

MOOG INC.
Form 10-K
November 16, 2015
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended October 3, 2015

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____ Commission file number 1-05129

Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

New York 16-0757636

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

East Aurora, New York 14052-0018
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (716) 652-2000

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

Title of Each Class Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Class A Common Stock, \$1.00 Par Value New York Stock Exchange

Class B Common Stock, \$1.00 Par Value New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a 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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulations 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 the 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.

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock outstanding and held by non-affiliates (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933) of the registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on April 4, 2015, the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$2,579 million.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of the close of business on November 10, 2015 was: Class A 33,321,024 Class B 3,376,045.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Moog Inc. Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on January 13, 2016 (“2015 Proxy”) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Information included or incorporated by reference in this report that does not consist of historical facts, including statements accompanied by or containing words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “believes,” “expects,” “expected,” “intends,” “projects,” “approximate,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” “outlook,” “forecast,” “anticipates,” “presume” and “assume,” forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to several factors, risks and uncertainties, the impact or occurrence of which could cause actual results to differ materially from the expected results described in the forward-looking statements. Certain of these factors, risks and uncertainties are discussed in the sections of this report entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” New factors, risks and uncertainties may emerge from time to time that may affect the forward-looking statements made herein. Given these factors, risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as predictive of future results. We disclaim any obligation to update the forward-looking statements made in this report.

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PART I

The Registrant, Moog Inc., a New York corporation formed in 1951, is referred to in this report as “Moog” or in the nominative “we” or the possessive “our.”

Unless otherwise noted or the context otherwise requires, all references to years in this report are to fiscal years.

Item 1. Business.

Description of the Business. Moog is a worldwide designer, manufacturer and integrator of high performance precision motion and fluid controls and systems for a broad range of applications in aerospace and defense and industrial markets. We have five operating segments: Aircraft Controls, Space and Defense Controls, Industrial Systems, Components and Medical Devices.

Additional information describing the business and comparative segment revenues, operating profits and related financial information for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are provided in Note 17 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

Distribution. Our sales and marketing organization consists of individuals possessing highly specialized technical expertise. This expertise is required in order to effectively evaluate a customer’s precision control requirements and to facilitate communication between the customer and our engineering staff. Our sales staff is the primary contact with customers. Manufacturers’ representatives are used to cover certain domestic aerospace markets. Distributors are used selectively to cover certain industrial and medical markets.

Industry and Competitive Conditions. We experience considerable competition in our aerospace and defense and industrial markets. We believe that the principal points of competition in our markets are product quality, reliability, price, design and engineering capabilities, product development, conformity to customer specifications, timeliness of delivery, effectiveness of the distribution organization and quality of support after the sale. We believe we compete effectively on all of these bases. Competitors in our five operating segments include:

Aircraft Controls: Curtiss-Wright, Liebherr, Nabtesco, Parker Hannifin, UTC (Goodrich, Hamilton Sundstrand) and Woodward.

Space and Defense Controls: Aeroflex, Airbus, ATA Engineering, BAE, Chess Dynamics, Cohu, Curtiss-Wright, ESW, Flowserve Limatorque, Honeywell, Marotta, RUAG, Lord Corp., Pelco, SABCA, Sargent Aerospace & Defense, SEAKR, Sierra Nevada Corp., Southwest Research Institute, UTC, Vacco, Valcor, Videotec, ValveTech and Woodward.

Industrial Systems: Bosch Rexroth, Danaher, Baumuller, Siemens, Parker Hannifin, REenergy Electric (Suzhou), MTS Systems Corp., Curtiss Wright (Exlar) and Rexroth Hydradyne.

Components: Allied Motion Technologies, Ametek, Cobham, Danaher, EBM - PAPST, General Dynamics - GIT, Kearfott, Woodward, Schleifring, Stemmann, and Whippany Actuation Systems.

Medical Devices: Smiths Medical, Hospira, CME Medical and Covidien.

Government Contracts. All U.S. Government contracts are subject to termination by the U.S. Government. In 2015, sales under U.S. Government contracts represented 31% of total sales and were primarily within our Aircraft Controls, Space and Defense Controls and Components segments.

Backlog. Our twelve-month backlog represents confirmed orders we believe will be recognized as revenue within the next twelve months. See the discussion in Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this report.

Raw Materials. Materials, supplies and components are purchased from numerous suppliers. We believe the loss of any one supplier, although potentially disruptive in the short-term, would not materially affect our operations in the long-term.

Working Capital. See the discussion on operating cycle in Note 1 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

Seasonality. Our business is generally not seasonal; however, certain products and systems, such as those in the energy market of our Industrial Systems segment, do experience seasonal variations in sales levels.

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Patents. We maintain a patent portfolio of issued or pending patents and patent applications worldwide that generally includes the U.S., Europe, China, Japan and India. The portfolio includes patents that relate to electrohydraulic, electromechanical, electronics, hydraulics, components and methods of operation and manufacture as related to motion control and actuation systems. The portfolio also includes patents related to wind turbines, robotics, surveillance/security, vibration control and medical devices. We do not consider any one or more of these patents or patent applications to be material in relation to our business as a whole. The patent portfolio related to certain medical devices is significant to our position in this market as several of these products work exclusively together, and provide us future revenue opportunities.

Research Activities. Research and development activity has been, and continues to be, significant for us. Research and development expense was at least \$125 million in each of the last three years and represented over 5% of sales in 2015.

Employees. On October 3, 2015, we employed 10,691 full-time employees.

Customers. Our principal customers are Original Equipment Manufacturers, or OEMs, and end users for whom we provide aftermarket support. Aerospace and defense OEM customers collectively represented 51% of 2015 sales. The majority of these sales are to a small number of large companies. Due to the long-term nature of many of the programs, many of our relationships with aerospace and defense OEM customers are based on long-term agreements. Our industrial OEM sales, which represented 33% of 2015 sales, are to a wide range of global customers and are normally based on lead times of 90 days or less. We also provide aftermarket support, consisting of spare and replacement parts and repair and overhaul services, for all of our products. Our major aftermarket customers are the U.S. Government and commercial airlines. In 2015, aftermarket sales accounted for 16% of total sales.

Significant customers in our five operating segments include:

Aircraft Controls: Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Airbus, Japan Aerospace, United Technologies, Honeywell, Gulfstream, Bombardier, Bell Helicopter, Embraer and the U.S. Government.

Space and Defense Controls: Lockheed Martin, Aerojet Rocketdyne, Raytheon, Boeing, General Dynamics, Airbus, United Launch Alliance, Alliant Techsystems and Orbital ATK.

Industrial Systems: CAE, Senvion, General Electric, FlightSafety, Rockwell Automation, Schlumberger, Arburg, Rockwell Collins, Japan Aerospace and Schuler.

Components: Philips Healthcare, Raytheon, Northrup Grumman, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, MacArtney, Rockwell Collins, Turbo Chef Technologies, General Dynamics, Honeywell and the U.S. Government.

Medical Devices: Nestle and Nutricia.

International Operations. Our operations outside the United States are conducted through wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries and are located predominantly in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. See Note 17 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report for information regarding sales by geographic area and Exhibit 21 of Item 15, Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules of this report for a list of subsidiaries. Our international operations are subject to the usual risks inherent in international trade, including currency fluctuations, local government contracting regulations, local governmental restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of profits, exchange controls, regulation of the import and distribution of foreign goods, as well as changing economic and social conditions in countries in which our operations are conducted.

Environmental Matters. See the discussion in Note 18 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

Website Access to Information. Our internet address is www.moog.com. We make our annual reports on Form 10 K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and, if applicable, amendments to those reports, available on the investor relations portion of our website. The reports are free of charge and are available as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We have posted our corporate governance guidelines, Board committee charters and code of ethics to the investor relations portion of our website. This information is available in print to any shareholder upon request. All requests for these documents should be made to Moog's Manager of Investor Relations by calling 716-687-4225.

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Executive Officers of the Registrant. Other than Robert J. Oliveri and the changes noted below, the principal occupations of our officers for the past five years have been their employment with us in the same positions they currently hold. Robert J. Oliveri's principal occupation is partner in the law firm of Hodgson Russ LLP.

On August 11, 2015, Maureen M. Athoe was named Vice President and President, Space and Defense Group. Previously, she was a Group Vice President, Group General Manager and Site Manager.

On August 11, 2015, R. Eric Burghardt was named Vice President and President, Aircraft Group. Previously, he was a Group Vice President and Financial Director.

On August 11, 2015, Mark J. Trabert was named Vice President and President, Aircraft Group. Previously, he was a Group Vice President and Deputy General Manager.

On September 1, 2012, Patrick J. Roche was named Vice President. Previously, he was a Group Vice President and General Manager of the Moog Ireland operation.

On December 1, 2011, John R. Scannell was named Chief Executive Officer. Previously, he was President and Chief Operating Officer. Prior to that, he was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

On December 1, 2011, Gary Szakmary was named Vice President. Previously, he was a Corporate Group Vice President.

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Executive Officers	Age	Year First Elected Officer
John R. Scannell Chairman of the Board; Chief Executive Officer Director	52	2006
Richard A. Aubrecht Vice Chairman of the Board; Vice President - Strategy and Technology; Director	71	1980
Donald R. Fishback Director; Vice President; Chief Financial Officer	59	1985
Warren C. Johnson Vice President	55	2000
Lawrence J. Ball Vice President	61	2004
Harald E. Seiffer Vice President	56	2005
Sasidhar Eranki Vice President	61	2006
Sean Gartland Vice President	52	2010
Gary A. Szakmary Vice President	64	2011
Patrick J. Roche Vice President	52	2012
Maureen M. Athoe Vice President	57	2015
R. Eric Burghardt Vice President	56	2015
Mark J. Trabert Vice President	56	2015
Jennifer Walter Controller; Principal Accounting Officer	44	2008
Timothy P. Balkin Treasurer; Assistant Secretary	56	2000
Robert J. Olivieri Secretary	65	2014

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The markets we serve are cyclical and sensitive to domestic and foreign economic conditions and events, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate. The markets we serve are sensitive to fluctuations in general business cycles as well as domestic and foreign economic conditions and events. For example, our defense programs are largely contingent on U.S. Department of Defense funding. Our space programs rely on the same governmental funding as well as investment for commercial and exploration activities. Demand for our industrial systems' products is dependent upon several factors, including capital investment, product innovations, economic growth, the price of oil and natural gas, cost-reduction efforts and technology upgrades. In addition, the commercial airline industry is cyclical and sensitive to fuel price increases, labor disputes and economic conditions. If these economic conditions deteriorate, our operations could be negatively impacted through declines in our sales, profitability and cash flows due to lower orders, payment delays and price pressures for our products.

We operate in highly competitive markets with competitors who may have greater resources than we possess. Many of our products are sold in highly competitive markets. Some of our competitors, especially in our industrial markets and medical markets, are larger, more diversified and have greater financial, marketing, production and research and development resources. As a result, they may be better able to withstand the effects of periodic economic downturns.

Our sales and operating margins will be negatively impacted if our competitors:

- develop products that are superior to our products,
- develop products of comparable quality and performance that are more competitively priced than our products,
- develop methods of more efficiently and effectively providing products and services, or
- adapt more quickly than we do to new technologies or evolving customer requirements.

We believe that the principal points of competition in our markets are product quality, reliability, price, design and engineering capabilities, product development, conformity to customer specifications, timeliness of delivery, effectiveness of the distribution organization and quality of support after the sale. Maintaining or improving our competitive position requires continued investment in manufacturing, engineering, quality standards, marketing, customer service and support and our distribution networks. If we do not maintain sufficient resources to make these investments or are not successful in maintaining our competitive position, our operations and financial performance will suffer.

