determined as discussed above, which are Level 3 measurements. As a result, in-process research and development technology intangible impairments totaling \$16.2 million, related to

switched reluctance technology, and \$0.8 million of customer relationship intangible impairments related to a European motor distribution reporting unit were impaired and recognized in Asset Impairments and Other, Net.

During the year ended December 28, 2013, the Company recognized a loss on certain intangible asset impairments as discussed above, which was netted with a related gain of \$12.3 million from a fair value adjustment for a contingent consideration liability related to one of the reporting units (see Note 14 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The details were as follows (in millions):

	Commercial & Industrial Systems	Climate Solutions	Power Transmission Solutions	Total
Impairments during 2014:				
Impairment of Intangible Assets	\$—	\$7.8	\$11.1	\$18.9
Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	—	6.0	15.1	21.1
Asset Impairments and Other, Net	\$—	\$13.8	\$26.2	\$40.0
Impairments during 2013:				
Impairment of Technology Intangible Assets	\$16.2	\$—	\$—	\$16.2
Impairment of Customer Relationships Intangible Assets	0.8	—	—	0.8
Less: Gain from Adjustment to the Fair Value of a Contingent Consideration Liability	12.3	—	—	12.3
Asset Impairments and Other, Net	\$4.7	\$—	\$—	\$4.7

Earnings per Share (“EPS”)

Diluted earnings per share is computed based upon earnings applicable to common shares divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period adjusted for the effect of other dilutive securities. Options for common shares where the exercise price was above the market price have been excluded from the calculation of effect of dilutive securities shown below; the amount of these shares were 0.7 million in 2015, 0.3 million in 2014 and 0.7 million in 2013. The following table reconciles the basic and diluted shares used in EPS calculations for the years ended (in millions):

	2015	2014	2013
Denominator for Basic EPS	44.7	45.0	45.0
Effect of Dilutive Securities	0.4	0.3	0.4
Denominator for Diluted EPS	45.1	45.3	45.4

Retirement and Post Retirement Plans

The Company's domestic employees are covered by defined contribution plans and approximately half of the Company's employees are covered by defined benefit plans. The defined benefit pension plans have been closed to new employees and frozen for existing employees. Most of the Company's foreign employees are covered by government sponsored plans in the countries in which they are employed. The Company's obligations under its defined benefit pension and other post retirement plans are determined with the assistance of actuarial firms. The actuaries, under management's direction, make certain assumptions regarding such factors as withdrawal rates and mortality rates. The actuaries also provide information and recommendations from which management makes further assumptions on such factors as the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets, the discount rate on benefit obligations and where applicable, the rate of annual compensation increases and health care cost trend rates. Based upon the assumptions made, the investments made by the plans, overall conditions and movement in financial markets, life-spans of benefit recipients and other factors, annual expenses and recorded assets or liabilities of these defined benefit pension plans may change significantly from year to year.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative instruments are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Any fair value changes are recorded in Net Income or Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss as determined under accounting guidance that establishes criteria for designation and effectiveness of the hedging relationships.

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in certain raw material commodity pricing, fluctuations in the cost of forecasted foreign currency transactions, and variability in interest rate exposure on floating rate borrowings. The majority of derivative instruments have been designated as cash flow hedges (see also Note 13 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Income Taxes

The Company operates in numerous taxing jurisdictions and is subject to regular examinations by various U.S. Federal, state and foreign jurisdictions for various tax periods. Its income tax positions are based on research and interpretations of the income tax laws and rulings in each of the jurisdictions in which it does business. Due to the subjectivity of interpretations of laws and rulings in each jurisdiction, the differences and interplay in tax laws between those jurisdictions as well as the inherent uncertainty in estimating the final resolution of complex tax audit matters, estimates of income tax liabilities may differ from actual payments or assessments.

