

GENERAL CABLE CORP /DE/
Form 10-K
March 03, 2014
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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 December 31, 2013

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 1-12983

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

06-1398235
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4 Tesseneer Drive
Highland Heights, KY
(Address of principal executive offices)

41076-9753
(Zip Code)

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

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation of S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) 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.

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

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 registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$1,482.9 million at June 28, 2013 (based upon non-affiliate holdings of 48,224,350 shares and a market price of \$30.75 per share).

As of February 21, 2014 there were 49,237,830 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2013 have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General Cable Corporation ("the Company") is a global leader in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for use in the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets. The Company additionally engages in the design, integration, and installation on a turn-key basis for products such as high and extra-high voltage terrestrial and submarine systems. The Company strives to enhance shareholder value in multiple ways, including:

- Utilizing the Company's assets, financial strength and flexibility, distribution system, global and product diversity, brands, and the talents and strong commitment of employees to build profitability through excellence in the Company's primary business, wire and cable manufacturing and distribution;
- Managing the Company's product portfolio by pursuing market share in fast growing and value added product lines as well as strategic investments in attractive long term growth opportunities;
- Focusing on continuous improvement and operating efficiency through the execution of Lean Six Sigma ("Lean") strategies and technical expertise to maintain the Company's position as a low cost provider;
- Expanding operations through organic growth and acquisitions;
- Leveraging our diversity and intellectual property through the sharing of best practices across the global organization; and
- Maintaining high operational standards through sustainability, safety, and innovation.

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

The Company is a Delaware corporation and was incorporated in 1994. The Company and its predecessors have served various wire and cable markets for over 150 years. The Company's immediate predecessor was a unit of American Premier Underwriters, Inc. ("American Premier"), previously known as The Penn Central Corporation. American Premier acquired the Company's existing wire and cable business in 1981. In 1994, a subsidiary of Wassall PLC acquired the predecessor by purchase of General Cable's outstanding subordinated promissory note, the General Cable common stock held by American Premier and a tender offer for the publicly-held General Cable common stock. In 1997, Wassall consummated public offerings for the sale of all of its interest in General Cable's common stock. The Company has operated as an independent public company since completion of the offerings and its common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol, BGC.

For purposes of this report, unless the context otherwise requires, all references herein to the "Company," "General Cable," "we," "us," and "our" shall refer to General Cable Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Business Segments

The Company's operating structure is the basis for our financial reporting. The Company's three segments include North America, Europe and Mediterranean, and Rest of World ("ROW"). Additional financial information regarding the segments appears in Note 17 - Segment Information.

North America

The North America segment engages in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets principally for use in the electric utility, electrical infrastructure, construction, and communications industries, as well as manufacture and distribution of rod mill wire and cable products primarily in the United States and Canada. The North America segment contributed approximately 43%, 39% and 36% of the Company's consolidated revenues for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

This segment has expanded in recent years due to several key acquisitions. On September 4, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of the North American business of Alcan Cable North America and on November 2, 2012, the Company acquired Prestolite Wire, LLC; these acquisitions have created synergies, expanded the range of product offerings and increased production capacity in North America.

The North America segment consists of 25 manufacturing facilities across the region. Additionally, the North America segment has regional centers of excellence and state-of-the-art laboratories for technical expertise and innovation in material technology and compounding, electrical testing, data cables, and specialty and military cables.

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Europe and Mediterranean

The Europe and Mediterranean segment engages in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets principally for use in the electric utility, electrical infrastructure, construction, and communications industries with operations in Algeria, Angola, Egypt, France, Germany, Norway, Portugal and Spain, and sells into markets throughout Europe, the Mediterranean and Africa. Additionally, the Europe and Mediterranean segment engages in the design, integration, and installation on a turn-key basis of products such as high and extra-high voltage terrestrial and submarine systems around the world. The Europe and Mediterranean segment contributed approximately 25%, 28% and 30% of the Company's consolidated revenues for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. The Europe and Mediterranean segment consists of 10 manufacturing facilities across the region. Additionally, the Europe and Mediterranean segment has regional centers of excellence and state-of-the-art laboratories for high and extra-high voltage power cables and systems, submarine power and communications systems, and halogen-free flame retardant technology and compounding.

Rest of World (ROW)

The ROW segment engages in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for use in the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets as well as manufacture and distribution of rod mill wire and cable products. The ROW segment consists of sales, distribution and manufacturing facilities in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Asia Pacific that resulted from the acquisition of Phelps Dodge International Corporation ("PDIC") in October 2007 and is managed in conjunction with the Company's historical operations and recent investments in Australia, China, India, Mexico, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, Peru and South Africa. The ROW segment contributed approximately 32%, 33% and 34% of the Company's consolidated revenues in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The ROW segment serves developing countries and customers in sectors that are expected to offer better growth opportunity over time than the developed world. The rod mill wire and cable operations provide a competitive advantage in these markets. Current ROW operations and equity investments are located in Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Venezuela and Zambia.

This segment has expanded in recent years due to several key acquisitions. On October 1, 2012, the Company acquired 60% of Procables based in Colombia and on December 3, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of the China based business of Alcan Cable; these acquisitions have created synergies, increased production capacity and complemented the Company's existing investments in ROW.

The ROW segment consists of 21 manufacturing facilities across the segment. Additionally, the ROW segment has regional centers of excellence and state-of-the-art laboratories for rod fabrication and drawing.

Products

The Company serves its customers through a global network of manufacturing facilities with worldwide sales representation and distribution. The Company's product portfolio includes more than 100,000 products and the Company believes it has one of the most diversified product lines in the industry to meet customers' needs. The various wire and cable product lines are sold and manufactured by all geographic segments. Revenue by product line and geographic region is included in Note 17 - Segment Information. The majority of products sold by the Company's three segments include the following:

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Product Category	Principal Products	Principal Markets	Principal End-Users
Electric Utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low- and medium-voltage distribution cables - high- and extra-high-voltage underground transmission cables and installation - bare overhead conductors - submarine transmission and distribution cables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - electric utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investor-owned utility companies - government-owned and state and local public power companies - contractors
Electrical Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rubber- and plastic-jacketed wire and cables - low- and medium-voltage industrial power cables - ignition wire sets - cable wire harnesses - rail and mass transit cables - shipboard cables - oil and gas cables - armored mining cables - alternative energy power generation cables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - power generating stations; solar, nuclear, wind applications - industrial applications; marine, mining, oil and gas, transit, machine builders and entertainment - military - infrastructure - automotive aftermarket - industrial power and control - medical - telecom local loop - enterprise networking and multimedia applications - industrial instrumentation control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - industrial consumers - contractors - electrical distributors - electrical retailers - OEM (original equipment manufacturers) - DIY (do-it-yourself customers) - industrial equipment manufacturers - military customers
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-bandwidth twisted copper and fiber optic cables - multi-conductor and multi-pair fiber and copper networking cables - outside plant telecommunications exchange cables - coaxial cables - fiber-optic submarine cable systems - low detection profile cables - turn-key submarine networks - offshore integration systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commercial - residential - building management - entertainment - renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - telecommunications system operators - contractors - telecommunications distributors - system integrators - OEM - DIY
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction cable - flexible cords; halogen-free, low-smoke and flame retardant cables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residential and non-residential construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - retail home centers - electricians - distributors - installation and engineering contractors - DIY
Rod Mill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - copper rod - aluminum rod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wire and cable industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wire and cable manufacturers

Industry and Market Overview

The Company produces and sells to a variety of end markets including markets for electric utility, electrical infrastructure, communication, construction and rod mill products. The underlying growth drivers in each of these end markets are similar and dependent on healthy GDP rates and construction cycles. Additionally, the global electric utility industry is dependent on a variety of factors including electricity consumption and grid integration, housing and construction, including the urbanization of emerging economies, governmental energy and tax policy, the investment

policies of electric utilities, as well as renewable energy initiatives primarily related to wind and solar power. The market for electrical infrastructure cable products has many sub-sectors and niches and is heavily influenced by the level of industrial construction spending, the level of capital equipment investment and transit, marine, and mining activity as well as renewable energy initiatives primarily related to terrestrial and offshore drilling. The market demand for construction products is heavily influenced by the level of residential and non-residential construction spending. The market for communication products is primarily influenced by residential and non-residential construction and fiber-to-the-home initiatives as well as the level of broadband investments. Rod mill product demand is principally driven by fundamental demand stemming from economic growth and development.