We depend heavily on government contracts that may not be fully funded or may be terminated, and the failure to receive funding or the termination of one or more of these contracts could reduce our sales and increase our costs. Sales to the U.S. Government and its prime contractors and subcontractors represent a significant portion of our business. In 2015, sales under U.S. Government contracts represented 31% of our total sales, primarily within Aircraft Controls, Space and Defense Controls and Components. Sales to foreign governments represented 7% of our total sales. Funding for government programs can be structured into a series of individual contracts and depend on annual congressional appropriations, which are subject to change. Additionally, the 2011 Budget Control Act reduced the Department of Defense spending (or sequestration) by approximately \$500 billion over the next decade. These uniform cuts could have ramifications for the aerospace and defense market. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, provided some near-term opportunities to lessen the effects of sequestration, in exchange for extending the imposition of sequestration to fiscal years 2022 and 2023. However, we expect we will continue to face significant challenges over the next decade as a result of sequestration, as significant uncertainty remains with respect to the overall levels of defense spending. Any reduction in future Department of Defense spending levels could adversely impact our sales, operating profit and our cash flow. We have resources applied to specific government contracts and if any of those contracts are rescheduled or terminated, we may incur substantial costs redeploying those resources.

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We make estimates in accounting for long-term contracts, and changes in these estimates may have significant impacts on our earnings. We have long-term contracts with some of our customers. These contracts are predominantly within Aircraft Controls and Space and Defense Controls. Revenue representing 33% of 2015 sales was accounted for using the percentage of completion, cost-to-cost method of accounting. Under this method, we recognize revenue as work progresses toward completion as determined by the ratio of cumulative costs incurred to date to estimated total contract costs at completion, multiplied by the total estimated contract revenue, less cumulative revenue recognized in prior periods. Changes in these required estimates could have a material adverse effect on sales and profits. Any adjustments are recognized in the period in which the change becomes known using the cumulative catch-up method of accounting. For contracts with anticipated losses at completion, we establish a provision for the entire amount of the estimated remaining loss and charge it against income in the period in which the loss becomes known. Amounts representing performance incentives, penalties, contract claims or impacts of scope change negotiations are considered in estimating revenues, costs and profits when they can be reliably estimated and realization is considered probable. Due to the substantial judgments involved with this process, our actual results could differ materially or could be settled unfavorably from our estimates.

We enter into fixed-price contracts, which could subject us to losses if we have cost overruns. In 2015, fixed-price contracts represented 93% of our sales that were accounted for using the percentage of completion, cost-to-cost method of accounting. On fixed-price contracts, we agree to perform the scope of work specified in the contract for a predetermined price. Depending on the fixed price negotiated, these contracts may provide us with an opportunity to achieve higher profits based on the relationship between our total contract costs and the contract's fixed price. However, we bear the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce our profit or cause us to incur a loss on the contract, which could reduce our net earnings. Loss reserves are most commonly associated with fixed-price contracts that involve the design and development of new and unique controls or control systems to meet the customer's specifications.

We may not realize the full amounts reflected in our backlog as revenue, which could adversely affect our future revenue and growth prospects. As of October 3, 2015, our twelve-month backlog was \$1.3 billion, which represents confirmed orders we believe will be recognized as revenue within the next twelve months. There is no assurance that our customers will purchase all the orders represented in our backlog, due in part to the U.S. Government's ability not to exercise contract options or to modify, curtail or terminate major programs. Due to the uncertain nature of our contracts with the U.S. Government, we may never realize revenue from some of the orders that are included in our backlog. If we fail to realize the full amounts included in our backlog, our future revenue and growth prospects may be adversely affected.

If our subcontractors or suppliers fail to perform their contractual obligations, our prime contract performance and our ability to obtain future business could be materially and adversely impacted. We rely on subcontracts with other companies to perform a portion of the service we provide to our customers on many of our contracts. There is a risk that we may have disputes with our subcontractors, including disputes regarding the quality and timeliness of work performed by the subcontractor, customer concerns about the subcontractor, our failure to extend existing task orders or issue new task orders under a subcontract or our hiring of personnel of a subcontractor. Failure by our subcontractors to satisfactorily provide on a timely basis the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services may materially and adversely impact our ability to perform our obligations as the prime contractor. Subcontractor performance deficiencies could result in a customer terminating our contract for default. A default termination could expose us to liability and substantially impair our ability to compete for future contracts and orders. In addition, a delay or failure in our ability to obtain components and equipment parts from our suppliers may adversely affect our ability to perform our obligations to our customers.

Contracting on government programs is subject to significant regulation, including rules related to bidding, billing and accounting kickbacks and false claims, and any non-compliance could subject us to fines and penalties or possible debarment. Like all government contractors, we are subject to risks associated with this contracting, including substantial civil and criminal fines and penalties. These fines and penalties could be imposed for failing to follow procurement integrity and bidding rules, employing improper billing practices or otherwise failing to follow cost accounting standards, receiving or paying kickbacks or filing false claims. We have been, and expect to continue to

be, subjected to audits and investigations by U.S. and foreign government agencies and authorities. The failure to comply with the terms of our government contracts could harm our business reputation. It could also result in our progress payments being withheld or our suspension or debarment from future government contracts.

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The loss of The Boeing Company as a customer or a significant reduction in sales to The Boeing Company could adversely impact our operating results. We provide The Boeing Company, or Boeing, with controls for both military and commercial applications, which, in total, were 16% of our 2015 sales. Sales to Boeing's commercial airplane group are generally made under a long-term supply agreement through 2021 for the Boeing 787 and through 2019 for other commercial airplanes. The loss of Boeing as a customer or a significant reduction in sales to Boeing could reduce our sales and earnings.

Our new product research and development efforts may not be successful which could reduce our sales and earnings. Technologies related to our products have undergone, and in the future may undergo, significant changes. We have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, expenses associated with research and development activities and the introduction of new products in order to succeed in the future. Our technology has been developed through customer-funded and internally-funded research and development, as well as through business acquisitions. If we fail to predict customers' preferences or fail to provide viable technological solutions, we may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the acceptance of new products or product enhancements. Also, the research and development expenses we incur may exceed our cost estimates and new products we develop may not generate sales sufficient to offset our costs. Additionally, our competitors may develop technologies and products that have more competitive advantages than ours and render our technology uncompetitive or obsolete.

Our inability to adequately enforce and protect our intellectual property or defend against assertions of infringement could prevent or restrict our ability to compete. In order to maintain a competitive advantage, we rely on internally developed and acquired patents, trademarks and proprietary knowledge and technologies. Our inability to defend against the unauthorized use of these rights and assets could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Litigation may be necessary to protect our intellectual property rights or defend against claims of infringement. This litigation could result in significant costs and divert management's focus away from operations. Our business operations may be adversely affected by information systems interruptions, intrusions or new software implementations. We are dependent on various information technologies throughout our company to administer, store and support multiple business activities. Disruptions or cybersecurity attacks, such as unauthorized access, malicious software and other intrusions, may lead to exposure of proprietary and confidential information as well as potential data corruption. Any intrusion may cause operational stoppages, diminished competitive advantages through reputational damages and increased operational costs. We are initiating a multi-year business information system transformation and standardization project. This endeavor will occupy additional resources, diverting attention from other operational activities, and may cause our information systems to perform unexpectedly. While we expect to invest significant resources throughout the planning and project management process, unanticipated delays could occur.

Our indebtedness and restrictive covenants under our credit facilities could limit our operational and financial flexibility. We have incurred significant indebtedness, and may in the future incur additional debt for acquisitions, operations, research and development and capital expenditures. Our ability to make interest and scheduled principal payments and meet restrictive covenants could be adversely impacted by changes in the availability, terms and cost of capital, changes in interest rates or changes in our credit ratings or our outlook. These changes could increase our cost of business, limiting our ability to pursue acquisition opportunities, react to market conditions and meet operational and capital needs, thereby placing us at a competitive disadvantage.

Significant changes in discount rates, rates of return on pension assets, mortality tables and other factors could adversely affect our earnings and equity and increase our pension funding requirements. Pension costs and obligations are determined using actual results as well as actuarial valuations that involve several assumptions. The most critical assumptions are the discount rate, the long-term expected return on assets and mortality tables. Other assumptions include salary increases and retirement age. Some of these assumptions, such as the discount rate and return on pension assets, are reflective of economic conditions and largely out of our control. Changes in the pension assumptions could adversely affect our earnings, equity and funding requirements.

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A write-off of all or part of our goodwill or other intangible assets could adversely affect our operating results and net worth. Goodwill and other intangible assets are a substantial portion of our assets. At October 3, 2015, goodwill was \$737 million and other intangible assets were \$144 million of our total assets of \$3.1 billion. Our goodwill and other intangible assets may increase in the future since our growth strategy includes acquisitions. However, we may have to write off all or part of our goodwill or other intangible assets if their value becomes impaired. Although this write-off would be a non-cash charge, it could reduce our earnings and net worth significantly. Among other adverse impacts, this could result in our inability to refinance or renegotiate the terms of our bank indebtedness. In the fourth quarter of 2013, we took a \$38 million goodwill impairment charge in our Medical Devices segment.

Our sales and earnings may be affected if we cannot identify, acquire or integrate strategic acquisitions, or if we engage in divesting activities. Acquisitions are a key part of our growth strategy. Our historical growth has depended, and our future growth is likely to depend, in part, on our ability to successfully identify, acquire and integrate acquired businesses. We intend to continue to seek additional acquisition opportunities, both to expand into new markets and to enhance our position in existing markets throughout the world. Growth by acquisition involves risk that could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. We may not know the potential exposure to unanticipated liabilities. Additionally, the expected benefits or synergies might not be fully realized, integrating operations and personnel may be slowed and key employees, suppliers or customers of the acquired business may depart. We may also engage in divesting activities if the business operations do not meet our strategic objectives. Divestitures could adversely affect our profitability and, under certain circumstances, require us to record impairment charges or a loss as a result of a transaction. In pursuing acquisition opportunities, integrating acquired businesses, or divesting business operations, management's time and attention may be diverted from our core business, while consuming resources and incurring expenses for these activities.

Our operations in foreign countries expose us to political and currency risks and adverse changes in local legal and regulatory environments. We have significant manufacturing and sales operations in foreign countries. In addition, our domestic operations have sales to foreign customers. In 2015, 44% of our net sales were to customers outside of the United States. Our financial results may be adversely affected by fluctuations in foreign currencies and by the translation of the financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries from local currencies into U.S. dollars. We expect international operations and export sales to continue to contribute to our earnings for the foreseeable future. Both the sales from international operations and export sales are subject in varying degrees to risks inherent in doing business outside of the United States. Such risks include the possibility of unfavorable circumstances arising from host country laws or regulations, changes in tariff and trade barriers, import or export licensing requirements, and political or economic reprioritization, insurrection, civil disturbance or war.

Unforeseen exposure to additional income tax liabilities may affect our operating results. Our distribution of taxable income is subject to domestic and, as a result of our significant manufacturing and sales presence in foreign countries, foreign tax jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate and earnings may be affected by shifts in our mix of earnings in countries with varying statutory tax rates, changes in reinvested foreign earnings, alterations to tax regulations or interpretations and outcomes of any audits performed on previous tax returns.