Foreign Currency Translation

For those operations using a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated at weighted-average exchange rates. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of Shareholders' Equity. Pursuant to accounting rules guiding highly inflationary currency, the Company does not translate its Venezuelan subsidiary's financial statements as its functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

Product Warranty Reserves

The Company maintains reserves for product warranty to cover the stated warranty periods for its products. Such reserves are established based on an evaluation of historical warranty experience and specific significant warranty matters when they become known and can reasonably be estimated.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Foreign currency translation adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments designated as hedges and pension liability adjustments are included in Shareholders' Equity under Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss. The components of the ending balances of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ("AOCI") are as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	\$(172.1)	\$(80.5)
Hedging Activities, net of tax of \$(29.1) in 2015 and \$(19.0) in 2014	(47.5)	(31.0)
Pension and Post Retirement Benefits, net of tax of \$(19.8) in 2015 and \$(23.4) in 2014	(35.4)	(39.5)
Total	\$(255.0)	\$(151.0)

Legal Claims

The Company records expenses and liabilities when the Company believes that an obligation of the Company or a subsidiary on a specific matter is probable and there is a basis to reasonably estimate the value of the obligation. This methodology is used for legal claims that are filed against the Company or a subsidiary from time to time. The uncertainty that is associated with such matters frequently requires adjustments to the liabilities previously recorded.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash equivalents and term deposits approximate their carrying values due to the short period of time to maturity and are classified using Level 1 inputs. The fair values of trade receivables and accounts payable approximate the carrying values due to the short period of time to maturity. The fair value of debt is estimated using discounted cash flows based on rates for instruments with comparable maturities and credit ratings as further described in Note 7 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of pension assets, derivative instruments and contingent purchase price obligations is determined based on the methods disclosed in Notes 8 and 14 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. This ASU requires deferred tax liabilities and assets to be classified as noncurrent in the consolidated financial statements instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. ASU 2015-17 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2015-17 retrospectively as of October 4, 2015. The Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 3, 2015 has been recast to conform to the provisions of ASU 2015-17 and current Deferred Income Tax Benefits of \$67.0 million were reclassified to non-current Deferred Income Tax Benefits and non-current Deferred Income Taxes.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments to simplify the accounting for measurement-period adjustments. This ASU was issued in response to stakeholder feedback that

restatements of prior periods to reflect adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination increase the cost and complexity of financial reporting but do not significantly improve the usefulness of the information. Under the ASU, in a business combination, an acquirer must recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The ASU also requires acquirers to present separately on the face of the income statement, or disclose in the notes, the portion of the amount recorded in current period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. The Company is required to apply these new requirements prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods therein. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new requirements to its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. Under this ASU, companies are required to measure inventory using the lower of cost and net realizable value, which is defined as the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. This ASU impacts companies who use the first-in, first-out method (FIFO), the average costing method, or methods of inventory measurement other than the last-in, first-out (LIFO) and retail inventory methods, which have been excluded from the scope of this ASU due to the substantial cost and burden of transitioning these methods. The Company is required to apply these new requirements prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including the interim periods therein. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, Disclosures for Investment in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share ("NAV") (or its Equivalent). This ASU removes from the fair value hierarchy investments for which the practical expedient is used to measure fair value at NAV. Instead, an entity is required to include those investments as a reconciling line item so that the total fair value amount of investments in the disclosure is consistent with the amount on the balance sheet. Further, entities must provide the disclosure only for investments for which they elect to use the NAV practical expedient to determine fair value. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The ASU should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-04, Practical Expedient for the Measurement Date of an Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets, which permits a reporting entity with a fiscal year-end that does not coincide with a month-end to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations using the month-end that is closest to the entity's fiscal year-end and apply that practical expedient consistently from year to year. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The new guidance should be applied on a prospective basis. The Company adopted this ASU on a prospective basis as of and for the year-ended January 2, 2016. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. The amendments in ASU 2015-03 require that debt issuance cost related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt. ASU 2015-03 is effective for the Company on January 3, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2015-03 on a retrospective basis as of and for the year-ended January 2, 2016. The adoption of this standard resulted in a \$1.3 million reduction of Total Assets which reduced outstanding debt on the January 3, 2015 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. This update requires the Company to recognize revenue at amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services at the time of transfer. In doing so, the Company will need to use more judgment and make more estimates than under today's guidance. Such estimates

include identifying performance obligations in the contracts, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. The Company can either apply a full retrospective adoption or a modified retrospective adoption. The Company is required to adopt the new requirements in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new requirements to its consolidated financial statements.

(4) Acquisitions and Divestitures

The results of operations for acquired businesses are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the dates of acquisition. Acquisition-related expenses were \$9.1 million during 2015, \$5.8 million during 2014 and \$3.9 million during 2013.