Customers

The Company has a regionally coordinated global direct sales force and in certain of its businesses operates under supply agreements of varying lengths. These agreements generally do not require a minimum level of sales and customers are not contractually obligated to buy the Company's products exclusively; however these agreements generally provide adjustments to selling prices to reflect fluctuations in the cost of raw materials and typically have one to four year terms. The primary agreements are strategic

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alliances with a number of major utility customers around the world. The Company sells direct to utilities, independent distributors, retailers, contractors, and OEMs. The Company believes that our relationships with distributors and retailers are strong.

Raw Materials

The principal raw materials used by the Company in the manufacturing of its wire and cable products are copper and aluminum. The Company's products are material intensive with copper and aluminum comprising the major cost components for cable products. At current metal prices material costs are approximately 85% of total product costs with copper and aluminum metal costs comprising approximately 55% of total product cost for the year ended December 31, 2013. The price of copper and aluminum, as traded, has historically been subject to considerable volatility and, during the past few years, global copper prices have established new average record highs.

Average daily selling price: (\$ per pound)	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Full Year
Copper Cathode					
2013	\$3.60	\$3.25	\$3.23	\$3.28	\$3.34
2012	3.78	3.55	3.53	3.60	3.62
2011	4.39	4.16	4.07	3.41	4.01
Aluminum					
2013	1.02	0.95	0.92	0.91	0.95
2012	1.07	0.99	0.98	1.02	1.02
2011	1.20	1.26	1.17	1.03	1.16

Volatility in the price of copper and aluminum and other raw materials, as well as fuel and energy, may in turn lead to significant fluctuations in our cost of sales or revenues. A significant portion of the Company's electric utility and telecommunications business and, to a lesser extent, the Company's electrical infrastructure business has metal escalators and de-escalators included in customer contracts under a variety of price setting and recovery formulas. The remainder of the Company's business requires that volatility in the cost of metals be recovered through negotiated price changes with customers. In these instances, the ability to change the Company's selling prices may lag the movement in metal prices by a period of time as the customer price changes are implemented.

Therefore, in the short-term, during periods of escalating raw material cost inputs, to the extent the Company is able to increase prices in the market to recover the higher raw material costs, the Company will generally experience an increase in gross profit from the sale of its relatively lower value inventory as computed under the weighted average inventory costing method. If the Company is unable to increase prices with the rise in the raw material market prices due to low levels of demand or market dynamics, the Company will experience lower gross profit. Conversely, during periods of declining raw material cost inputs, to the extent the Company has to decrease prices in the market due to competitive pressure as the current cost of metals declines, the Company will generally experience downward pressure on its gross profit due to the sale of relatively higher value inventory as computed under the weighted average inventory costing method. If the Company is able to maintain price levels in an environment in which raw material prices are declining due to high levels of demand, the Company will experience higher gross profit. There is no exact future measure of the effect to the Company's profitability of the change of raw material cost inputs due to the unique set of selling variables and the high volume of transactions in any given period, each of which involves numerous individual pricing decisions. In 2013, if there were a 1% increase in copper and aluminum costs, then our cost of sales would have increased approximately \$31 million. The impact of this would directly impact gross profit if the Company was unable to increase prices with the rise in the price of copper and aluminum. To help reduce this volatility, the Company has implemented various pricing mechanisms and hedges a portion of its metal purchases when there is a firm price commitment for a future delivery but does not engage in speculative metals trading. The Company purchases copper and aluminum from various global sources, generally through annual supply agreements. These agreements do not contractually obligate the Company to purchase products exclusively, or to purchase minimum quantities, do not contain 'take or pay' provisions, or require the Company to purchase products for a significant period of time. Copper and aluminum raw material supply is available from many sources and supply is generally expected to remain adequate for the Company's requirements, however, unanticipated problems with the Company's copper or aluminum rod suppliers could negatively affect the Company's business. In North America, the

Company has centralized the purchasing of its copper, aluminum and other significant raw materials to capitalize on economies of scale and to facilitate the negotiation of purchase terms from suppliers. In 2013, the Company's largest supplier of copper rod accounted for approximately 95% of its North American copper purchases while the largest supplier of aluminum rod accounted for approximately 50% of its North American aluminum purchases. The Company's European and Mediterranean operations purchase copper and aluminum rod from many suppliers or brokers with each generally providing a small percentage of the total copper and aluminum rod purchased. The Company's ROW segment internally produces the majority of its copper and aluminum rod production needs and obtains cathode and ingots from various suppliers with each supplier generally providing a small percentage of total purchases.

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Other raw materials utilized by the Company include nylon, polyethylene resin and compounds and plasticizers, fluoropolymer compounds, optical fiber and a variety of filling, binding and sheathing materials. The Company believes that all of these materials are available in sufficient quantities through purchases in the open market.

Patents and Trademarks

The Company believes that the success of its business depends more on the technical competence, creativity and marketing abilities of its employees rather than on any individual patent, trademark or copyright. Nonetheless, the Company has a policy of seeking patents when appropriate on inventions concerning new products and product improvements. The Company owns numerous patents and trademarks globally, with pending applications for additional patents and trademarks, and maintains trade secret protection for certain confidential and proprietary information.

Although in the aggregate these patents are of considerable importance to the manufacturing and marketing of many of the Company's products, the Company does not consider any single patent to be material to its business as a whole. The Company considers PDIC related trademarks and trade names to be of material value to our business including Phelps Dodge International Corporation® and the PDIC global symbols. Other trademarks, which are considered to be generally important are General Cable®, Anaconda®, BICC®, Carol®, GenSpeed®, Helix/HiTemp®, NextGen®, Silec®, Polyrad®, Prestolite Wire®, STABILOY®, NUAL®, and the Company's triad symbol. The Company believes that products bearing these trademarks have achieved significant brand recognition within the industry.

Seasonality

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

Competition

The markets for all of the Company's products are highly competitive and most markets include several competitors. The degree of competition varies by operating segment and product line. However, in general, the industry is mature and cost driven. Although the primary competitive factors for the Company's products vary somewhat across the different product categories, the principal factors influencing competition include, but are not limited to, price, quality, breadth of product line, inventory, delivery time, customer service, the environmental impact of the products, and the ability to meet the customer's needs.

Many of the Company's products are made to industry specifications, and are therefore functionally interchangeable with those of competitors. However, the Company believes that significant opportunities exist to differentiate all of its products on the basis of quality, consistent availability, conformance to manufacturer's specifications and customer service. The Company believes its competitive strengths include breadth of product line, brand recognition, distribution and logistics, strong customer relations, operating efficiency and commitment to quality control and continuous improvement.

Advertising Expense

Advertising expense consists of expenses relating to promoting the Company's products, including trade shows, catalogs, and e-commerce promotions, and is charged to expense when incurred. Advertising expense was \$13.3 million, \$10.7 million and \$11.2 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations covering the storage, handling, emission and discharge of materials into the environment, including CERCLA, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act (including the 1990 amendments) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. While it is difficult to estimate future environmental liabilities accurately, the Company does not currently anticipate any material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows as a result of compliance with

federal, state, local or foreign environmental laws or regulations or remediation costs of the sites as discussed below in Item 3 - Legal Proceedings and Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies.

Employees

At December 31, 2013, General Cable employed approximately 15,000 employees worldwide. Approximately 33% of our employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements, of which 28% are subject to agreements that expire within one year of December 31, 2013. The Company believes it will successfully renegotiate these contracts as they come due. Generally, labor

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agreements are negotiated on an annual or bi-annual basis. The Company believes that its relations with its employees are generally good.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in the 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (the "2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K") including, without limitation, statements regarding future financial results and performance, plans and objectives, capital expenditures, understanding of competition, projected sources of cash flow, potential legal liability, proposed legislation and regulatory action, and our management's beliefs, expectations or opinions, are forward-looking statements, and as such, we desire to take advantage of the "safe harbor" which is afforded such statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are those that predict or describe future events or trends and that do not relate solely to historical matters.

Forward-looking statements can generally be identified as statements containing the words "believe," "expect," "may," "could," "anticipate," "intend," "should," "estimate," "project," "will," "plan," "assume," "seek to" or other similar expressions. Not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. In addition, forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of factors, risks and uncertainties over many of which we have no control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described in Item 1A - Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("the SEC").