Government regulations could limit our ability to sell our products outside the United States and otherwise adversely affect our business. In 2015, approximately 17% of our sales were subject to compliance with the United States export regulations. Our failure to obtain, or fully adhere to the limitations contained in, the requisite licenses, meet registration standards or comply with other government export regulations would hinder our ability to generate revenues from the sale of our products outside the United States. The absence of comparable restrictions on competitors in other countries may adversely affect our competitive position. In order to sell our products in European Union countries, we must satisfy certain technical requirements. If we are unable to comply with those requirements with respect to a significant quantity of our products, our sales in Europe would be restricted. Doing business internationally also subjects us to numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, including regulations relating to import-export control, technology transfer restrictions, foreign corrupt practices and anti-boycott provisions. From time to time, we may file voluntary disclosure reports with the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Commerce regarding certain violations of U.S. export laws and regulations discovered by us in the course of our business activities, employee training or internal reviews and audits. To date, our voluntary disclosures have not

resulted in a fine, penalty, or export privilege denial or restriction that has had a material adverse impact on our financial condition or ability to export. Our failure, or failure by an authorized agent or representative that is attributable to us, to comply with these laws and regulations could result in administrative, civil or criminal liabilities. In the extreme case, these failures could result in financial penalties, suspension or debarment from government contracts or suspension of our export privileges, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

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Governmental regulations and customer demands related to conflict minerals may adversely impact our operating results. Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, required the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish disclosure requirements for publicly-traded companies whose products contain metals derived from conflict minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its neighboring countries. The implementation of these requirements could result in additional costs associated with complying with the disclosure requirements. As this regulation will likely impact our suppliers, the availability of raw materials used in our operations could be negatively impacted, including an increase in the price of raw materials. In addition, because our global supply chain is complex, we may face commercial challenges if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for all metals used in our products through the due diligence procedures that we have implemented. We have, and will continue to, work with our suppliers and customers to exclude, to the extent feasible, from our product supply chain the use of conflict minerals originating from the DRC or adjoining countries.

The failure or misuse of our products may damage our reputation, necessitate a product recall or result in claims against us that exceed our insurance coverage, thereby requiring us to pay significant damages. Defects in the design and manufacture of our products may necessitate a product recall. We include complex system designs and components in our products that could contain errors or defects, particularly when we incorporate new technology into our products. If any of our products are defective, we could be required to redesign or recall those products, pay substantial damages or warranty claims and face actions by regulatory bodies and government authorities. Such an event could result in significant expenses, disrupt sales, affect our reputation and that of our products and cause us to withdraw from certain markets. We are also exposed to product liability claims. Many of our products are used in applications where their failure or misuse could result in significant property loss and serious personal injury or death. We carry product liability insurance consistent with industry norms. However, these insurance coverages may not be sufficient to fully cover the payment of any potential claim. A product recall or a product liability claim not covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Future terror attacks, war, natural disasters or other catastrophic events beyond our control could negatively impact our business. Terror attacks, war or other civil disturbances, natural disasters and other catastrophic events could lead to economic instability and decreased demand for commercial products, which could negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. From time to time, terrorist attacks worldwide have caused instability in global financial markets and the aviation industry. In 2015, 23% of our net sales were in the commercial aircraft market. Also, our facilities are located throughout the world and could be subject to damage from fires, floods, earthquakes or other natural or man-made disasters. Although we carry third party property insurance covering these and other risks, our inability to meet customers' schedules as a result of a catastrophe may result in the loss of customers or significantly increase costs, including penalty claims under customer contracts.

Our operations are subject to environmental laws, and complying with those laws may cause us to incur significant costs. Our operations and facilities are subject to numerous stringent environmental laws and regulations. Although we believe that we are in material compliance with these laws and regulations, future changes in these laws, regulations or interpretations of them, or changes in the nature of our operations may require us to make significant capital expenditures to ensure compliance. We have been and are currently involved in environmental remediation activities. The cost of these activities may become significant depending on the discovery of additional environmental exposures at sites that we currently own or operate, at sites that we formerly owned or operated, or at sites to which we have sent hazardous substances or wastes for treatment, recycling or disposal.

We are involved in various legal proceedings, the outcome of which may be unfavorable to us. Our business may be adversely impacted by the outcome of legal proceedings and other contingencies that cannot be predicted with certainty. We estimate loss contingencies and establish reserves based on our assessment where liability is deemed probable and reasonably estimable given the facts and circumstances known to us at a particular point in time. Subsequent developments may affect our assessment and estimates of the loss contingencies recorded as liabilities.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

On October 3, 2015, we occupied 5,155,000 square feet of space, distributed by segment as follows:

	Square Feet		Total
	Owned	Leased	
Aircraft Controls	1,442,000	411,000	1,853,000
Space and Defense Controls	457,000	403,000	860,000
Industrial Systems	745,000	554,000	1,299,000
Components	669,000	261,000	930,000
Medical Devices	98,000	93,000	191,000
Corporate Headquarters	20,000	2,000	22,000
Total	3,431,000	1,724,000	5,155,000

We have principal manufacturing facilities in the United States and countries throughout the world in the following locations:

✦ Aircraft Controls - U.S., Philippines and United Kingdom

✦ Space and Defense Controls - U.S., United Kingdom, Netherlands, Ireland and Germany.

✦ Industrial Systems - Germany, Italy, U.S., China, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Philippines, Japan, India, Ireland, Brazil and United Kingdom.

✦ Components - U.S., United Kingdom and Canada.

✦ Medical Devices - Costa Rica, U.S. and Lithuania.

Our corporate headquarters is located in East Aurora, New York.

We believe that our properties have been adequately maintained and are generally in good condition. Operating leases for our properties expire at various times from 2016 through 2036. Upon the expiration of our current leases, we believe that we will be able to either secure renewal terms or enter into leases for alternative locations at market terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings. We are not a party to any pending legal proceedings that management believes will result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our two classes of common shares, Class A common stock and Class B common stock, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbols MOG.A and MOG.B. The following chart sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of the Class A common stock and Class B common stock on the NYSE.

Quarterly Stock Prices

Fiscal Year Ended	Class A		Class B	
	High	Low	High	Low
October 3, 2015				
1st Quarter	\$79.24	\$65.80	\$78.51	\$66.60
2nd Quarter	77.28	68.07	76.77	69.23
3rd Quarter	75.69	65.72	75.26	66.11
4th Quarter	71.55	52.33	70.11	52.74
September 27, 2014				
1st Quarter	\$69.97	\$56.07	\$69.80	\$56.67
2nd Quarter	69.45	57.11	69.44	57.61
3rd Quarter	75.00	60.00	74.65	61.10
4th Quarter	74.20	65.42	73.83	65.98

The number of shareholders of record of Class A common stock and Class B common stock was 797 and 348, respectively, as of November 10, 2015.

We did not pay cash dividends on our Class A common stock or Class B common stock in 2014 or 2015 and have no current plans to do so.

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The following table summarizes our purchases of our common stock for the quarter ended October 3, 2015.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)(2)	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (3)	(d) Maximum Number (or Approx. Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under Plans or Programs (3)
July 5 - July 31, 2015	407,566	\$68.69	398,592	742,423
August 1 - August 31, 2015	424,401	65.12	399,868	4,342,555
September 1 - October 3, 2015	156,728	61.75	140,000	4,202,555
Total	988,695	\$66.06	938,460	4,202,555

Reflects purchases by the Moog Inc. Stock Employee Compensation Trust Agreement ("SECT") of shares of Class B common stock from the Moog Inc. Retirement Savings Plan ("RSP") as follows: 8,216 shares at \$67.43 per share (1) during July; 24,533 shares at \$65.98 per share during August; and 16,228 shares at \$56.98 per share during September. Purchases by the SECT from members of the Moog family included: 500 shares of Class B common stock at \$64.79 per share on September 8, 2015.

In connection with the exercise of equity-based compensation awards, we accept delivery of shares to pay for the (2) exercise price and withhold shares for tax withholding obligations. On July 24, 2015, we accepted delivery of 758 shares at \$66.34 per share, in connection with the exercise of equity based awards.

In December 2011, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program, which was amended in January 2014. The program permitted the purchase of up to 4,000,000 shares of Class A or Class B common stock in open market or privately negotiated transactions at the discretion of management. In August 2014, the Board of Directors authorized an additional repurchase of up to 5,000,000 shares of Class A or Class B common stock under (3) identical terms and conditions. In August 2015, the Board of Directors authorized an additional repurchase of up to 4,000,000 shares of Class A or Class B common stock at management's discretion. During July, we purchased 398,592 Class A shares at an average price of \$68.72 per share. In August, we purchased 399,564 Class A shares at an average price of \$65.07 per share and 304 Class B shares at an average price of \$65.80 per share. In September, we purchased 140,000 Class A shares at an average price of \$62.29 per share.

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Performance Graph

The following graph and tables show the performance of the Company's Class A common stock compared to the NYSE Composite-Total Return Index and the S&P Aerospace & Defense Index for a \$100 investment made on September 30, 2010, including reinvestment of any dividends.

	9/10	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15
Moog Inc. - Class A Common Stock	\$100.00	\$91.86	\$106.65	\$165.22	\$192.62	\$152.27
NYSE Composite - Total Return Index	100.00	95.44	119.10	142.46	162.29	152.27
S&P Aerospace & Defense Index	100.00	100.84	122.91	178.27	210.69	218.60

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

For a more detailed discussion of 2013 through 2015, refer to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this report and Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2015(1)	2014(1)	2013(2)(3)	2012(3)	2011(3)	
RESULTS FROM OPERATIONS						
Net sales	\$2,525,532	\$2,648,385	\$2,610,311	\$2,469,536	\$2,330,680	
Net earnings	131,883	158,198	120,497	152,462	136,021	
Net earnings per share						
Basic	\$3.39	\$3.57	\$2.66	\$3.37	\$2.99	
Diluted	\$3.35	\$3.52	\$2.63	\$3.33	\$2.95	
Weighted-average shares outstanding						
Basic	38,945,880	44,362,412	45,335,336	45,246,960	45,501,806	
Diluted	39,334,520	44,952,437	45,823,720	45,718,324	46,047,422	
FINANCIAL POSITION						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$309,853	\$231,292	\$157,090	\$148,841	\$113,679	
Working capital	1,021,990	941,260	924,145	885,032	834,056	
Total assets	3,086,471	3,208,452	3,237,095	3,105,907	2,842,967	
Indebtedness - total	1,075,184	874,036	709,157	764,622	725,447	
Shareholders' equity	994,532	1,347,415	1,535,765	1,304,790	1,191,891	
Shareholders' equity per common share outstanding	\$27.09	\$32.51	\$33.86	\$28.80	\$26.38	
SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL DATA						
Capital expenditures	\$80,693	\$78,771	\$93,174	\$107,030	\$83,695	
Depreciation and amortization	103,609	109,259	108,073	100,816	96,327	
Research and development	132,271	139,462	134,652	116,403	106,385	
Twelve-month backlog (4)	1,273,495	1,339,959	1,296,371	1,279,307	1,324,809	
RATIOS						
Net return on sales	5.2	% 6.0	% 4.6	% 6.2	% 5.8	%
Return on shareholders' equity	11.3	% 10.4	% 8.6	% 12.1	% 11.4	%
Current ratio	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	
Net debt to capitalization (5)	43.5	% 32.3	% 26.4	% 32.1	% 33.9	%

(1) Includes the effects of our share repurchase program. See the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow at Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

(2) Includes goodwill impairment charge. See Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

(3) Includes the effects of acquisitions. In 2013, we acquired two businesses, one in our Space and Defense Controls segment and one in our Components segment. In 2012, we acquired four businesses, two each in our Components and Space and Defense Controls segments. In 2011, we acquired three businesses, two in our Aircraft Controls segment and one in our Components segment.

(4) Twelve-month backlog is defined as confirmed orders we believe will be recognized as revenue within the next twelve months.

(5) Net debt is total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Capitalization is the sum of net debt and shareholders' equity.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

OVERVIEW

We are a worldwide designer, manufacturer and systems integrator of high performance precision motion and fluid controls and control systems for a broad range of applications in aerospace and defense and industrial markets.

Within the aerospace and defense market, our products and systems include:

- Defense market - primary and secondary flight controls for military aircraft, stabilization and automatic ammunition loading controls for armored combat vehicles, tactical and strategic missile steering controls and gun aiming controls.
- Commercial aircraft market - primary and secondary flight controls for commercial aircraft.
- Commercial space market - space satellite positioning controls and thrust vector controls for space launch vehicles.

In the industrial market, our products are used in a wide range of applications including:

- Industrial automation market - injection molding, metal forming, heavy industry, material and automotive testing, pilot training simulators and surveillance systems.
- Energy market - oil and gas exploration, wind energy and power generation.
- Medical market - motors used in sleep apnea devices, enteral clinical nutrition and infusion therapy pumps, ultrasonic sensors and surgical handpieces and CT scanners.