2015 Acquisitions

PTS

On January 30, 2015, the Company acquired the Power Transmission Solutions business of Emerson Electric Co. ("PTS") for \$1,408.9 million in cash through a combination of stock and asset purchases. PTS is a global leader in highly engineered power transmission products and solutions. The business manufactures, sells and services bearings, couplings, gearing, drive components and conveyor systems. PTS is included in the Power Transmission Solutions segment. The Company acquired PTS because management believes it diversifies the Company's end market exposure, provides complementary products, expands and balances the Company's product portfolio, and enhances its margin profile.

On January 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement for a 5-year unsecured term loan facility in the principal amount of \$1.25 billion, which was drawn in full by the Company on January 30, 2015, in connection with the closing of the acquisition of PTS (see also Note 7 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The acquisition of PTS was accounted for as a purchase in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 805, Business Combinations. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The fair values of identifiable intangible assets, which were primarily customer relationships, trade names, and technology, were based on valuations using the income approach. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and assumed liabilities was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill is attributable to expected synergies and expected growth opportunities. The Company estimates approximately 65% of goodwill will be deductible for United States income tax purposes. The allocation of purchase price is preliminary as the Company has not completed its analysis estimating certain contingent and environmental liabilities.

The preliminary purchase price allocation for PTS was as follows (in millions):

	As of January 30, 2015
Current assets	\$20.3
Trade receivables	69.4
Inventories	108.8
Property, plant and equipment	184.4
Intangible assets	648.2
Goodwill	564.6
Total assets acquired	1,595.7
Accounts payable	57.2
Current liabilities assumed	31.6
Long-term liabilities assumed	98.0
Net assets acquired	\$1,408.9

The valuation of the net assets acquired of \$1,408.9 million was classified as Level 3 in the valuation hierarchy (Note 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the definition of Level 3 inputs). The Company valued property, plant and equipment using both a market approach and a cost approach depending on the asset. Intangible assets were valued using the present value of projected future cash flows and significant assumptions included royalty rates, discount rates, customer attrition and obsolescence factors.

The components of Intangible Assets included as part of the PTS acquisition was as follows (in millions):

	Weighted Average Amortization Period (Years)	Gross Value
Amortizable intangible assets		
Customer Relationships	17.0	\$462.8
Technology	14.5	63.5
Intangible assets subject to amortization	16.7	526.3
Non-amortizable intangible assets		
Trade Names	-	121.9
Intangible assets		\$648.2

Net sales from PTS were \$512.9 million for the year ended January 2, 2016. Operating income from PTS was \$14.5 million for the year ended January 2, 2016. Purchase accounting inventory adjustments and transaction costs of \$29.8 million were included in the PTS operating income for the year ended January 2, 2016.

2014 Acquisitions

Benshaw

On June 30, 2014, the Company acquired all of the stock of Benshaw, Inc. ("Benshaw") for \$51.0 million in cash. The Company financed the transaction with existing cash. Benshaw is a manufacturer of custom low and medium voltage variable frequency drives and soft starters. It is reported in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment. The Company acquired Benshaw because management determined it was a strategic fit for the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment.

The acquisition of Benshaw was accounted for as a purchase in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The fair values of identifiable intangible assets, which were primarily customer relationships and technology, were based on valuations using the income approach. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and assumed liabilities was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill is attributable to expected synergies and expected growth opportunities. The Company expects goodwill will be deductible for U.S. income tax purposes.

The purchase price allocation for Benshaw was as follows (in millions):

	As of June 30, 2014
Current assets	\$0.5
Trade receivables	10.4
Inventories	22.4
Property, plant and equipment	4.5
Intangible assets, subject to amortization	14.6
Goodwill	4.7
Total assets acquired	57.1
Accounts payable	3.7
Current liabilities assumed	2.2
Long-term liabilities assumed	0.2
Net assets acquired	\$51.0

Hy-Bon

On February 7, 2014, the Company acquired the stock of Hy-Bon Engineering Company, Inc. ("Hy-Bon") for \$78.0 million in cash. The Company financed the transaction with existing cash. Hy-Bon is a leader in vapor recovery solutions for oil and gas applications. It is reported in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment. The Company acquired Hy-Bon because management determined it was a strategic fit for the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment.

The acquisition of Hy-Bon was accounted for as a purchase in accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The fair values of identifiable intangible assets, which were primarily customer relationships, were based on valuations using the income approach. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and assumed liabilities was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill is attributable to expected synergies and other growth opportunities. The Company does not expect goodwill will be deductible for U.S. income tax purposes.