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

Available Information

The Company's principal executive offices are located at 4 Tessenner Drive, Highland Heights, Kentucky 41076-9753 and its telephone number is (859) 572-8000. The Company's internet address is www.generalcable.com. General Cable's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are made available free of charge at www.generalcable.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. In addition, the Company will provide, at no cost, paper or electronic copies of our reports and other filings made with the SEC. Requests should be directed to: Investor Relations, General Cable Corporation, 4 Tessenner Drive, Highland Heights, KY 41076-9753.

The information on the website listed above is not and should not be considered part of this 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K and is not incorporated by reference in this document. This website address is only intended to be an inactive textual reference.

The most recent certifications by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 are filed as exhibits to our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We have also filed with the New York Stock Exchange the most recent Annual CEO certification as required by Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the executive officers of General Cable as of December 31, 2013.

Name	Age	Position
Gregory B. Kenny	61	President and Chief Executive Officer
Brian J. Robinson	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Robert J. Siverd	65	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Peter A. Campbell	53	Executive Vice President, President and Chief Executive Officer, General Cable Asia Pacific

Gregory J. Lampert	46	Executive Vice President, President and Chief Executive Officer, General Cable Americas
Emmanuel Sabonnadiere	49	Executive Vice President, President and Chief Executive Officer, General Cable Europe and Mediterranean

Mr. Kenny has served as a member of General Cable's Board of Directors since 1997 and as President and Chief Executive Officer since August 2001. He was President and Chief Operating Officer of General Cable from May 1999 to August 2001. From March

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1997 to May 1999, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of General Cable. From June 1994 to March 1997, he was Executive Vice President of the subsidiary of General Cable which was General Cable's immediate predecessor. He is also a director of Cardinal Health Incorporated (NYSE: CAH) and Ingedion Incorporated (NYSE: INGR) and a board member of the Cincinnati Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Mr. Robinson has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since January 1, 2008 and also served as Treasurer until May 2013. Prior to his current position, he served as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer from January 2007 to December 2007, Senior Vice President, Controller and Treasurer from March 2006 to December 2006, Controller from 2000 to February 2006 and Assistant Controller from 1999 to 2000. From 1997 until 1999, Mr. Robinson served as an Audit Manager focused on accounting services for global companies for Deloitte & Touche LLP, and from 1991 to 1997, he served in roles of increasing responsibility with the Deloitte & Touche LLP office in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Siverd has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of General Cable since March 1997. From July 1994 until March 1997, he was Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the predecessor company.

Mr. Campbell has served as Executive Vice President, President and Chief Executive Officer for General Cable Asia Pacific since December 2012. Upon joining General Cable in 2010 until his promotion, Mr. Campbell was Senior Vice President Asia, which included direct leadership of Thailand and India and interfacing with our partners in the Philippines and China. Prior to joining General Cable, he held global business management, manufacturing and engineering positions of increasing responsibility with Fosroc International Limited from 2005 until 2010 and BP Chemicals Limited from 1983 until 2005.

Mr. Lampert has served as Executive Vice President, President and Chief Executive Officer for General Cable Americas since January 2013. Prior to his current position, Mr. Lampert served as Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer for General Cable North America from August 2008 until January 2013, Executive Vice President and Group President, North America Electrical and Communications Infrastructure from October 2007 to August 2008, Senior Vice President and General Manager - Data Communications and Carol Brand Products from August 2005 until September 2007, Vice President and General Manager - Carol Brand Products from January 2004 until July 2005. He joined General Cable in 1998 and served in a number of capacities during his tenure including product management, sales and business team leadership. Prior to joining General Cable, he held engineering and management positions with Dow Chemical Company and Cintas Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Xtek, Inc, a manufacturer of specialty goods for the steel and aluminum industries.

Mr. Sabonnadiere has served as Executive Vice President, President and Chief Executive Officer, Europe and Mediterranean since July 2010. He joined General Cable in June 2008 as Managing Director of the Silec operations in France and has also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of our Algerian business. Prior to joining General Cable, he served for 20 years in senior management positions in energy transmission and distribution related businesses. Mr. Sabonnadiere joined General Cable from NKM Noell GmbH, the German branch of the Group REEL, where he served as Chief Executive Officer from 2005 to 2008. Prior to that, he served as Vice President of the Distribution Transformers Division of Alstom T&D from 2001 to 2005. Mr. Sabonnadiere also served in a number of management positions of increasing responsibility with Schneider Electric from 1990 to 2001, lastly as Managing Director of France Transfo.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We are subject to a number of risks listed below, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and the value of our securities.

Certain statements in the 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K including, without limitation, statements regarding future financial results and performance, plans and objectives, capital expenditures, understanding of competition, projected sources of cash flow, potential legal liability, proposed legislation and regulatory action, and our management's beliefs, expectations or opinions, are forward-looking statements, and as such, we desire to take advantage of the "safe harbor" which is afforded such statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Our forward-looking statements should be read in conjunction with our comments in this report under the heading, "Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Actual results may differ materially from those statements as a

result of factors, risks and uncertainties over which we have no control. The risk factors discussed below are all of the material risks and uncertainties that we know to exist. However, additional risks that are currently unknown to us may also impair our business or adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Our net sales, net income and growth depend largely on the economic strength of the geographic markets that we serve, and if these markets become weaker, we could experience decreased sales and net income.

Many of our customers use our products as components in their own products or in projects undertaken for their customers. Our ability to sell our products is largely dependent on general economic conditions, including end user spending on power transmission and distribution infrastructures, industrial manufacturing assets, new construction and building, information technology and maintaining or reconfiguring their communications networks. In periods of negative or no economic growth, we would likely experience a decrease in sales and net income.

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Volatility in the price of copper and aluminum and other raw materials, as well as fuel and energy, could adversely affect our businesses.

The costs of copper and aluminum, the most significant raw materials we use, have been subject to considerable volatility caused by supply conditions, weather, political and economic variables as well as other unknown and unpredictable variables. Other raw materials such as fuel and energy have additionally been subject to considerable volatility.

The Company typically passes these changes in copper and aluminum prices along to its customers, although there are timing delays of varying lengths depending upon the volatility of metals prices, the type of product, competitive conditions, pricing mechanisms and particular customer arrangements. Although the general trends are detailed in Item 1 - Business – Raw Materials, there is no exact future measure of the effect of the change of raw material cost inputs due to the unique set of selling variables and the high volume of transactions in any given period, each of which involves numerous individual pricing decisions. To help reduce this volatility, the Company has implemented pricing mechanisms and hedges a portion of its metal purchases when there is a firm price commitment for a future delivery. In addition, we may be required to recognize an expense to record our inventory at market value, which would negatively impact our financial results. Although we attempt to recover copper and aluminum and other raw material price changes either in the selling price of our products or through commodity hedging programs, there is no assurance that we can do so successfully or at all in the future.

The markets for our products are highly competitive, and if we fail to successfully invest in product development, productivity improvements and customer service and support, sales of our products could be adversely affected.

The markets for copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products are highly competitive and some of our competitors may have greater financial resources than we have. We compete with at least one major competitor with respect to each of our business segments. Many of our products are made to common specifications and, therefore, may be interchangeable with competitors' products. Accordingly, we are subject to competition in many markets on the basis of price, quality, breadth of product line, inventory, delivery time, customer service, the environmental impact of our products, and the ability to meet the customer's needs.

We believe that competitors will continue to improve the design and performance of their products and to introduce new products with competitive price and performance characteristics. We expect that we will be required to continue to invest in product development, productivity improvements and customer service and support in order to compete in our markets. Furthermore, an increase in imports of competing products could adversely affect our sales on a region by region basis.