We operate under five segments, Aircraft Controls, Space and Defense Controls, Industrial Systems, Components and Medical Devices. Our principal manufacturing facilities are located in the United States, United Kingdom, Philippines, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, China, Costa Rica, Japan, Luxembourg, India, Canada and Ireland.

We have long-term contracts with some of our customers. These contracts are predominantly within Aircraft Controls and Space and Defense Controls and represent 33%, 34% and 33% of our sales in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

We recognize revenue on these contracts using the percentage of completion, cost-to-cost method of accounting as work progresses toward completion. The remainder of our sales are recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership and title to the product are transferred to the customer, principally as units are delivered or as service obligations are satisfied. This method of revenue recognition is predominantly used within the Industrial Systems, Components and Medical Devices segments, as well as with aftermarket activity.

We concentrate on providing our customers with products designed and manufactured to the highest quality standards. Our products are applied in demanding applications, "When Performance Really Matters®." We believe we have achieved a leadership position in the high performance, precision controls market, by capitalizing on our strengths, which include:

- superior technical competence in delivering mission-critical solutions,
- an innovative customer-intimacy approach,
- a diverse base of customers and end markets served by a broad product portfolio,
- well-established international presence serving customers worldwide, and
- a proven ability to successfully undertake investments designed to enhance our control systems product franchise and drive continued growth.

These strengths afford us the ability to innovate our current solutions into new, complimentary technologies, providing us the opportunity to expand our product scope supply from one market to another and from component to systems supplier. In addition, we will continue to strive for achieving substantial content positions on the platforms on which we currently participate, seeking to be the dominant supplier in the current niche markets we serve. We also look for innovation in all aspects of our business, employing new technologies to improve productivity and to develop innovative business models.

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These activities will help us achieve our financial objectives of increasing our revenue base and improving our long term profitability and cash flow from operations while continuously focusing on internal cost improvement initiatives. In doing so, we expect to maintain a balanced, diversified portfolio in terms of markets served, product applications, customer base and geographic presence. Our fundamental strategies to achieve our objectives include:

- maintaining our technological excellence by building upon our systems integration capabilities while solving our customers' most demanding technical problems in applications "When Performance Really Matters[®],"
- utilizing our global capabilities and strong engineering heritage to innovate,
- continuing to grow our profitable aftermarket business,
- maximizing customer value by implementing lean enterprise principles, and
- investing in talent development to accelerate our leadership capability and employee performance.

We focus on improving shareholder value through strategic revenue growth, both acquired and organic, through improving operating efficiencies and manufacturing initiatives and through utilizing low cost manufacturing facilities without compromising quality. Additionally, we take a balanced approach to capital deployment, which may include strategic acquisitions or further share buyback activity in order to maximize shareholder returns over the long-term. We face numerous challenges to improving shareholder value. These include, but are not limited to, adjusting to dynamic global economic conditions that are influenced by governmental, industrial and commercial factors, pricing pressures from customers, strong competition, foreign currency fluctuations and increases in employee benefit costs. Based on periodic strategy reviews, including the financial outlook of our business, we may also engage in restructuring activities, including reducing overhead, consolidating facilities, exiting some product lines and divesting operations.

Financial Highlights

• Net sales for fiscal 2015 decreased 5% to \$2.5 billion, as weaker foreign currencies contributed 80% of the decline.

• Total operating profit decreased 11% to \$246 million.

• Net earnings decreased 17% to \$132 million.

• We repurchased 5 million shares of common stock in 2015, lowering our average outstanding shares 13%.

• Diluted earnings per share decreased 5% to \$3.35.

• Cash provided by operating activities was a record for the company at \$335 million.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

All of our acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method and, accordingly, the operating results for the acquired companies are included in the consolidated statements of earnings from the respective dates of acquisition. Under purchase accounting, we record assets and liabilities at fair value and such amounts are reflected in the respective captions on the consolidated balance sheets. The purchase price described for each acquisition below is net of any cash acquired, includes debt issued or assumed and the fair value of contingent consideration.

In 2015, we completed one divestiture in our Medical Devices segment. We sold our Rochester, New York and Erie, Pennsylvania life sciences operations for \$3 million.

We did not complete any acquisitions in 2014 or in 2015.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported. These estimates, assumptions and judgments are affected by our application of accounting policies, which are discussed in Note 1 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report. We believe the accounting policies discussed below are the most critical in understanding and evaluating our financial results. These critical accounting policies have been reviewed with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition on Long-Term Contracts

Revenue representing 33% of 2015 sales was accounted for using the percentage of completion, cost-to-cost method of accounting. This method of revenue recognition is predominantly used within the Aircraft Controls and Space and Defense Controls segments due to the contractual nature of the business activities, with the exception of their respective aftermarket activities. The contractual arrangements are either firm fixed-price or cost-plus contracts and are with the U.S. Government or its prime subcontractors, foreign governments or commercial aircraft manufacturers, including Boeing and Airbus. The nature of the contractual arrangements includes customers' requirements for delivery of hardware as well as funded nonrecurring development work in anticipation of follow-on production orders. We recognize revenue on contracts in the current period using the percentage of completion, cost-to-cost method of accounting as work progresses toward completion as determined by the ratio of cumulative costs incurred to date to estimated total contract costs at completion, multiplied by the total estimated contract revenue, less cumulative revenue recognized in prior periods. Changes in estimates affecting sales, costs and profits are recognized in the period in which the change becomes known using the cumulative catch-up method of accounting, resulting in the cumulative effect of changes reflected in the period. Estimates are reviewed and updated quarterly for substantially all contracts. A significant change in an estimate on one or more contracts could have a material effect on our results of operations.

Occasionally, it is appropriate to combine or segment contracts. Contracts are combined in those limited circumstances when they are negotiated as a package in the same economic environment with an overall profit margin objective and constitute, in essence, an agreement to do a single project. In such cases, we recognize revenue and costs over the performance period of the combined contracts as if they were one. Contracts are segmented in limited circumstances if the customer had the right to accept separate elements of the contract and the total amount of the proposals on the separate components approximated the amount of the proposal on the entire project. For segmented contracts, we recognize revenue and costs as if they were separate contracts over the performance periods of the individual elements or phases.

Contract costs include only allocable, allowable and reasonable costs which are included in cost of sales when incurred. For applicable U.S. Government contracts, contract costs are determined in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations and the related Cost Accounting Standards. The nature of these costs includes development engineering costs and product manufacturing costs such as direct material, direct labor, other direct costs and indirect overhead costs. Contract profit is recorded as a result of the revenue recognized less costs incurred in any reporting period. Amounts representing performance incentives, penalties, contract claims or change orders are considered in estimating revenues, costs and profits when they can be reliably estimated and realization is considered probable. Revenue recognized on contracts for unresolved claims or unapproved contract change orders was not material in 2015, 2014 or 2013.

Contract Loss Reserves

At October 3, 2015, we had contract loss reserves of \$30 million. For contracts with anticipated losses at completion, a provision for the entire amount of the estimated remaining loss is charged against income in the period in which the loss becomes known. Contract losses are determined considering all direct and indirect contract costs, exclusive of any selling, general or administrative cost allocations that are treated as period expenses. Loss reserves are more common on firm fixed-price contracts that involve, to varying degrees, the design and development of new and unique controls or control systems to meet the customers' specifications.

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Reserves for Inventory Valuation

At October 3, 2015, we had net inventories of \$493 million, or 30% of current assets. Reserves for inventory were \$100 million, or 17% of gross inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower-of-cost-or-market with cost determined primarily on the first-in, first-out method of valuation.

We record valuation reserves to provide for slow-moving or obsolete inventory by using both a formula-based method that increases the valuation reserve as the inventory ages and, additionally, a specific identification method. We consider overall inventory levels in relation to firm customer backlog in addition to forecasted demand including aftermarket sales. Changes in these and other factors such as low demand and technological obsolescence could cause us to increase our reserves for inventory valuation, which would negatively impact our gross margin. As we record provisions within cost of sales to increase inventory valuation reserves, we establish a new, lower cost basis for the inventory.

Reviews for Impairment of Goodwill

At October 3, 2015, we had \$737 million of goodwill, or 24% of total assets. We test goodwill for impairment for each of our reporting units at least annually, during our fourth quarter, and whenever events occur or circumstances change, such as changes in the business climate, poor indicators of operating performance or the sale or disposition of a significant portion of a reporting unit. We also test goodwill for impairment when there is a change in reporting units.

We identify our reporting units by assessing whether the components of our operating segments constitute businesses for which discrete financial information is available and segment management regularly reviews the operating results of those components. Our reporting units are the same as our operating segments.

Companies may perform a qualitative assessment as the initial step in the annual goodwill impairment testing process for all or selected reporting units. Companies are also allowed to bypass the qualitative analysis and perform a quantitative analysis if desired. Economic uncertainties and the length of time from the calculation of a baseline fair value are factors that we consider in determining whether to perform a quantitative test.

When we evaluate the potential for goodwill impairment using a qualitative assessment, we consider factors including, but not limited to, macroeconomic conditions, industry conditions, the competitive environment, changes in the market for our products and services, regulatory and political developments, entity specific factors such as strategy and changes in key personnel and overall financial performance. If, after completing this assessment, it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we proceed to a quantitative two-step impairment test.

Quantitative testing first requires a comparison of the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. We use the discounted cash flow method to estimate the fair value of our reporting units. The discounted cash flow method incorporates various assumptions, the most significant being projected revenue growth rates, operating margins and cash flows, the terminal growth rate and the discount rate. Management projects revenue growth rates, operating margins and cash flows based on each reporting unit's current business, expected developments and operational strategies over a five-year period. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill is considered impaired and any loss must be measured.

In measuring the impairment loss, the implied fair value of goodwill is determined by assigning a fair value to all of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities, including any unrecognized intangible assets, as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination at fair value. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss would be recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

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Annual test

For our annual test of goodwill for impairment in 2015, we performed quantitative assessments for each of our five reporting units. In performing these assessments, we used a 3% terminal growth rate, which is supported by our historical growth rate, near-term projections and long-term expected market growth. We then discounted our projected cash flows using weighted-average costs of capital that ranged from 10.0% to 11.5% for our various reporting units. These discount rates reflect management's assumptions of marketplace participants' cost of capital. Based on our tests, the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount. Therefore, we concluded that goodwill was not impaired.

The fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount by at least 25%. While any individual assumption could differ from those that we used, we believe the overall fair values of our reporting units are reasonable as the values are derived from a mix of reasonable assumptions. Had we used discount rates that were 100 basis points higher or a terminal growth rate that was 100 basis points lower than those we assumed, the fair values of each of our reporting units would have continued to exceed their carrying amounts by at least 10%.

We evaluate the reasonableness of the resulting fair values of our reporting units by comparing the aggregate fair value to our market capitalization and assessing the reasonableness of any resulting premium.

The determination of our assumptions is subjective and requires significant estimates. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the results of our reviews for impairment of goodwill.

Interim Test

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we transferred the management of our sensors and handpieces business from Medical Devices to Components. Accordingly, we performed an interim test on goodwill for impairment for these two reporting units. We determined the fair value of the sensors and handpieces business consistent with our practice for determining fair values in our tests for goodwill impairment, and we moved the fair value of this business from Medical Devices to Components. We also transferred the assets of this business, including the proportionate share of goodwill based on the relative fair value of this business to the Medical Devices reporting unit. We then compared the fair values to the carrying values of the Medical Devices and Components reporting units. The resulting fair values exceeded our carrying values, so we determined that goodwill was not impaired.

The fair value of the Components reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by a significant amount. Had we used a discount rate that was 100 basis point higher or a terminal growth rate that was 100 basis points lower than those we assumed, the fair value of this reporting unit would have continued to exceed its carrying amount by a significant amount.