The purchase price allocation for Hy-Bon was as follows (in millions):

	As of February 7, 2014
Current assets	\$ 1.7
Trade receivables	11.5
Inventories	14.3
Property, plant and equipment	8.1
Intangible assets, subject to amortization	13.4
Goodwill	40.6
Other assets	0.1
Total assets acquired	89.7
Accounts payable	5.5
Current liabilities assumed	5.1
Long-term liabilities assumed	1.1
Net assets acquired	\$ 78.0

2013 Acquisitions

Cemp s.r.l.

On November 19, 2013, the Company acquired the stock of Cemp s.r.l. ("Cemp"), an Italy based electric motor company for \$34.6 million, net of cash. Cemp is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of flameproof electric motors, and is reported in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment. The Company acquired Cemp because management determined it was a strategic fit for the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment.

The acquisition of Cemp was accounted for as a purchase in accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The fair values of identifiable intangible assets, which were primarily customer relationships, were based on valuations using the income approach. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and assumed liabilities was recorded as goodwill. The goodwill is attributable to expected synergies and other growth opportunities. The Company does not expect the amount of goodwill be deductible for income tax purposes under current Italian tax law.

The purchase price allocation for Cemp was as follows:

	November 19, 2013
Current assets	\$3.1
Trade receivables	6.6
Inventories	7.8
Property, plant and equipment	3.7
Intangible assets, subject to amortization	12.6
Goodwill	14.8
Total assets acquired	48.6
Accounts payable	5.5
Current liabilities assumed	3.0
Long-term liabilities assumed	5.5
Net assets acquired	\$34.6

RAM

On February 8, 2013, the Company acquired the RAM motor business previously owned by Schneider Electric for \$6.0 million. This business manufactures hermetic motors from 250 horsepower to 2,500 horsepower for commercial HVAC applications and is reported in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment. The Company acquired RAM because management determined it was a strategic fit for the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment.

The acquisition of RAM was accounted for as a purchase in accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The fair values of identifiable intangible assets, which were primarily customer relationships, were based on valuations using the income approach.

The purchase price allocation for RAM was as follows:

	February 8, 2013
Current assets	\$1.2
Trade receivables	1.9
Inventories	7.7
Property, plant and equipment	2.1
Other assets	0.1
Total assets acquired	13.0
Accounts payable	1.1
Current liabilities assumed	5.4
Long-term liabilities assumed	0.5
Net assets acquired	\$6.0

Joint Venture

On September 3, 2013, the Company purchased additional shares owned by the noncontrolling interest in its joint venture in a South African distribution business increasing its ownership from 60.0% to 80.0% for \$1.7 million. The Company consolidates the results of the South African distribution business into the Company's consolidated financial statements in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment and presents the portion of its investment not owned by the Company as noncontrolling interest. The noncontrolling interest in the South African distribution business was reduced to 20.0% as of September 3, 2013.

Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the financial results for the fiscal years 2015 and 2014 as if the acquisition of PTS had occurred on December 29, 2013. As a practical expedient, the Company has used the audited stand-alone financial statements of PTS for the year ended September 30, 2014 to estimate pro-forma results for the year ended January 3, 2015. The pro forma financial information includes, where applicable, adjustments for: (i) the estimated amortization of acquired intangible assets, (ii) estimated additional interest expense on acquisition related borrowings, and (iii) the income tax effect on the pro forma adjustments using an estimated effective tax rate. The pro forma financial information excludes, where applicable, adjustments for: (i) the estimated impact of inventory purchase accounting adjustments and (ii) the estimated closing costs on the acquisition and (iii) any estimated cost synergies or other effects of the integration of the acquisition. The pro forma financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed as of the date indicated or the results that may be obtained in the future (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014
Pro forma net sales	\$3,558.3	\$3,864.4
Pro forma net income attributable to the Company	174.8	63.1
Basic earnings per share as reported	\$3.21	\$0.69
Pro forma basic earnings per share	3.91	1.40
Diluted earnings per share as reported	\$3.18	\$0.69
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	3.88	1.39