Our business is subject to the economic, political and other risks of maintaining facilities and selling products in foreign countries.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, approximately 57% of our sales and approximately 71% of our assets were in markets outside of North America. Our operations outside of North America reported operating cash outflows of approximately \$76.8 million during this period. Some of our facilities, in particular, certain locations such as Algeria, Angola, Egypt, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Venezuela, among others, are at higher risk of being targets of economic and political destabilization, international conflicts, restrictive actions by foreign governments, nationalizations or expropriations, changes in regulatory requirements, the difficulty of effectively managing diverse global operations, terrorist activities, natural disasters, adverse foreign tax laws and the threat posed by potential pandemics in countries that do not have the resources necessary to deal with such outbreaks. Our financial results may be adversely affected by the enactment of exchange controls or foreign governmental or regulatory restrictions on the transfer of funds. In addition, negative tax consequences relating to the repatriation of certain foreign income may adversely affect our cash flows. Over time, we intend to continue to expand our foreign operations, which would serve to exacerbate these risks and their potential effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Economic and political developments in the countries in which we have operations, including future economic changes or crises (such as inflation, currency devaluation or recession), government deadlock, political instability, political activism, terrorist activities, civil strife, international conflicts, changes in laws and regulations and expropriation or nationalization of property or other resources, could impact our operations or the market value of our common stock and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In each of our markets, we face pricing pressures. Such pricing pressures could adversely affect our results of operations and financial performance.

We face pricing pressures in each of our markets as a result of significant competition or over-capacity. In order to respond to these pricing pressures, we continually work toward reducing our costs through improving our processes and productivity. In the event we are unable to implement cost reduction measures that are designed to improve our manufacturing techniques and processes, we may not achieve desired efficiency or productivity levels or reduce our manufacturing costs. In addition, productivity increases are related in part to factory utilization rates. Decreases in utilization rates may adversely impact productivity. Further pricing pressures, without offsetting cost reductions, could adversely affect our results of operations and financial performance.

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• Growth through acquisition has been a significant part of our strategy and we may not be able to successfully identify, obtain or integrate acquisitions.

Growth through acquisition has been, and is expected to continue to be, a significant part of our strategy. We regularly evaluate possible acquisition candidates. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in identifying, financing and closing acquisitions at favorable prices and terms. Potential acquisitions may require us to issue additional shares of stock or obtain additional or new financing. The issuance of shares of our common or preferred stock in connection with potential acquisitions may dilute the value of shares held by our then existing equity holders. Further, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in integrating any such acquisitions that are completed. Integration of any such acquisitions may require substantial management, financial and other resources and may pose risks with respect to production, customer service and market share of our existing operations. In addition, we may acquire businesses that are subject to technological or competitive risks, and we may not be able to realize the benefits originally expected from such acquisitions.

• Alternative technologies, such as fiber optic and wireless technologies, may make some of our products less competitive.

Alternative technologies continue to have an adverse effect on elements of our business. For example, a continued increase in the rate of installations using fiber optic systems, an increase in the cost of copper-based systems, or advancing wireless technologies, as they relate to network and communications systems, may have an adverse effect on our business. While we do manufacture and sell fiber optic cables, any further acceleration in the erosion of our sales of copper cables due to increased market demand for fiber optic cables would most likely not be offset by an increase in sales of our fiber optic cables. In addition, our sales of copper premise cables currently face downward pressure from wireless and other similar technology and the increased acceptance and use of these technologies has increased this pressure and the potential negative impact on our future financial results, cash flows or financial position.

• We are substantially dependent upon distributors and retailers for non-exclusive sales of our products and they could cease purchasing our products at any time.

Distributors and retailers account for a material portion of our sales. These distributors and retailers are not contractually obligated to carry our product lines exclusively or for any period of time. Therefore, these distributors and retailers may purchase products that compete with our products or cease purchasing our products at any time. The loss of one or more large distributors or retailers could have a material adverse effect on our ability to bring our products to end users and on our results of operations. Moreover, a downturn in the business of one or more large distributors or retailers could adversely affect our sales and could create significant credit exposure.

• Changes in our tax rates or exposure to new tax laws could impact our profitability.

We are subject to income tax in the United States and in various other global jurisdictions. Our effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings by jurisdiction and the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Our effective tax rate could also be adversely affected by changes in tax laws. For example, certain versions of recent U.S. tax reform proposals could, if enacted, significantly impact the taxation of U.S. based multinationals and could have a material impact on our tax expense and cash flows. In addition, we are subject to audits in various jurisdictions. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable and appropriate, there are significant uncertainties in these estimates and as a result of these estimates there could be material adjustments. As a result of ongoing or possible future tax audits, we may be required to pay additional taxes and/or penalties as a result of such tax audits, which could have a potential negative impact on our future financial results, cash flows and financial position.

• Changes in industry standards and regulatory requirements may adversely affect our business.

Our global business is subject to the requirements of federal, state, local and foreign regulatory authorities as well as industry standard-setting authorities. Changes in the standards and requirements imposed by such authorities could have an adverse effect on us. In the event that we are unable to meet any such new or modified standards when adopted, our business could be adversely affected.

In addition, changes in the legislative environment could affect the growth and other aspects of important markets served by us. The wire and cable industry growth has been partially driven by energy related legislation, including

alternative and renewable energy sources, investment incentives for utilities and government infrastructure spending. Although we believe legislative efforts overall had a positive impact on our business and financial results, we cannot be certain that this impact will continue. Further, we cannot predict the impact, either positive or negative, that changes in laws or industry standards may have on our future financial results, cash flows or financial position.

- Failure to properly execute large customer projects may negatively impact our ability to obtain similar contracts in the future and may result in material financial penalties.

In recent years, primarily in Europe, we have been awarded several large turn-key projects for specific customers. These projects involve numerous challenges associated with large long-term contracts and the contracts related to these projects generally include

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material financial penalties for non-performance on our part. We actively seek to increase our market share through successful execution of contracts for medium-voltage infield array projects and high-voltage export projects as well as underground terrestrial high-voltage projects. In addition, the terrestrial and submarine transmission cable markets in Europe, which are being driven by large investments in grid interconnections and alternative energy such as offshore wind power, represent an attractive long-term opportunity for us. The successful execution of large turn-key projects is important to our long-term success in this market.

Interruptions of supplies from key suppliers may affect our results of operations and financial performance. Interruptions of supplies from our key suppliers, including that from catastrophes such as hurricanes, earthquakes, floods or terrorist activities, could disrupt production or impact our ability to increase or maintain production and sales. All copper and aluminum rod used in our North American operations is externally sourced, and our largest supplier of copper rod accounted for approximately 95% of our North American purchases in 2013 while our largest supplier of aluminum rod accounted for approximately 50% of our North American purchases in 2013. Our European operations purchase copper and aluminum rod from many suppliers with each supplier generally providing a small percentage of the total copper and aluminum rod purchased while operations in ROW internally produce the majority of copper and aluminum rod for production needs and obtain cathode and ingots from various sources with each supplier generally providing a small percentage of the total amount of raw materials purchased. Any unanticipated problems with our copper or aluminum rod suppliers could have a material adverse effect on our business. Additionally, we use a limited number of sources for most of the other raw materials that we do not produce. We do not have long-term or volume purchase agreements with most of our suppliers, and may have limited options in the short-term for alternative supply if these suppliers fail to continue the supply of material or components for any reason, including their business failure, inability to obtain raw materials or financial difficulties. Moreover, identifying and accessing alternative sources may increase our costs.

We source and sell products globally and are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We manufacture and sell products and finance operations throughout the world and are exposed to the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on our results of operations. Also, our consolidated financial results are presented in U.S. dollars; therefore, a change in the value of currencies may adversely impact our financial statements after currency remeasurements and translation to U.S. dollars. In addition, devaluations of currencies, such as the devaluation of the Venezuelan Bolivar, could negatively affect the value of our earnings from, and the assets located, in those markets.

On January 24, 2014, the Venezuelan government announced the establishment of a dual exchange rate system. A rate of 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar will be applied to priority sectors, while other sectors of the economy will apply an exchange rate determined based on the results of the Venezuelan central bank's system of weekly currency auctions. While the Company continues to evaluate the impact of these actions by the Venezuelan government, depending on the exchange rate the Company is required to apply to its financial statements, it may incur a charge to earnings in the first quarter of 2014. If the Company is required to apply an exchange rate of 11.3 BsF per U.S. dollar (the rate per the SICAD auction system at January 24, 2014) to its financial statements, it could result in a pre-tax charge of approximately \$75 million to \$85 million after-tax.

Compliance with foreign and U.S. laws and regulations applicable to our international operations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other applicable anti-corruption laws, may increase the cost of doing business in international jurisdictions.