The fair value of the Medical Devices reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount by 18%. This reporting unit had \$62 million of goodwill at October 3, 2015. Had we used a discount rate that was 100 basis points higher or a terminal growth rate that was 100 basis points lower than those we assumed, the fair value of this reporting unit would have exceeded its carrying amount by 4% and 10%, respectively.

The primary factor causing the fair value of this reporting unit to not be substantially greater than the carrying value is that the Medical Devices segment was created through a series of acquisitions between 2006 and 2009. The creation of this reporting unit resulted in recording substantial goodwill, which increased the carrying value. The key assumptions that drive the estimated fair value are the projected revenue and operating margins, which are used to project future cash flows. Our expectation for this reporting unit is for revenue growth over the five year projection period to be driven by the overall market growth of the home healthcare segment of the infusion therapy market and by capturing market share due to new product offerings. Additionally, our expectation is that operating margins improve throughout the five year projection period, driven by improved sales, as well as continued cost containment activities. If cash flows generated by our Medical Devices reporting unit were to decline in the future, or if there were adverse revisions to key assumptions, we may be required to record impairment charges. There are specific circumstances that would pose risk to the fair value of this reporting unit. Lower than projected growth rates of the home healthcare segment of the infusion therapy market, changes in provider capital purchase cycles, changes in healthcare legislation, changes in private insurance plans, as well as changes in treatment therapies may negatively affect the fair value of this reporting unit. Also, our projected market share capture rates may be lower due to delayed or unsuccessful new product offerings, which would negatively affect the fair value of this reporting unit. In addition,

the fair value of this reporting unit may be negatively impacted based on the results of our strategic review and the courses of action that we may decide to pursue.

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Pension Assumptions

We maintain various defined benefit pension plans covering employees at certain locations. Pension expense for all defined benefit plans for 2015 was \$41 million. Pension obligations and the related costs are determined using actuarial valuations that involve several assumptions. The most critical assumptions are mortality rates, the discount rate and the long-term expected return on assets. Other assumptions include salary increases and retirement age. Mortality rates are used to estimate the life expectancy of plan participants during which they are expected to receive benefit payments. We began using a new table and projection scale to determine our mortality assumption for our U.S. plans as of October 3, 2015. Our assumption represents a modified version of the mortality table and projection scale published by the Society of Actuaries (SOA), and reflects improvements consistent with the Social Security Administration. We believe the use of this modified table and projection scale best reflects our demographics and anticipated plan outcomes. This change will increase our pension expense by \$6 million in 2016.

The discount rate is used to state expected future cash flows at present value. Using a higher discount rate decreases the present value of pension obligations and decreases pension expense. We use the Mercer Pension Above Mean Discount Yield Curve to determine the discount rate for our U.S. defined benefit plans at year end. The discount rate is constructed from bonds included in the Mercer Yield Curve that have a yield higher than the mean yield curve. We believe that the Mercer Pension Above Mean Discount Yield Curve best mirrors the yields of bonds that would be selected by management if actions were taken to settle our obligation. The yield curve calculation matches the notional cash inflows of the hypothetical bond portfolio with the expected benefit payments to arrive at the discount rate. In determining expense for 2015 for our largest U.S. plan, we used a 4.4% discount rate, compared to 5.0% for 2014. We will use a 4.5% discount rate to determine our expense in 2016 for this plan. This 10 basis point increase in the discount rate will decrease our pension expense by \$1 million in 2016.

The long-term expected return on assets assumption reflects the average rate of return expected on funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits included in the projected benefit obligation. In determining the long-term expected return on assets assumption, we consider our current and target asset allocations. We consider the relative weighting of plan assets, the historical performance of total plan assets and individual asset classes and economic and other indicators of future performance. Asset management objectives include maintaining an adequate level of diversification to reduce interest rate and market risk and to provide adequate liquidity to meet immediate and future benefit payment requirements. In determining the 2015 expense for our largest plan, we used an 8.0% return on assets assumption, compared to 8.4% for 2014. A 50 basis point decrease in the long-term expected return on assets assumption would increase our annual pension expense by \$3 million.

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowances

At October 3, 2015, we had gross deferred tax assets of \$281 million and deferred tax asset valuation allowances of \$7 million. The deferred tax assets principally relate to benefit accruals, inventory obsolescence, tax benefit carryforwards and contract loss reserves. The deferred tax assets include \$9 million related to tax benefit carryforwards associated with net operating losses, for which \$6 million of deferred tax asset valuation allowances are recorded.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount of future tax benefit that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. We consider recent earnings projections, allowable tax carryforward periods, tax planning strategies and historical earnings performance to determine the amount of the valuation allowance. Changes in these factors could cause us to adjust our valuation allowance, which would impact our income tax expense when we determine that these factors have changed.

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND OUTLOOK

(dollars in millions except per share data)				2015 vs. 2014		2014 vs. 2013			
	2015	2014	2013	\$ Variance	% Variance	\$ Variance	% Variance		
Net sales	\$2,526	\$2,648	\$2,610	\$(123)	(5 %)	\$38	1 %		
Gross margin	29.2 %	30.1 %	30.0 %						
Research and development expenses	\$132	\$139	\$135	\$(7)	(5 %)	\$5	4 %		
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales	14.7 %	15.2 %	15.2 %						
Interest expense	\$29	\$13	\$27	\$16	131 %	\$(14)	(54 %)		
Restructuring expense	\$15	\$13	\$14	\$3	20 %	\$(1)	(8 %)		
Goodwill Impairment	\$—	\$—	\$38	\$—	n/a	\$(38)	n/a		
Other	\$5	\$10	\$8	\$(6)	(54 %)	\$2	25 %		
Effective tax rate	28.3 %	27.7 %	27.0 %						
Net earnings	\$132	\$158	\$120	\$(26)	(17 %)	\$38	31 %		
Diluted earnings per share	\$3.35	\$3.52	\$2.63	\$(0.17)	(5 %)	\$0.89	34 %		

Net sales decreased in 2015 compared to 2014 as all of our segments' sales declined with the exception of Medical Devices. Weaker foreign currencies, in particular the Euro and the British Pound relative to the U.S. dollar, contributed 80% of the sales decline in 2015.

Net sales increased in 2014 compared to 2013 due to growth in Aircraft Controls and Components. Sales declined in Medical Devices, Space and Defense Controls and Industrial Systems. Acquisitions in Components and Space and Defense Controls contributed 56% of the sales growth, while changes in foreign currency exchange rates contributed 44% of the sales growth.

Gross margin declined in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an adverse sales mix. We were negatively impacted by lower amounts of military OEM and aftermarket sales and commercial aftermarket sales in Aircraft Controls, as well as lower amounts of energy sales in Industrial Systems and in Components. The decline was partly offset by the benefits of \$14 million of lower amounts of additions to contract loss reserves in Aircraft Controls and \$11 million of benefits realized from the 2014 restructuring activities.

Gross margin was flat in 2014 compared to 2013. Unfavorable sales mix, primarily in Aircraft Controls, was offset by lower pension expense as well as benefits realized from the 2013 restructuring activities. Our pension expense in 2014 decreased \$12 million, driven by the increase in the discount rate for our U.S. plan, rising to 5.00% from 3.75%.

Research and development expenses decreased in 2015 compared to 2014. Within Aircraft Controls, research and development expenses decreased \$7 million as we had lower activity on the Airbus A350 program, but was partly offset by higher amounts of Embraer E-Jets activity. Research and development expenses increased in 2014 compared to 2013. Within Aircraft Controls, research and development expenses increased \$11 million as the ramp up of activities on the Embraer E-Jets program was partially offset by decreasing development activity on the Boeing 787 and Airbus A350 programs. Within Industrial Systems, research and development expenses decreased \$6 million.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales decreased in 2015 compared to 2014. Most of the decline is due to an on-going focus on expense reduction. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales for 2014 were comparable to 2013's percentage of sales as benefits from earlier restructuring activities were offset by start up activities on a new ERP system.

Interest expense increased in 2015 compared to 2014. Higher cost debt following the issuance of our \$300 million 5.25% senior notes in November 2014 increased our interest expense by \$8 million. Also, higher levels of debt due to funding our share repurchase program increased our interest expense by \$5 million. Interest expense decreased in 2014 compared to 2013, with \$11 million of the decrease due to the redemption of our senior subordinated notes. On December 19, 2013, we repurchased our 7.25% senior subordinated notes due on January 15, 2018. In doing so, we incurred a 3.625% call premium in the first quarter of 2014.

In 2015, 2014 and 2013, we incurred restructuring expenses in response to business conditions. In 2013, we incurred \$14 million of restructuring expenses primarily in Industrial Systems and Space and Defense Controls. Through 2014, the total savings were \$23 million, or 98% of our projected benefits, split evenly between cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. In 2014, we incurred \$13 million of restructuring expenses primarily in Aircraft

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Controls and Space and Defense Controls. Through 2015, the total savings were \$14 million, or 91% of our projected benefits, and were primarily in cost of sales. In 2015, we incurred \$15 million of restructuring expenses, primarily in Industrial Systems, Space and Defense Controls and Aircraft Controls. We expect these activities to result in \$21 million of cost savings in 2016.

In 2013, we took a \$38 million goodwill impairment charge in our Medical Devices segment. The impairment charge net of tax was \$24 million, or \$0.52 per share.

Other expense in 2015 includes a \$2 million asset impairment write-down in Industrial Systems and a \$1 million loss on the sales of two small operations in our Medical Devices segment. Other expense in 2014 includes payment of a \$7 million call premium on the early redemption of our 7.25% senior subordinated notes and a \$5 million write-down of a technology investment in Industrial Systems. Other expense in 2013 is primarily related to a \$7 million loss in our Medical Devices segment on the sale of the Buffalo, New York Ethox Medical operations.

The effective tax rate in 2015 was higher than the effective tax rate in 2014 due primarily to lower earnings in favorable tax jurisdictions, especially in the U.K. Partially offsetting the negative impact was lower domestic earnings, which carry a higher tax rate. The effective tax rate in 2014 was higher than in 2013 due primarily to the absence of benefits from 2013. In 2013, we benefited from a catchup adjustment for research and development tax credits mostly associated with 2012 following the enactment of legislation in 2013. Due to the goodwill impairment charge in 2013, we also had a lower effective tax rate in 2014.

Average common shares outstanding decreased in 2015 compared to 2014 due to our share buyback program. Since the Board of Directors amended the program in January 2014, we have repurchased nine million shares. There are four million additional shares available under this program as of year end.

Other comprehensive loss increased in 2015 compared to 2014. Foreign currency translation adjustments decreased other comprehensive income \$51 million compared to 2014. Comparing 2015 to 2014, the British Pound had a negative impact of \$20 million, the Euro had a negative impact of \$15 million and the Canadian dollar had a negative impact of \$7 million. Other comprehensive income decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. The retirement liability adjustment decreased other comprehensive income by \$148 million due primarily to a 60 basis point decrease on the discount rates applicable to our U.S. plan. Also, foreign currency translation adjustments, driven by the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar, decreased other comprehensive income \$38 million compared to 2013.

2016 Outlook – We expect sales in 2016 to increase 2% to \$2.6 billion. We expect that Aircraft Controls will drive the sales growth, due mostly to the ramp up of the Airbus A350 program. We expect slight sales increases in Space and Defense Controls, Medical Devices and Industrial Systems, and a small decrease in Components' sales. We expect operating margin to increase to 10.7%. The benefits of our 2015 cost containment strategies will drive the margin expansion, offsetting margin pressure from unfavorable sales mixes in Aircraft Controls and Components. We expect net earnings will increase 12% to \$148 million. Average diluted shares outstanding will decrease 6% to 37 million due to shares already repurchased under our current share buyback program. We expect diluted earnings per share will increase 19% to \$4.00. The difference between projected diluted earnings per share growth and projected net earnings growth is the anticipated result of shares already repurchased under our current share buyback program.