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the financial results for the fiscal years 2014 and 2013. Presented are the financial results for 2014 and 2013 as if the acquisitions of Benshaw, Hy-Bon, Cemp and RAM had occurred on December 30, 2012. The pro forma financial information includes, where applicable, adjustments for: (i) the estimated amortization of acquired intangible assets, (ii) estimated additional interest expense on acquisition related borrowings, and (iii) the income tax effect on the pro forma adjustments using an estimated effective tax rate. The pro forma financial information excludes, where applicable, adjustments for: (i) the estimated impact of inventory purchase accounting adjustments and (ii) the estimated closing costs on the acquisition and (iii) any estimated cost synergies or other effects of the integration of the acquisition. The pro forma financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been achieved had the acquisitions been completed as of the date indicated or the results that may be obtained in the future (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Pro forma net sales	\$3,291.2	\$3,240.4
Pro forma net income attributable to the Company	28.8	123.8
Basic earnings per share as reported	\$0.69	\$2.66
Pro forma basic earnings per share	0.64	2.75
Diluted earnings per share as reported	\$0.69	\$2.64
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	0.64	2.73

Divestitures

The Company sold its shares of a joint venture located in Shanghai, China ("Jinling") on September 11, 2014 which was previously accounted for as a consolidated joint venture and was reported in the Commercial and Industrial Systems segment. The disposal of Jinling was determined to not qualify for presentation as discontinued operations in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, in accordance with ASU 2014-08. A loss of approximately \$1.9 million was recorded in Operating Expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income in fiscal 2014.

(5) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

As described in Note 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company evaluates the carrying amount of goodwill annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the goodwill might be impaired. As a result of the annual review, there were certain reporting units where the carrying value, exceeded fair value. See Note 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, "Goodwill" and "Long-Lived Assets" for additional details of the impairments.

The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment includes reporting units that have significant exposure to the volatility in the oil and gas industry. Crude oil prices remained depressed throughout 2015 with pronounced declines in the fourth quarter of 2015 and into 2016. Expected cash flows were also negatively impacted by lower gas and oil prices as lower prices decreased the capital spending of customers these reporting units serve. Weak economic conditions in China have contributed to the reduced expected cash flows for one of our reporting units in this region. The Commercial and Industrial Systems segment and the Power Transmission Solutions segment include reporting units that have significant exposure to the volatility in the oil and gas industry. These markets saw a sharp decline in the latter part of 2014, leading to declines in sales and profitability and thereby reducing expected cash flows. Expected cash flows were also negatively impacted by lower gas and oil prices as lower prices decreased the capital spending of customers these reporting units serve. Weak economic conditions in regions such as Australia and New Zealand as well as currency devaluations in Venezuela have contributed to the reduced expected cash flows for the Company's reporting units in these regions. In the Climate Solutions segment, unfavorable customer dynamics impacted one reporting unit's expected cash flows. Additionally, the Company's reporting unit related to technology that had been deemed substantially impaired during the fourth quarter of 2013 was deemed fully impaired during 2014 as a result of the closing of the facility.

The following table presents changes to goodwill during the periods indicated (in millions):

	Total	Commercial and Industrial Systems	Climate Solutions	Power Transmission Solutions
Balance as of December 28, 2013	\$ 1,081.9	\$ 703.2	\$ 353.6	\$ 25.1
Acquisitions and valuation adjustments	54.5	54.5	—	—
Less: Impairment charges	119.5	100.7	7.7	11.1
Translation adjustments	(12.9	) (11.6	) (1.3) —
Balance as of January 3, 2015	\$ 1,004.0	\$ 645.4	\$ 344.6	\$ 14.0
Acquisitions and valuation adjustments	559.4	(5.2	) —	564.6
Less: Impairment charges	79.9	79.9	—	—
Translation adjustments	(17.9	) (12.6	) (1.8	) (3.5
Balance as of January 2, 2016	\$ 1,465.6	\$ 547.7	\$ 342.8	\$ 575.1

Cumulative goodwill impairment charges	\$275.7	\$244.8	\$7.7	\$23.2
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Intangible Assets

Gross intangible assets consist of the following (in millions):

	Weighted Average Amortization Period (Years)	January 3, 2015	Acquisitions	Translation Adjustments	January 2, 2016
Customer Relationships	15	\$256.8	\$462.8	\$(10.6)	) \$709.0
Technology	11	129.4	63.5	(1.8)	) 191.1
Trademarks	12	33.1	—	(1.0)	) 32.1
Patent and Engineering Drawings	5	16.6	—	—	16.6
Non-compete Agreements	5	8.6			