Various laws and regulations associated with our current international operations are complex and increase our cost of doing business. Furthermore, these laws and regulations expose us to fines and penalties if we fail to comply with them. These laws and regulations include import and export requirements, U.S. laws such as the FCPA, and local laws prohibiting payments to governmental officials and other corrupt practices. Although we have implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws, there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies, particularly as we expand our operations through organic growth and acquisitions. Any such violations could subject us to civil or criminal penalties, including

material fines or prohibitions on our ability to offer our wire and cable products in one or more countries, and could also materially damage our reputation, brand, international expansion efforts, business and operating results. In addition, if we fail to address the challenges and risks associated with our international expansion and acquisition strategy, we may encounter difficulties implementing our strategy, which could impede our growth or harm our operating results.

We are in the process of reviewing certain commission payments made by our subsidiary in Angola. The review is being conducted under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and with the assistance of external counsel. Due to the ongoing nature of the review, we have not yet been able to determine whether such commission payments were inconsistent with applicable U.S. or international laws and regulations. Based on the information gathered to date, we cannot predict the duration or the outcome of this review. If there is a finding that one or more payments were inconsistent with applicable laws or regulations, we may be subject to monetary or other sanctions, which could be material.

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Failure to negotiate extensions of our labor agreements as they expire may result in a disruption of our operations. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 33% of our employees were represented by various labor unions of which 28% expire within the next twelve months.

We are party to labor agreements with unions that represent employees at many of our manufacturing facilities. Labor agreements are generally negotiated on an annual or bi-annual basis and the risk exists that we may not be able to renew labor agreements on reasonably satisfactory terms or at all. We cannot predict what issues may be raised by the collective bargaining units representing our employees and, if raised, whether negotiations concerning such issues will be successfully concluded. A protracted work stoppage could result in a disruption of our operations which could, in turn, adversely affect our financial results, customer satisfaction, and our ability to deliver certain products.

Failure or disruptions of our information systems could interfere with our business and operations.

We rely on our information systems and those of third parties for processing customer orders, shipment of products, billing our customers, tracking inventory, supporting accounting functions and financial statement preparation, paying our employees, and otherwise running our business. Any disruption, whether from hackers or other sources, in our information systems or those of the third parties upon whom we rely could have a significant impact on our business. In addition, we may need to enhance our information systems to provide additional capabilities and functionality. The implementation of new information systems and enhancements is frequently disruptive to the underlying business of an enterprise. Any disruptions affecting our ability to accurately report our financial performance on a timely basis could adversely affect our business in a number of respects. If we are unable to successfully implement potential future information systems enhancements, our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows could be negatively impacted.

Increased IT security threats and more sophisticated computer crime, including advanced persistent threats, pose a potential risk to the security of our IT systems, networks and services, as well as the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data. If the IT systems, networks or service providers we rely upon fail to function properly, or if we suffer a loss or disclosure of business or financial information, due to any number of causes, including catastrophic events, power outages and security breaches, and our business continuity plans do not effectively address these failures on a timely basis, we may suffer interruptions in our ability to manage operations, reputational, competitive and/or business harm, which may adversely impact our results of operations and/or financial condition.

The Company is exposed to counterparty risk in our hedging arrangements.

The Company is exposed to counterparty risk in our hedging arrangements. The failure of one or more counterparties to our hedging arrangements to fulfill or renew their obligations to us could adversely affect our results of operations. At times, depending on the extent of any unrealized loss position(s) on a derivative contract(s), certain counterparties may require us to post collateral to secure our derivative contract positions.

As a result of market and industry conditions or in the event we close any of our manufacturing facilities, we may be required to recognize impairment charges for our long-lived assets, including goodwill.

As of December 31, 2013, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets account for approximately \$1,459.5 million, or 32% of our total assets. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, we periodically assess our long-lived assets to determine if they are impaired. The testing for impairment is based on assumptions regarding our future business outlook as well as other factors. While we continue to review and analyze many factors that can impact our business, such as industry and economic trends, our analyses are subjective and are based on conditions existing at and trends leading up to the time the assumptions are made. Actual results could differ materially from these assumptions particularly in the event of disruptions to our business, unexpected significant changes or planned changes in the use of assets or divestitures or expropriations of assets. Future impairment charges could significantly affect our results of operations in the period recognized.

Declining returns in the investment portfolio of our defined benefit pension plans and changes in actuarial assumptions could increase the volatility in our pension expense and require us to increase cash contributions to the plans.

We sponsor defined benefit pension plans around the world. Pension expense for the defined benefit pension plans sponsored by us is determined based upon a number of actuarial assumptions, including an expected long-term rate of

return on assets and discount rate. The use of these assumptions makes our pension expense and our cash contributions subject to year-to-year volatility. As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the defined benefit pension plans were underfunded by approximately \$118.3 million, \$163.7 million and \$114.7 million, respectively, based on the actuarial methods and assumptions utilized for purposes of the applicable accounting rules and interpretations. We have experienced volatility in our pension expense and our cash contributions to our defined benefit pension plans. In 2013, pension expense was \$20.6 million, an increase of approximately \$0.5 million from 2012, and cash contributions were \$11.2 million, an increase of approximately \$2.7 million from 2012. We estimate our 2014 pension expense for our defined benefit plans will decrease to approximately \$14.9 million. In the event that actual results differ

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from the actuarial assumptions or the actuarial assumptions are changed, the funded status of our defined benefit pension plans may change and any such deficiency could result in additional charges to equity and an increase in our future pension expense and cash contributions. Refer to Note 12 - Employee Benefit Plans of this document for details.

Environmental liabilities could potentially adversely impact us and our affiliates.

We are subject to federal, state, local and foreign environmental protection laws and regulations governing our operations and the use, handling, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances currently or formerly used by us and our affiliates. A risk of environmental liability is inherent in our and our affiliates' current and former manufacturing activities in the event of a release or discharge of a hazardous substance generated by us or our affiliates. Under certain environmental laws, we could be held jointly and severally responsible for the remediation of any hazardous substance contamination at our current and former facilities and at third party waste disposal sites. We could also be held liable for any consequences arising out of human exposure to such substances or other environmental damage. We and our affiliates have been named as potentially responsible parties in proceedings that involve environmental remediation. There can be no assurance that the costs of complying with environmental, health and safety laws and requirements in our current operations or the liabilities arising from past releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances, will not result in future expenditures by us that could materially and adversely affect our financial results, cash flows or financial condition.

- We are subject to certain asbestos litigation and unexpected judgments or settlements that could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

Our subsidiaries have been named as defendants in non-maritime asbestos cases which involve plaintiffs alleging exposure to asbestos-containing cable manufactured by our predecessors. Our subsidiaries have also been named, along with numerous other product manufacturers, as defendants in cases in which plaintiffs alleged that they suffered an asbestos related injury while working in the maritime industry. Refer to Item 3 - Legal Proceedings of this document for a summary of our outstanding asbestos related litigation. There can be no assurance that any judgments or settlements of the pending asbestos cases or any cases which may be filed in the future will not have a material adverse effect on our financial results, cash flows or financial position.

Pending antitrust and competition law investigations relating to the cable industry could negatively impact our Company.

The U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") and the European Commission have been conducting antitrust and competition law investigations relating to the cable industry, which we believe relate primarily to the submarine and underground high-voltage power cables businesses. We were not engaged in the submarine power cable business prior to 2009. We only recently entered the submarine power cable business in March 2009 through our German affiliate, Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH & Co., which we acquired in 2007 and subsequently invested in so that we could enter the market. We have received requests for information from both the DOJ and the European Commission and provided documents and responses to inquiries in connection with their investigations. We may receive further requests for information from the DOJ.

No wrongdoing by us or any of our subsidiaries has been alleged by the DOJ nor have we been named in any other cases or proceedings which have been brought by competition authorities in various countries against wire and cable companies in the submarine and underground power cables businesses. If any claims were to be made, defending them could involve us in lengthy proceedings.

On July 5, 2011, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections in relation to its ongoing competition investigation alleging that two General Cable affiliates in Europe engaged in violations of competition law in the underground power cables businesses for a limited period of time. The Company responded to the Statement of Objections on October 28, 2011 and continues to defend itself against the allegations. The defense of the Company in response to the European Commission's Statement of Objections could involve us in lengthy proceedings.

If we or our subsidiaries were found to have violated antitrust or competition regulations at any time, we or our subsidiaries could be subject to fines and claims for damages, which could be material and materially impact our consolidated financial results.