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SEGMENT RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND OUTLOOK

During 2015, we made a change to our segment reporting. Components now includes the sensor and handpieces product line, which we previously included in the Medical Devices segment. This product line consists of manufactured ultrasonic and optical sensors as well as surgical handpieces distributed to medical OEMs. Since the customer base is different from the sale of medical pumps directly to end users, the chief operating decision maker is now reviewing performance and assessing the allocation of resources of this product line as part of the Components segment. Sales of sensors and handpieces were \$25 million in 2015 and 2014 and \$23 million in 2013. All amounts have been restated to present sensors and handpieces within Components.

Operating profit, as presented below, is net sales less cost of sales and other operating expenses, excluding interest expense, equity-based compensation expense and other corporate expenses. Cost of sales and other operating expenses are directly identifiable to the respective segment or allocated on the basis of sales, manpower or profit. Operating profit is reconciled to earnings before income taxes in Note 17 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report.

Aircraft Controls

(dollars in millions)				2015 vs. 2014		2014 vs. 2013	
	2015	2014	2013	\$	%	\$	%
				Variance	Variance	Variance	Variance
Net sales - military aircraft	\$546	\$572	\$596	\$(26)	(4 %)	\$(24)	(4 %)
Net sales - commercial aircraft	540	546	463	(6)	(1 %)	82	18 %
	\$1,087	\$1,118	\$1,060	\$(31)	(3 %)	\$58	5 %
Operating profit	\$100	\$116	\$127	\$(16)	(14 %)	\$(11)	(9 %)
Operating margin	9.2	% 10.4	% 12.0				
Backlog	\$678	\$715	\$671	\$(36)	(5 %)	\$43	6 %

Aircraft Controls' net sales decreased in 2015 compared to 2014 in both our military and commercial markets. In 2014, Aircraft Controls' net sales increased in our commercial market but decreased in our military market compared to 2013.

Military aftermarket sales declined \$13 million in 2015 compared to 2014 due to lower spares sales across multiple programs. Also, military OEM sales declined \$12 million, due to lower amounts of development work on the KC-46 Tanker program and lower foreign military sales. Sales in commercial aftermarket decreased \$12 million due to declining sales for initial provisioning spares for the Boeing 787 program. Slightly offsetting these declines was an increase of \$14 million of sales to Airbus due to the ramp up of the new A350 program.

Commercial OEM sales in 2014 increased compared to 2013 due to Boeing and Airbus program ramp ups and volume increases. Sales to Boeing increased \$48 million as production continued to ramp up on the Boeing 787 and volume increased on legacy Boeing production programs. Also, sales to Airbus increased \$14 million due to the production growth on the A350 program. In addition, commercial aftermarket increased \$18 million due to higher initial provisioning sales for the Boeing 787. Partially offsetting the commercial growth was a decline in military sales.

Helicopters declined \$16 million due mostly to lower deliveries on the V-22. Also, military aftermarket sales declined \$8 million due in part to lower foreign military F-15 sales.

Operating margin in 2015 and 2014 was affected by restructuring activities. In 2014, we incurred \$5 million of restructuring expenses. We expected to receive \$7 million in future cost savings in 2015, of which we realized 85%. In 2015, we incurred \$3 million of restructuring expenses, and we expect these activities to result in \$5 million of cost savings in 2016.

Operating margin for 2015 declined as compared to 2014, due to an adverse sales mix due to lower amounts of military and commercial aftermarket sales and to lower amounts of military OEM sales. Partly offsetting the margin decline was \$14 million of lower additions to contract loss reserves in 2015 compared to 2014. Also, research and development expenses declined \$7 million due, in part, to lower activity on the Airbus A350 program. Slightly offsetting the lower Airbus spend was higher research and development expenses associated with the ramp up of the Embraer E-Jets program. The operating profit in 2015 also benefited from restructuring benefits realized from 2014 restructuring activities.

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Operating margin for 2014 declined as compared to 2013. Research and development costs increased \$11 million. We had development costs associated with the ramp up of the Embraer E-Jets program, but those costs were partially offset by decreasing development activity on the Boeing 787 and Airbus A350 programs. Additionally, we incurred \$4 million in higher restructuring expenses than in 2013. Partly offsetting the operating margin declines was \$7 million of lower pension expense, driven by the increase in the discount rate.

The decrease of twelve-month backlog for Aircraft Controls at October 3, 2015 compared to September 27, 2014 is in part due to the timing of commercial orders as well as work completed on military programs. The higher level of twelve-month backlog for Aircraft Controls at September 27, 2014 compared to September 28, 2013 is largely related to increases in commercial orders.

2016 Outlook for Aircraft Controls – We expect sales in Aircraft Controls to increase 4% to \$1.13 billion in 2016. Commercial aircraft sales are expected to increase 9%, due primarily to the sales increase on the Airbus A350 program. We expect that commercial aftermarket sales will continue to decline due to the lower levels of Boeing 787 initial provisioning sales. We expect military sales to decline 1% in 2016, as higher F-35 production sales are offset by lower V-22 and military aftermarket sales. We expect our operating margin will increase slightly to 9.5% in 2016. We expect the benefits of our restructuring actions in 2015 will improve operating margin. However, we expect margin pressures due to an unfavorable sales mix associated with lower amounts of military and commercial aftermarket sales. Additionally, our research and development costs will remain elevated due to the continued spend on the A350 and the Embraer E-2 programs.

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Space and Defense Controls

(dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014		2014 vs. 2013	
				\$	%	\$	%
				Variance	Variance	Variance	Variance
Net sales	\$381	\$395	\$396	\$(13)	(3 %)	\$(1)	— %
Operating profit	\$33	\$26	\$25	\$7	27 %	\$1	3 %
Operating margin	8.7 %	6.6 %	6.4 %				
Backlog	\$250	\$254	\$254	\$(4)	(2 %)	\$—	— %

Space and Defense Controls' net sales decreased in 2015 compared to 2014 as sales declines in our space market were partially offset by sales growth in our defense market. Space and Defense Controls' net sales in 2014 are comparable to sales in 2013.

Sales in our space market decreased \$26 million in 2015 compared to 2014 due to satellite and launch vehicle programs winding down. Partly offsetting the sales decline was \$13 million of sales growth in our defense market. Within defense, sales increased \$29 million as production rates increased on defense controls, missile systems and naval systems programs. However, these increases within our defense market were offset by \$15 million of lower security sales due to lower sales volume.

Segment sales in 2014 were comparable to 2013. Sales for missile defense systems and security products increased \$14 million due to higher production rates and higher product demand. Offsetting these increases was a \$13 million decline in our defense controls business due to a program's prior year's sales not repeating. Sales in our space market in 2014 declined \$2 million. Within our space market, sales of satellite components and engines programs declined \$3 million due mostly to activity slowdowns and program delays. Activity on NASA's Soft Capture System increased sales by \$12 million, but was offset by other program completions.

Operating margin in 2015, 2014 and 2013 was affected by restructuring activities. In 2013, we incurred \$5 million of restructuring expenses. We expected to receive \$9 million in future cost savings in 2014, of which we realized 99%. In 2014, we also incurred \$5 million of restructuring expenses. We expected to receive \$9 million in future cost savings in 2015, of which we realized 95%. In 2015, we incurred \$6 million of restructuring expenses, and we expect these activities to result in \$5 million of cost savings in 2016. More than half of the total restructuring expense in 2015 relates to the termination of a selling and marketing contractual relationship, and will not carry the same ratio of benefits as our previous restructuring activities.

Operating margin increased in 2015 compared to 2014. Operating profit increased due to the benefits realized from our 2014 and 2015 restructuring activities. We also benefited from an improved sales mix as well as cost containment activities. Partly offsetting these increases is an \$8 million accounting correction recorded in the second quarter of 2015.

Operating margin in 2014 was comparable to operating margin in 2013. The 2014 operating profit benefited from our 2013 restructuring activities. Additionally, we benefited from a \$2 million settlement related to an acquisition. These improvements were mostly offset by a lower level of profitable spares sales for defense controls.

The lower level of twelve-month backlog for Space and Defense Controls at October 3, 2015 compared to September 27, 2014 is due to declines in our security and defense controls markets, partly offset by increases in our satellites programs. The level of twelve-month backlog at September 27, 2014 is comparable to the level at September 28, 2013 as increases in our defense market were offset by declines in our space market.

2016 Outlook for Space and Defense Controls – We expect sales in Space and Defense Controls to increase slightly to \$386 million in 2016. We expect sales increases in our defense market to be driven by increased production volumes for missile systems and improved domestic and foreign military vehicle sales. Offsetting this growth is an expected decline in our space market as production programs continue to wind down. We expect our operating margin will increase to 11.5% in 2016 from 8.7% in 2015 as the 2015 accounting correction does not repeat and as we benefit from our 2015 restructuring actions.

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Industrial Systems

(dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014		2014 vs. 2013	
				\$	%	\$	%
				Variance	Variance	Variance	Variance
Net sales	\$522	\$591	\$592	\$(69)	(12 %)	\$(1)	— %
Operating profit	\$45	\$58	\$42	\$(13)	(23 %)	\$16	38 %
Operating margin	8.6 %	9.8 %	7.1 %				
Backlog	\$178	\$182	\$187	\$(5)	(3 %)	\$(5)	(2 %)

Industrial Systems' net sales decreased across our major markets in 2015 compared to 2014. Weaker foreign currencies, in particular the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar, contributed \$60 million of the sales decline. Industrial Systems' net sales were flat in 2014 compared to 2013. Sales in our industrial automation and energy markets improved but were offset by declines in our simulation and test market.

Sales in our energy market decreased \$31 million in 2015 compared to 2014. Unfavorable foreign currency translation contributed approximately half of the decline. Additionally, sales of our non-renewable energy products contributed the other half of the decline due to the unfavorable macro-economic conditions related, in part, to the significant decline in the price of crude oil. Within our industrial automation market, sales decreased \$27 million. Unfavorable foreign currency translation contributed \$33 million to the decline, but was partly offset by sales increases in our aftermarket services. Sales within our simulation and test market decreased \$11 million. Unfavorable foreign currency translation contributed approximately 80% of the decline.

Within our industrial automation market, sales increased \$14 million in 2014 compared to 2013 due to improvements from our European businesses in metal forming and presses, distribution and aftermarket. Additionally, sales in our energy market increased \$4 million due to a new wind application in Brazil. Offsetting the growth was a \$19 million decline in our simulation and test market, resulting from lower orders from our larger flight training simulation customers.

Operating margin decreased in 2015 compared to 2014. Our operating profit was negatively impacted by the strengthening U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, lower sales volumes and margin pressures in the energy business. Additionally in 2015, we incurred an additional \$4 million of restructuring expense, and we expect these activities will result in \$8 million of cost savings in 2016. Partly offsetting the declines was \$6 million of lower write downs in 2015.

Operating margin increased in 2014 compared to 2013. Operating profit improved as we realized the \$14 million of expected benefits associated with the 2013 restructuring activities. Additionally in 2014, we benefited from \$7 million less in restructuring expenses, additional cost containment activities, lower material costs and lower levels of research and development expenses. However, the operating margin in 2014 was negatively impacted by an incremental \$3 million of technology investment write-downs and by a \$3 million charge related to a quality issue on a customer application.

The lower level of twelve-month backlog in Industrial Systems at October 3, 2015 compared to September 27, 2014 is primarily due the impact of foreign currency translation, but was partly offset by higher levels of industrial automation orders. The lower level of twelve-month backlog in Industrial Systems at September 27, 2014 compared to September 28, 2013 is primarily due to timing of orders in our energy market.

2016 Outlook for Industrial Systems – We expect sales in Industrial Systems to increase slightly to \$525 million in 2016, as general economic conditions do not indicate any meaningful changes in 2016. We expect our operating margin will increase to 10.7% in 2016 from 8.6% in 2015, as we will benefit from both our restructuring actions in the fourth quarter of 2015 and our cost containment actions.