If we fail to attract and retain our key employees, our business may be harmed.

Our success has been largely dependent on the skills, experience and efforts of our key employees and the loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees, without a properly executed transition plan, could have an adverse affect on us. The loss of any member of our senior management team or our key employees could damage critical customer relationships, result in the loss of vital knowledge, experience and expertise, could lead to increase in recruitment and training costs and make it more difficult to successfully operate our business and execute our business strategy. We may not be able to find qualified potential replacements for these individuals and the integration of potential replacements may be disruptive to our business. In addition, the loss of our key employees who have intimate knowledge of our manufacturing process could lead to increased competition to the extent that those employees are hired by a competitor and are able to recreate our manufacturing process. Our

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future success will also depend in part upon our continuing ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, who are in great demand.

Our indebtedness and our ability to pay could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We have a significant amount of debt and may incur additional debt in the future. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the risks described herein would increase. Refer to Note 9 - Long-Term Debt of this document for details on the various debt agreements.

The degree to which we are leveraged could have adverse consequences to us, limiting management's choices in responding to business, economic, regulatory and other competitive conditions. In addition, our ability to generate cash flow from operations sufficient to make scheduled payments on our debts as they become due will depend on our future performance, our ability to successfully execute our business strategy and our ability to obtain other financing, which may be influenced by economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Our material indebtedness may affect our ability to pay principal and interest on outstanding indebtedness, increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions, limit future capital expenditures and research and development, limit our ability to fund working capital needs and general corporate requirements, decrease our flexibility to react to changes in our business and industry, and place us at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors with less debt.

Our ability to make payments on our indebtedness, to refinance our indebtedness and fund planned capital expenditures will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. There can be no assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to make payments with respect to our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs. If this were the case, we might need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity, sell assets, reduce or delay capital expenditures or seek additional equity financing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Failure to comply with covenants and other provisions in our existing or future financing agreements could result in cross-defaults under some of our financing agreements, which could jeopardize our ability to satisfy our obligations. Various risks, uncertainties and events beyond our control could affect our ability or the ability of our subsidiaries to comply with the covenants, financial tests and ratios required by the instruments governing our and their financing arrangements, including, without limitation, the requirement that no final judgment or judgments of a court of competent jurisdiction have been rendered against us or our subsidiaries in excess of stated amounts. Failure to comply with any of the covenants in our existing or future financing agreements could result in a default under those agreements as well as other agreements containing cross-default provisions. A default would permit lenders to cease to make further extensions of credit, accelerate the maturity of the debt under these agreements and foreclose upon any collateral securing that debt as well as restrict our ability to make certain investments and payments, pay dividends, purchase company stock, enter into transactions with affiliates, make acquisitions, merge and consolidate, or transfer or sell assets. Under these circumstances, we might not have sufficient funds or other resources to satisfy all of our obligations.

Our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to comply with these covenants is subject to various risks and uncertainties. In addition, events beyond our control could affect our ability to comply with and maintain the financial tests and ratios required by this indebtedness. Even if we or our subsidiaries, as applicable, are able to comply with all applicable covenants, the restrictions on our ability to operate our business in our sole discretion could harm our business by, among other things, limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, mergers, acquisitions and other opportunities.

Certain portions of our debt contain prepayment or acceleration rights at the election of the holders upon a covenant default, change in control or fundamental change, which, if exercised, could constitute an event of default under other portions of our debt. It is possible that we would be unable to fulfill all of these obligations simultaneously, which could adversely affect our financial position.

If we fail to meet our payment or other obligations under our secured indebtedness, the lenders under this indebtedness could foreclose on, and acquire control of, substantially all of our assets.

Indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility is secured by: (a) for US borrowings under the facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of our domestic assets and, (b) for Canadian and European borrowings under the facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of our domestic and Canadian assets and certain assets of our Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the facility. In addition, the lenders under our senior secured credit facility have received a pledge of (i) 100% of the equity interests in substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries, and (ii) 65% of the voting equity interests in and 100% of the non-voting equity interests in certain of our foreign subsidiaries, including our Canadian subsidiaries and our Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the facility. As a result of these pledges and liens, if we fail to meet our payment or other obligations under the facility, then the lenders under the facility would be entitled to foreclose on the assets pledged as collateral

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to secure the facility and liquidate such assets. Under those circumstances, we may not have sufficient funds to pay our obligations, which could adversely affect our financial position.

Our ability to pay principal and interest on outstanding indebtedness depends upon our receipt of dividends or other intercompany transfers from our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and substantially all of our properties and assets are owned by, and all our operations are conducted through, our subsidiaries. As a result, we are dependent upon cash dividends and distributions or other transfers from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations, including payment of the interest on and principal of our indebtedness when due, and other obligations. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments to us may be restricted by, among other things, applicable corporate, tax and other laws and regulations in the United States and abroad and agreements made by us and our subsidiaries, including under the terms of our existing and potentially future indebtedness.

In addition, claims of creditors, including trade creditors, of our subsidiaries will generally have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of such subsidiaries over the claims of our creditors, except to the extent the claims of our creditors are guaranteed by these subsidiaries. Certain of our indebtedness may be guaranteed by only some of our subsidiaries. In the event of our dissolution, bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, the holders of such indebtedness will not receive any amounts from our non-guarantor subsidiaries with respect to such indebtedness until after the payment in full of the claims of the creditors of those subsidiaries.

A downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could limit our ability to conduct our business or offer and sell additional debt securities.

Nationally recognized rating agencies currently rate our debt. Ratings are not recommendations to buy or sell our securities. We may, in the future, incur indebtedness with interest rates that may be affected by changes in or other actions associated with our credit ratings. Each of the rating agencies reviews its ratings periodically and previous ratings for our debt may not be maintained in the future. Rating agencies may also place us under review for potential downgrade in certain circumstances or if we seek to take certain actions. A downgrade of our debt ratings or other negative action, such as a review for a potential downgrade, could affect the market price of our existing Subordinated Convertible Notes, Senior Floating Rate Notes or our 5.75% Senior Notes. Furthermore, these events may negatively affect our ability to raise additional debt with terms and conditions similar to our current debt, and accordingly, likely increase our cost of capital. In addition, a downgrade of these ratings, or other negative action, could make it more difficult for us to raise capital to refinance any maturing debt obligations to support business growth and to maintain or improve the current financial strength of our business and operations.

The trading price of our common stock may be adversely affected by many factors, not all of which are within our control, as well as by future issuances of our common stock or additional series of preferred stock.

The trading price of our common stock has been and may in the future be volatile. Our stock price could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of factors, including quarterly variations in our operating results or our competitors' operating results, announcements of new products or services by us or our competitors, adverse or unfavorable publicity about us or our services, or our competitors, timing and announcement of acquisitions by us or our competitors, technological innovations by us or our competitors, changes in our or our competitors' earnings estimates, financial strength or credit ratings of us or our competitors, changes in estimates or recommendations by security analysts for our stock or our competitors' stock, commencement of material litigation or unfavorable verdicts against us, and additions or departures of key personnel.

In addition, our trading price may be adversely affected by future issuances of our common stock. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we have authority to issue 200 million shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 49.6 million shares of common stock outstanding (net of treasury shares), approximately 1.9 million shares of common stock are issuable upon the exercise of currently outstanding stock options and approximately 0.7 million shares of common stock are issuable upon the vesting of currently outstanding restricted stock units. In addition, a maximum of approximately 14.3 million shares of our common stock could be issuable upon conversion of our Subordinated Convertible Notes. All of the shares of our common stock that could be issued pursuant to the conversion of our Subordinated Convertible Notes by holders who are not our

affiliates would be freely tradable by such holders.

Our trading price also may be adversely affected by future issuances of series of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors is authorized to issue series of preferred stock without any action on the part of our stockholders. Our Board of Directors also has the power, without stockholder approval, to set the terms of any such series of preferred stock that may be issued, including voting rights, conversion rights, dividend rights, preferences over our common stock with respect to dividends or if we liquidate, dissolve or wind up our business and other terms. If we issue preferred stock in the future that has preference over our common stock with respect to the payment of dividends or upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, or if we issue preferred stock with voting rights that dilute the voting power of our common stock, the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

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If we fail to comply with the reporting obligations of the Exchange Act or if we fail to maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting, our business and the trading price of our common stock could be materially adversely affected.

As a public company, we are required to comply with the periodic reporting obligations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), including the requirement that we file annual reports and quarterly reports with the SEC. Our failure to file required information in a timely manner could subject us to penalties under federal securities laws, expose us to additional lawsuits, create a default under our existing debt instruments and facilities, and restrict our ability to access financing. In addition, our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). However, our management has identified control deficiencies that constitute material weaknesses. These material weaknesses resulted in material errors that caused us to issue, in March 2013, restated consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and unaudited restated financial statements for interim periods in 2011 and interim periods ended on March 30, 2012 and June 29, 2012, and, to issue, in January 2014, restated consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and unaudited restated financial statements for interim periods in 2011 and 2012 and the interim period ended on March 29, 2013. In addition, two civil complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by named plaintiffs on behalf of purported classes of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's publicly traded securities, in one case which was filed on October 21, 2013 between May 3, 2011 and October 14, 2013, inclusive, and in the other case, which was filed on December 4, 2013, between May 2, 2011 and November 4, 2013, inclusive, against the Company, Gregory Kenny, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Brian Robinson, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. The complaints, which have been transferred to the United States District court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, allege claims under the anti-fraud and controlling person liability provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, alleging generally, among other assertions, that defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding revenue recognition and other Company financial matters and failed to state material facts, including, among other things, that there was a lack of adequate internal controls, thereby artificially inflating the prices at which our securities traded. The complaints seek damages in undefined amounts, as well as attorney's fees, experts' fees and other costs. In addition, a derivative complaint was filed on January 7, 2014 in the Campbell County, Kentucky Circuit Court against all but one member of our Board of Directors, including Mr. Kenny, a former director and against Mr. Robinson and two former ROW officials, one of whom is a former executive officer of the Company. The complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly failing to ensure that the Company implemented and maintained adequate internal controls over its accounting and financial reporting functions and by knowingly disseminating to stockholders materially false and misleading statements concerning the Company's financial results and internal controls. The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount, appropriate equitable relief to remedy the alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, attorney's fees, experts' fees and other costs. We believe the purported class action complaints, and the derivative complaint insofar as it relates to our directors and Mr. Robinson, are without merit and intend to vigorously contest the actions.

In response to the material weaknesses identified by the Company, the Company instituted a number of actions and designed and commenced implementation of changes in its internal control over financial reporting. Based on the actions, the Company's management has concluded that the material weakness related to inventory control deficiencies in Brazil and control deficiencies related to ROW executive management have been remediated as of December 31, 2013. We cannot provide assurance that we have identified all, or that we will not in the future have additional, material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. As a result, we may be required to implement further remedial measures and to design enhanced processes and controls to address deficiencies, which could result in significant costs to us and require us to divert substantial resources, including management time, from other activities. If we identify material weaknesses and maintain adequate internal controls over financial reporting in the future, we may not be able to prepare reliable financial reports and comply with our reporting obligations under the Exchange

Act on a timely basis. Any such delays in the preparation of financial reports and the filing of our periodic reports may result in a loss of public confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, the commencement of additional litigation, or the commencement of regulatory action against the Company, which may include court actions or administrative proceedings, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, the market value of our common stock and our access to capital markets.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's principal manufacturing facilities are listed below by country. The Company owns the building at its global headquarters located in Highland Heights, Kentucky and leases various distribution centers and sales and administrative offices around the world. Many of the domestic and international facilities produce products for multiple markets including electric infrastructure, electric utility, communications, construction and rod mill products. The Company believes that its properties are generally well maintained and are adequate for the Company's current level of operations.

North American Operating Segment Manufacturing Properties

Number of Properties by Country	Owned or Leased
United States - 16	10 owned, 6 leased
Canada - 4	2 owned, 2 leased
Mexico - 3	3 leased
Brazil - 1	1 leased
France - 1	1 owned

European and Mediterranean Operating Segment Manufacturing Properties

Number of Properties by Country	Owned or Leased
Spain - 4	4 owned
France - 1	1 owned
Germany - 1	1 owned
Portugal - 1	1 owned
Angola - 1	1 owned
Algeria - 1	1 owned
Egypt - 1	1 owned

ROW Operating Segment Manufacturing Properties

Number of Properties by Country	Owned or Leased
Brazil - 3	2 owned, 1 leased
Colombia - 2	1 owned, 1 leased
Thailand - 2	2 owned
Venezuela - 2	2 owned
China - 1	1 leased
Chile - 1	1 owned
Costa Rica - 1	1 owned
Fiji - 1	1 owned
Honduras - 1	1 owned
India - 1	1 owned
Mexico - 1	1 owned
New Zealand - 1	1 owned
Peru - 1	1 leased
Philippines - 1	1 owned
South Africa - 1	1 leased
Zambia - 1	1 owned

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

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

American Premier Underwriters, Inc., ("American Premier") in connection with the 1994 Wassall PLC transaction, agreed to indemnify General Cable against liabilities (including all environmental liabilities) arising out of General Cable or its predecessors' ownership or operation of the Indiana Steel & Wire Company and Marathon Manufacturing Holdings, Inc. businesses (which were divested by the predecessor prior to the 1994 Wassall transaction), without limitation as to time or amount. American Premier also agreed to indemnify General Cable against 66^{2/3}% of all other environmental liabilities arising out of General Cable or its predecessors' ownership or operation of other properties and assets in excess of \$10 million but not in excess of \$33 million, which were identified during the seven-year period ended June 2001. Indemnifiable environmental liabilities through June 2001 were substantially below that threshold. In addition, General Cable also has claims against third parties with respect to some of these liabilities.

While it is difficult to estimate future environmental liabilities accurately, the Company does not currently anticipate any material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition or cash flows as a result of compliance with federal, state, local or foreign environmental laws or regulations or cleanup costs of the sites discussed above. As part of the acquisition of Silec Cable, S.A.S ("Silec"), which was acquired in December 2005, SAFRAN SA ("SAFRAN") agreed to indemnify the Company for the full amount of losses arising from, related to or attributable to practices, if any, that are similar to previous practices investigated by the French competition authority for alleged competition law violations related to medium-and high-voltage cable markets. The Company has asserted a claim under this indemnity against SAFRAN related to the European Commission's Statement of Objections, to preserve our rights should an unfavorable outcome occur.

The Company's subsidiaries have been named as defendants in lawsuits alleging exposure to asbestos in products manufactured by the Company. As of December 31, 2013, General Cable was a defendant in approximately 29,133 cases brought in Federal District Courts throughout the United States. In calendar years 2013, 2012 and 2011, 133, 113, and 115 asbestos cases, respectively, were brought against the Company. In the last 20 years, General Cable has had no cases proceed to verdict. In many of the cases, General Cable was dismissed as a defendant before trial for lack of product identification. As of December 31, 2013, 21,933 asbestos cases have been dismissed. In calendar years 2013, 2012 and 2011, 65 cases, 66 cases and 61 cases, respectively, were dismissed. With regards to the approximately 29,133 remaining pending cases, General Cable is aggressively defending these cases based upon either lack of product identification as to General Cable manufactured asbestos-containing product and/or lack of exposure to asbestos dust from the use of General Cable product.

For cases outside the Multidistrict Litigation ("MDL") as of December 31, 2013, Plaintiffs have asserted monetary damages in 361 cases. In 219 of these cases, plaintiffs allege only damages in excess of some dollar amount (about \$358 thousand per plaintiff); in these cases there are no claims for specific dollar amounts requested as to any defendant. In the 141 other cases pending in state and federal district courts (outside the MDL), plaintiffs seek approximately \$438 million in damages from as many as 50 defendants. In one case, plaintiffs have asserted damages related to General Cable in the amount of \$10 million. In addition, in relation to these 361 cases, there are claims of \$319 million in punitive damages from all of the defendants. However, many of the plaintiffs in these cases allege non-malignant injuries. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, General Cable had accrued, on a gross basis, approximately \$5.2 million and had recorded approximately \$0.5 million of insurance recoveries for these lawsuits, at each year end.

The net amount of \$4.7 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, at each year end, represents the Company's best estimate in order to cover resolution of current and future asbestos-related claims.