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Components

(dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014			2014 vs. 2013		
				\$	%	Variance	\$	%	Variance
Net sales	\$437	\$450	\$439	\$(12)	(3 %)	\$11	3 %		
Operating profit	\$59	\$73	\$74	\$(14)	(19 %)	\$(2)	(2 %)		
Operating margin	13.4 %	16.2 %	17.0 %						
Backlog	\$158	\$183	\$181	\$(25)	(14 %)	\$3	1 %		

Components' net sales decreased in 2015 compared to 2014. Sales decreased in marine energy within our non-aerospace and defense market. Components' net sales increased in 2014 compared to 2013. Sales increased in our non-aerospace and defense market due largely to an acquisition.

Sales in our non-aerospace and defense market decreased \$17 million in 2015 compared to 2014. Our marine energy sales declined \$22 million, due to the macro-economic conditions centered around the significant decline in the price of crude oil and the resulting lower demand for our products. Slightly offsetting the decline was a sales increase of \$6 million in our industrial market in 2015, driven by a strong demand in the U.S. industrial market. Sales in our aerospace and defense market increased \$4 million in 2015 compared to 2014 due to higher levels of defense controls and naval product sales.

Sales in our non-aerospace and defense market increased \$18 million in 2014 compared to 2013. Incremental sales from the Aspen Motion Technologies acquisition provided \$17 million of this sales growth. Energy sales increased \$3 million in our marine market due to a large offshore exploration application sale. Sales in our aerospace and defense market decreased \$8 million. The decline in sales was largely driven by lower defense spending across various aircraft and space and defense programs.

Operating margin declined in 2015 compared to 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower demand for our marine energy products resulting from the significant decline in the price of crude oil. Additionally, cost overruns on some military programs negatively impacted operating margin.

Operating margin declined in 2014 compared to 2013. Our operating margin in 2013 included a \$2 million benefit associated with an unachieved earn out provision related to an acquisition. Also in 2014, start up activities on a new ERP system reduced operating profit by \$2 million.

The twelve-month backlog at October 3, 2015 declined compared to the level at September 27, 2014 due to reduced orders for our marine energy products, as well as timing of defense orders. The level of twelve-month backlog at September 27, 2014 is comparable to the level at September 28, 2013.

2016 Outlook for Components – We expect sales to decrease 3% to \$425 million in 2016 due to continued declines in our energy market. We also expect that sales in our medical market will decline due to lower demand from a key customer. Partially offsetting these declines is expected growth in our space and defense market, driven by improved foreign military vehicle program sales. We expect our operating margin will decrease to 13.2% in 2016 from 13.4% in 2015. We will continue to be negatively impacted by the low price of crude oil, but that margin pressure will be partially offset by incremental margins from higher defense sales.

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Medical Devices

(dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014		2014 vs. 2013	
				\$	%	\$	%
				Variance	Variance	Variance	Variance
Net sales	\$99	\$95	\$124	\$3	3 %	\$(29)	(23 %)
Operating profit (loss)	\$9	\$3	\$(41)	\$6	186 %	\$44	(107 %)
Operating margin	8.7 %	3.1 %	(33.2 %)				
Backlog	\$10	\$5	\$3	\$5	93 %	\$2	70 %

Medical Devices' net sales increased in 2015 compared to 2014, with sales growth in both our IV and enteral products offsetting declines in our other product category. Medical Devices' net sales decreased in 2014 when compared to 2013 with declines in all of our major product categories.

Sales for IV products increased \$5 million in 2015 compared to 2014 due to higher pumps and sets sales as we continued to replace competitors' older products in the U.S. home healthcare market. Partly offsetting the sales growth was a decline of \$4 million in 2015 due to lost sales associated with the sale of two small operations.

Sales declined in enteral products in 2014 compared to 2013, due to \$19 million of lower sales to a distributor partner. Additionally, in June 2013, we divested an operation, which contributed \$9 million of lost sales in 2014.

Operating margin in 2015 increased compared to 2014 due to higher sales volumes, a more favorable sales mix and lower operational costs. The operating margin in 2015 also included a \$1 million loss on the sale of two small operations.

Operating margin in 2014 increased when compared to 2013 due to the absence of two charges. Operating margin in 2013 included a \$38 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge and a \$7 million loss on the sale of an operation. Excluding these charges, operating margin was 3.0% in 2013.

Twelve-month backlog for Medical Devices is not as substantial relative to sales as compared to our other segments, reflecting the shorter order-to-shipment cycle for this line of business.

2016 Outlook for Medical Devices – We expect sales to increase slightly to \$102 million in 2016. We expect that sales will increase due to improved enteral pumps and sets sales, as well as higher IV sets sales due to a higher installed base. However, this growth will be offset by a reduction related to the operations we sold in 2015. We expect our operating margin will increase to 11.4% in 2016 from 8.7% in 2015 as we continue to benefit from an improved cost structure and incremental margin contribution from higher sales volumes.

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FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

(dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014		2014 vs. 2013	
				\$	%	\$	%
				Variance	Variance	Variance	Variance
Net cash provided (used) by:							
Operating activities	\$335	\$287	\$251	\$47	17 %	\$36	14 %
Investing activities	(68)	(87)	(173)	19	(22 %)	87	(50 %)
Financing activities	(166)	(118)	(72)	(48)	40 %	(46)	64 %

Our available borrowing capacity and our cash flow from operations provide us with the financial resources needed to run our operations, reinvest in our business and make strategic acquisitions.

At October 3, 2015, our cash balance was \$310 million, which is primarily held outside of the U.S. Cash flow from our U.S. operations, together with borrowings on our credit facility, fund on-going activities, debt service requirements and future growth investments. We reinvest the cash generated from foreign operations locally and such international balances are not available to pay down debt in the U.S. unless we decide to repatriate such amounts. If we determined repatriation of foreign funds was necessary, we would then be required to pay U.S. income taxes on those funds.

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2015 compared to 2014. We improved by \$37 million due to the favorable timing on collections of receivables, primarily in our Space and Defense Controls, Components and Aircraft Controls segments, and improved by \$29 million due to lower pension funding levels. Additionally, we benefited by \$24 million due to favorable timing of customer advances, primarily in Aircraft Controls. The change in the cash provided by operating activities was negatively impacted by \$34 million of lower earnings and non-cash charges.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2014 compared to 2013. We benefited by \$82 million due to favorable timing on collections of receivables, primarily in our Aircraft Controls, Medical Devices and Space and Defense Controls segments. We also benefited \$31 million due to lower levels of inventory, primarily in our Aircraft Controls segment. The change in the cash provided by operating activities was negatively impacted by higher levels of pension contributions, and by \$28 million due to the unfavorable timing of payments in our Aircraft Controls and Space and Defense Controls segments.

Investing activities

Net cash used by investing activities in 2015 included \$81 million for capital expenditures. In 2015, investment activities provided \$7 million of cash as we liquidated retirement plan investments in order to purchase our stock, and \$3 million of proceeds from the sale of two medical operations.

We expect our 2016 capital expenditures to be approximately \$90 million, as we support the increased production of commercial aircraft.

Net cash used by investing activities in 2014 includes \$79 million for capital expenditures and \$9 million used to redeem our 7.25% senior subordinated notes that were invested in our supplemental retirement plan.

Net cash used by investing activities for 2013 includes \$93 million for capital expenditures, \$69 million for two acquisitions, one in Space and Defense Controls and one in Components, \$13 million used to redeem our 6.25% senior subordinated notes that were invested in our supplemental retirement plan and a \$6 million loan to another company for strategic technology development. In 2013, cash provided by investing activities includes \$5 million from the sale of an operation in Medical Devices and \$3 million of proceeds from a liquidation of a technology investment.

Financing activities

Financing activities in 2015 included \$344 million to fund our stock repurchase program. Additionally, cash used by financing activities in 2015 included the net proceeds of issuing our \$300 million aggregate principal 5.25% senior notes, which were used to repay our U.S. revolving credit facility borrowings.

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The cash used by financing activities for 2014 includes \$266 million to fund our stock repurchase program and \$7 million for the call premium on our 7.25% senior subordinated notes. We also used credit facility borrowings to fund the redemption of our 7.25% senior subordinated notes.

Net cash used by financing activities in 2013 primarily reflects pay downs on our U.S. revolving credit facility due to our strong cash flow.

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

We maintain bank credit facilities to fund our short and long-term capital requirements, including for acquisitions. From time to time, we also sell debt and equity securities to fund acquisitions or take advantage of favorable market conditions.

On November 21, 2014, we completed the sale of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 5.25% senior notes due December 1, 2022 at par with interest paid semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, which commenced on June 1, 2015. The senior notes are unsecured obligations, guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by certain subsidiaries and contain normal incurrence-based covenants and limitations such as the ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, make other restricted payments and investments, create liens and certain corporate acts such as mergers and consolidations. The aggregate net proceeds of \$294 million were used to repay indebtedness under our U.S. bank credit facility, thereby increasing the unused portion of our U.S. revolving credit facility.

On May 22, 2014, we amended our U.S. revolving credit facility. The amendment increased the capacity on our revolving credit facility from \$900 million to \$1,100 million and extended the maturity of the credit facility to May 22, 2019. The amendment also provides an expansion option, which permits us to request an increase of up to \$200 million to the credit facility upon satisfaction of certain conditions. The U.S. revolving credit facility had an outstanding balance of \$675 million at October 3, 2015. Interest on the outstanding credit facility borrowings is based on LIBOR plus the applicable margin, which was 163 basis points at October 3, 2015. The credit facility is secured by substantially all of our U.S. assets.

The U.S. revolving credit facility contains various covenants. The covenant for minimum interest coverage ratio, defined as the ratio of EBITDA to interest expense for the most recent four quarters, is 3.0. The covenant for the maximum leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of net debt, including letters of credit, to EBITDA for the most recent four quarters, is 3.5. The covenant for maximum capital expenditures is \$175 million for 2015 and increases by \$10 million each year thereafter. We are in compliance with all covenants. EBITDA is defined in the loan agreement as (i) the sum of net income, interest expense, income taxes, depreciation expense, amortization expense, other non-cash items reducing consolidated net income and non-cash equity-based compensation expenses minus (ii) other non-cash items increasing consolidated net income.

We are generally not required to obtain the consent of lenders of the U.S. revolving credit facility before raising significant additional debt financing; however, certain limitations and conditions may apply that would require consent to be obtained. In recent years, we have demonstrated our ability to secure consents to access debt markets. We have also been successful in accessing equity markets from time to time. We believe that we will be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing as needed.

At October 3, 2015, we had \$420 million of unused capacity, including \$408 million from the U.S. revolving credit facility after considering standby letters of credit. Our ability to utilize the unused borrowing capacity is limited by the leverage ratio covenant, which would restrict borrowings to an additional \$359 million as October 3, 2015.

We have a trade receivables securitization facility (the "Securitization Program"), which terminates on February 10, 2017. Under the Securitization Program, we sell certain trade receivables and related rights to an affiliate, which in turn sells an undivided variable percentage ownership interest in the trade receivables to a financial institution, while maintaining a subordinated interest in a portion of the pool of trade receivables. The Securitization Program effectively increases our borrowing capacity by up to \$100 million and lowers our cost to borrow funds as compared to the U.S. revolving credit facility. We had an outstanding balance of \$100 million at October 3, 2015. The Securitization Program has a minimum borrowing requirement, which was \$80 million at October 3, 2015. Interest on the secured borrowings under the Securitization Program was 94 basis points at October 3, 2015 and is based on 30-day LIBOR plus an applicable margin.

On December 19, 2013, we repurchased our 7.25% senior subordinated notes due on January 15, 2018 at 103.625%, pursuant to an early redemption right. We redeemed the aggregate principal amount of \$200 million using proceeds drawn from our U.S. revolving credit facility.

Net debt to capitalization was 44% at October 3, 2015 and 32% at September 27, 2014. The increase in net debt to capitalization is primarily due to our share repurchase program.

We believe that our cash on hand, cash flows from operations and available borrowings under short and long-term arrangements will continue to be sufficient to meet our operating needs.

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The Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program beginning in January 2014 that includes both Class A and Class B common shares, and allows us to buy up to an aggregate 13.0 million common shares. Under this program, we have purchased approximately 8.8 million shares for \$611 million as of October 3, 2015.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material future effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Our significant contractual obligations and commercial commitments at October 3, 2015 are as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Payments due by period				
	Total	2016	2017- 2018	2019- 2020	After 2020
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt	\$1,075	\$—	\$100	\$675	\$300
Interest on long-term debt	96	16	32	31	17
Operating leases	127	21	35	24	46
Purchase obligations	605	483	112	1	9
Total contractual obligations	\$1,903	\$520	\$279	\$731	\$372

In addition to the obligations in the table above, we have \$2 million recorded for unrecognized tax benefits in current liabilities, which includes \$1 million of related accrued interest. We are unable to determine if and when any of those amounts will be settled, nor can we estimate any potential changes to the unrecognized tax benefits.

The table above excludes interest on variable-rate debt, primarily our U.S. revolving credit facility, as we are unable to determine the rate and average balance outstanding for the periods presented in the above table. Interest on variable-rate long-term debt, assuming the rate and outstanding balances do not change from those at October 3, 2015, would be approximately \$13 million annually.

Total contractual obligations exclude pension obligations. In 2016, we have no minimum funding requirements.

However, we anticipate making contributions to defined benefit pension plans of \$75 million, of which approximately \$68 million is to the U.S. plan. We are unable to determine minimum funding requirements beyond 2016.

We have made discretionary incremental contributions to our defined benefit plans in excess of minimum funding requirements in 2015 and expect to continue to do the same in 2016. These additional contributions are being made in an effort to migrate toward fully funded status and reduce the volatility to our consolidated financial statements. The discretionary contributions made in 2015 were a result of strong cash flow, cash position and to utilize cash held outside the U.S. for foreign plans.

(dollars in millions)	Commitments expiring by period				
	Total	2016	2017- 2018	2019- 2020	After 2020
Other Commercial Commitments					
Standby letters of credit	\$17	\$12	\$5	\$—	\$—

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND MARKET TRENDS

We operate within the aerospace and defense and industrial markets. Our aerospace and defense markets are affected by market conditions and program funding levels, while our industrial markets are influenced by general capital investment trends and economic conditions. A common factor throughout our markets is the continuing demand for technologically advanced products.

Aerospace and Defense

Approximately 64% of our 2015 sales were generated in aerospace and defense markets. Within aerospace and defense, we serve three end markets: defense, commercial aircraft and space.

The defense market is dependent on military spending for development and production programs. Aircraft production programs are typically long-term in nature, offering predictability as to capacity needs and future revenues. We maintain positions on numerous high priority programs, including the Lockheed Martin F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, FA-18E/F Super Hornet and V-22 Osprey. The large installed base of our products leads to attractive aftermarket sales and service opportunities. The tactical and strategic missile, missile defense and defense controls markets are dependent on many of the same market conditions as military aircraft, including overall military spending and program funding levels. Our security and surveillance product line is dependent on government funding at federal and local levels, as well as private sector demand.

Reductions in the U.S. Department of Defense's mandatory and discretionary budgeted spending, which became effective on March 1, 2013, resulting from the Budget Control Act of 2011, will have ongoing ramifications for the domestic aerospace and defense market for the near future. As originally passed, the Budget Control Act provided that, in addition to an initial significant reduction in future domestic defense spending, further automatic cuts to defense spending authorization (which is generally referred to as sequestration) of approximately \$500 billion through the Federal Government's 2021 fiscal year would be triggered by the failure of Congress to produce a deficit reduction bill. The sequestration spending cuts were intended to be uniform by category for programs, projects and activities within accounts. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, provided some near-term opportunities to lessen the effects of sequestration, in exchange for extending the imposition of sequestration to fiscal years 2022 and 2023. However, we expect we will continue to face significant challenges over the next decade as a result of sequestration, as significant uncertainty remains with respect to the overall levels of defense spending. We believe that our military sales remain likely to be most affected due to lower defense spending. Currently, we expect approximately \$685 million of U.S. defense sales in 2016.

The commercial aircraft market is dependent on a number of factors, including global demand for air travel, which generally follows underlying economic growth. As such, the commercial aircraft market has historically exhibited cyclical swings which tend to track the overall economy. In recent years, the development of new, more fuel-efficient commercial air transports has helped drive increased demand in the commercial aircraft market, as airlines replace older, less fuel-efficient aircraft with newer models in an effort to reduce operating costs. The aftermarket is driven by usage of the existing aircraft fleet and the age of the installed fleet, and is impacted by fleet re-sizing programs for passenger and cargo aircraft. Changes in aircraft utilization rates affect the need for maintenance and spare parts and impact aftermarket sales. Boeing and Airbus have historically adjusted production in line with air traffic volume. Demand for our commercial aircraft products is in large part dependent on new aircraft production, which is increasing as Boeing and Airbus work to fulfill large backlogs of unfilled orders.

The commercial space market is comprised of large satellite customers, traditionally communications companies. Trends for this market, as well as for commercial launch vehicles, follow demand for increased capacity. This in turn, tends to track with underlying demand for increased consumption of telecommunication services, satellite replacement and global navigation needs. The space market is also partially dependent on the governmental-authorized levels of funding for satellite communications, as well as investment for commercial and exploration activities.

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Industrial

Approximately 36% of our 2015 sales were generated in industrial markets. Within industrial, we serve three end markets: industrial automation, energy and medical.

The industrial automation market we serve is influenced by several factors including capital investment, product innovation, economic growth, cost-reduction efforts and technology upgrades. We experience challenges from the need to react to the demands of our customers, who are in large part sensitive to international and domestic economic conditions.

The energy market we serve is affected by changing oil and natural gas prices, global urbanization, the resulting increase in demand for global energy and the political climate and corresponding public support for investments in renewable energy generation capacity. Drivers for global growth include investments in power generation infrastructure, including renewable energy, and exploration in search of new oil and gas resources.

The medical market we serve is influenced by economic conditions, regulatory environments, hospital and outpatient clinic spending on equipment, population demographics, medical advances, patient demands and the need for precision control components and systems. Advances in medical technology and medical treatments have had the effect of extending the average life spans, in turn resulting in greater need for medical services. These same technology and treatment advances also drive increased demand from the general population as a means to improve quality of life. Access to medical insurance, whether through government funded health care plans or private insurance, also affects the demand for medical services.

Foreign Currencies

We are affected by the movement of foreign currencies compared to the U.S. dollar, particularly in Industrial Systems. About one-quarter of our 2015 sales were denominated in foreign currencies. During 2015, average foreign currency rates generally weakened against the U.S. dollar compared to 2014. The translation of the results of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars decreased sales by \$99 million compared to one year ago. During 2014, average foreign currency rates generally strengthened against the U.S. dollar compared to 2013. The translation of the results of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars increased 2014 sales by \$17 million compared to 2013.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, "Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity." This ASU is intended to change the criteria for reporting discontinued operations and enhance convergence of the FASB's and the International Accounting Standard Board's (IASB) reporting requirements for discontinued operations. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014 and interim periods within those fiscal years. This amendment is applicable to us beginning in the first quarter of 2016. Early adoption is permitted, but only for disposals (or classifications as held for sale) that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. This ASU requires revenue recognition to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This ASU also requires additional disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. This ASU can be applied using one of two prescribed retrospective methods, and no early adoption is permitted. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years, pursuant to the issuance of ASU No. 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of Effective Date," in August 2015. This amendment is applicable to us beginning in the first quarter of 2019. We are currently evaluating the adoption of this standard on our financial statements.

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In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-13, "Consolidation (Topic 810): Measuring the Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities of a Consolidated Collateralized Financing Entity." This ASU allows a reporting entity to elect to measure the financial assets and the financial liabilities of a consolidated collateralized financing entity using either the measurement alternative included in the Update or Topic 820. The provisions of this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual period. This amendment is applicable to us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosures of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern." This ASU requires management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This ASU also requires management to disclose certain information depending on the results of the going concern evaluation. The provisions of this ASU are effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and for interim and annual periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. This amendment is applicable to us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In January 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-01, "Income Statement - Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items." This ASU eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items. The ASU retains and expands the existing presentation and disclosure guidance for items that are unusual in nature or occur infrequently to also include items that are both unusual in nature and infrequently occurring. The provisions of this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, provided that presentation applied to the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. This amendment is applicable to us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, "Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." This ASU requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The provisions of this ASU are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, and retrospective application is required. This amendment is applicable for us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-07, "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)." This ASU removes the requirement to make certain disclosures as well as categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The provisions of this ASU are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendment is required to be applied retrospectively, and early adoption is permitted. This amendment is applicable for us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. Other than requiring a change to our disclosures, the adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory." This ASU requires inventory to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendment is required to be applied prospectively, and early adoption is permitted. This amendment is applicable for us beginning in the first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-15, "Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements." This ASU provides additional guidance on ASU No. 2015-03, specific to debit issuance costs arising from line-of-credit

arrangements. This ASU provides an option to either apply the provisions of ASU No. 2015-03 to line-of-credit arrangements or to defer and instead present debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortize the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement. The additional guidance does not alter any other effective date provisions set forth in ASU No. 2015-03. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

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In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, "Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments." This ASU eliminates the requirement to retrospectively account for changes to provisional amounts initially recorded in a business acquisition opening balance sheet. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the effective date for financial statements that have not yet been made available for issuance. This amendment is applicable for us beginning in the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to interest rate risk from our long-term debt and foreign exchange rate risk related to our foreign operations and foreign currency transactions. To manage these risks, we may enter into derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. In 2015, our derivative instruments consisted of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges and foreign currency forwards.

At October 3, 2015, we had \$530 million of borrowings subject to variable interest rates. During 2015, our average borrowings subject to variable interest rates were \$477 million and, therefore, if interest rates had been one percentage point higher during 2015, our interest expense would have been \$5 million higher. At October 3, 2015, we had interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$245 million. The interest rate swaps effectively convert this amount of variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt at 2.3%, including the applicable margin of 163 basis points as of October 3, 2015. The interest will revert back to variable rates based on LIBOR plus the applicable margin upon the maturity of the interest rate swaps. These interest rate swaps will mature at various times between January 15, 2016 and June 5, 2017.

We also enter into forward contracts to reduce fluctuations in foreign currency cash flows related to third party purchases, intercompany product shipments and to reduce exposure on intercompany balances that are denominated in foreign currencies. We have foreign currency forwards with notional amounts of \$162 million outstanding at October 3, 2015 that mature at various times through the fourth quarter of 2017. These include notional amounts of \$76 million outstanding where the U.S. dollar is one side of the trade. The net fair value of all of our foreign currency contracts was a \$3 million net liability at October 3, 2015. A hypothetical 10 percent increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against all currencies would decrease the fair value of our foreign currency contracts at October 3, 2015 by approximately \$3 million, while a hypothetical 10 percent decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against all currencies would increase the fair value of our foreign currency contracts at October 3, 2015 by approximately \$4 million. It is important to note that gains and losses indicated in the sensitivity analysis would often be offset by gains and losses on the underlying receivables and payables.

Although the majority of our sales, expenses and cash flows are transacted in U.S. dollars, we have exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates such as the Euro, British pound and Japanese yen. If average annual foreign exchange rates collectively weakened or strengthened against the U.S. dollar by 10%, our net earnings in 2015 would have decreased or increased by \$9 million from foreign currency translation. This sensitivity analysis assumed that each exchange rate would change in the same direction relative to the U.S. dollar and excludes the potential effects that changes in foreign currency exchange rates may have on actual transactions.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.
 Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Fiscal Years Ended		
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	September 28, 2013
Net sales	\$2,525,532		