The components of the asbestos litigation reserve are current and future asbestos-related claims. The significant assumptions are: (1) the number of cases per state, (2) an estimate of the judgment per case per state, (3) an estimate of the percentage of cases per state that would make it to trial and (4) the estimated total liability percentage, excluding insurance recoveries, per case judgment. Management's estimates are based on the Company's historical experience with asbestos related claims. The Company's current history of asbestos claims does not provide sufficient and reasonable information to estimate a range of loss for potential future, unasserted asbestos claims because the number and the value of the alleged damages of such claims have not been consistent. As such, the Company does not believe a reasonably possible range can be estimated with respect to asbestos claims that may be filed in the future.

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Settlement payments are made, and the asbestos reserve is relieved, when the Company receives a fully executed settlement release from the Plaintiff's counsel. As of December 31, 2013, aggregate settlement costs were \$8.7 million. In calendar years 2013, 2012 and 2011, the settlement costs totaled \$0.3 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, aggregate costs of administering and litigating the asbestos claims were \$24.4 million. In calendar years 2013, 2012 and 2011, the costs of administering and litigating asbestos claims totaled \$1.7 million, \$1.7 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

In January 1994, General Cable entered into a settlement agreement with certain principal primary insurers concerning liability for the costs of defense, judgments and settlements, if any, in all of the asbestos litigation described above. Subject to the terms and conditions of the settlement agreement, the insurers are responsible for a substantial portion of the costs and expenses incurred in the defense or resolution of this litigation. In recent years one of the insurers participating in the settlement that was responsible for a significant portion of the contribution under the settlement agreement entered into insurance liquidation proceedings. As a result, the contribution of the insurers has been reduced and the Company has had to bear a larger portion of the costs relating to these lawsuits. Moreover, certain of the other insurers may be financially unstable, and if one or more of these insurers enter into insurance liquidation proceedings, General Cable will be required to pay a larger portion of the costs incurred in connection with these cases.

Based on our experience in this litigation, the amounts pleaded in the complaints are not typically meaningful as an indicator of the Company's potential liability because (1) the amounts claimed usually bear no relation to the level of plaintiff's injury, if any; (2) complaints nearly always assert claims against multiple defendants (a typical complaint asserts claims against some 50 different defendants); (3) damages alleged are not attributed to individual defendants; (4) the defendants' share of liability may turn on the law of joint and several liability; (5) the amount of fault to be allocated to each defendant is different depending on each case; (6) many cases are filed against General Cable, even though the plaintiff did not use any of General Cable's products, and ultimately are withdrawn or dismissed without any payment; (7) many cases are brought on behalf of plaintiffs who have not suffered any medical injuries, and ultimately are resolved without any payment to that plaintiff; and (8) with regard to claims for punitive damages, potential liability generally is related to the amount of potential exposure to asbestos from a defendant's products. General Cable's asbestos-containing products contained only a minimal amount of fully encapsulated asbestos. Two civil complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by named plaintiffs on behalf of purported classes of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's publicly traded securities, in one case which was filed on October 21, 2013 between May 3, 2011 and October 14, 2013, inclusive, and in the other case, which was filed on December 4, 2013, between May 2, 2011 and November 4, 2013, inclusive, against the Company, Gregory Kenny, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Brian Robinson, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. The complaints, which were transferred to the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Kentucky, allege claims under the anti-fraud and controlling person liability provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, alleging generally, among other assertions, that defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding revenue recognition and other Company financial matters and failed to state material facts, including, among other things, that there was a lack of adequate internal controls, thereby artificially inflating the prices at which our securities traded. The complaints seek damages in undefined amounts, as well as attorney's fees, experts' fees and other costs. In addition, a derivative complaint was filed on January 7, 2014 in the Campbell County, Kentucky Circuit Court against all but one member of our Board of Directors, including Mr. Kenny, a former director and against Mr. Robinson and two former ROW officials, one of whom is a former executive officer of the Company. The complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly failing to ensure that the Company implemented and maintained adequate internal controls over its accounting and financial reporting functions and by knowingly disseminating to stockholders materially false and misleading statements concerning the Company's financial results and internal controls. The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount, appropriate equitable relief to remedy the alleged breaches of fiduciary duty, attorney's fees, experts' fees and other costs. We believe the purported class action complaints, and the derivative complaint insofar as it relates to our directors and Mr. Robinson, are without merit and intend to vigorously contest the actions.

General Cable is also involved in various routine legal proceedings and administrative actions. In the opinion of the Company's management, these proceedings and actions should not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II.

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information and Holders

General Cable's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BGC". As of February 21, 2014, there were approximately 1,461 registered holders of the Company's common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low daily sales prices for the Company's common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange during the years ended December 31:

	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$36.73	\$30.74	\$34.54	\$26.24
Second Quarter	37.14	29.20	33.17	23.92
Third Quarter	33.85	29.66	31.98	24.70
Fourth Quarter	34.61	27.27	31.16	26.36

Dividends on Common Stock

On May 20, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the payment of a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.18 per share. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company paid in total approximately \$26.7 million to all common shareholders of record, or \$0.54 per share. Future declarations of dividends and the establishment of future record dates and payment dates are subject to the final determination of our Board of Directors. In determining dividends, the Board of Directors takes into consideration items such as general business conditions, financial performance, projected cash flows and anticipated financing needs. Future payments of dividends is also subject to the Company's Revolving Credit Facility, the indentures governing the Subordinated Convertible Notes, Senior Floating Rate Notes and 5.75% Senior Notes, and the requirements of Delaware General Corporation law.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Information related to the Company's securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, including the tabular disclosure, is presented in Item 12 - Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

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Performance Graph

The graph below compares the annual percentage change in cumulative total shareholder return on General Cable stock in relation to cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, and a peer group of companies ("2013 Peer Group"). The data shown are for the period beginning May 16, 1997, the date that General Cable ("BGC") common stock began trading on the NYSE, through December 31, 2013.

	May 1997	Dec 1997	Dec 1998	Dec 1999	Dec 2000	Dec 2001	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Dec 2008	Dec 2009	Dec 2010	Dec 2011	Dec 2012	Dec 2013
General Cable	100	167	143	53	32	97	29	62	105	149	331	555	134	223	266	189	230	228
2013 Peer Group	100	138	93	108	121	92	57	95	115	130	288	343	187	222	239	178	236	254
S&P 500	100	117	148	177	159	138	106	134	146	150	171	177	109	134	152	152	172	223

Assumes the value of the investment in General Cable common stock and each index was \$100 on May 16, 1997, also assumes dividend reinvestment. The 2013 Peer Group consists of Belden Inc. (NYSE: BDC), Prysmian (Italy Stock Exchange) and Nexans (Paris Stock Exchange). Returns in the 2013, 2012 and 2011 Peer Group are weighted by capitalization.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On December 10, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the extension of the Company's existing \$125 million share repurchase program through the end of 2014. Stock purchases under this program may be made through the open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as deemed appropriate by a special committee appointed by the Board. Under the stock repurchase program, the Company purchased \$19.5 million, or 597,531 common shares at an average price of \$32.65 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2013. Under the prior stock repurchase program the Company purchased \$1.2 million, or 50,000 common shares at an average price of \$24.80 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2012. The purpose of the share repurchase program is to take advantage of the investment opportunity given prevailing market prices at the time of purchase as well as our evaluation of other capital investment alternatives.

The following table summarizes purchases of equity securities by the issuer during the year ended December 31, 2013:

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Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans
March 30, 2013 through April 26, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$125,000,000
April 27, 2013 through May 24, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$125,000,000
May 25, 2013 through June 28, 2013	579,038	\$32.76	579,038	\$106,030,715
June 29, 2013 through July 26, 2013	18,493	\$29.99	18,493	\$105,476,110
July 27, 2013 through August 23, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$105,476,110
August 24, 2013 through September 27, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$105,476,110
September 28, 2013 through October 25, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$105,476,110
October 26, 2013 through November 22, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$105,476,110
November 23, 2013 through December 31, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$105,476,110

The employees of the Company do have the right to surrender to the Company shares in payment of minimum tax obligations upon the vesting of grants of common stock under the Company's equity compensation plans. For the year ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, 31,576, 23,615 and 12,600 total shares were surrendered to the Company by employees in payment of minimum tax obligations upon the vesting of nonvested stock under the Company's equity compensation plans, and the average price paid per share was \$32.44, \$29.44 and \$39.62 respectively. As of December 31, 2013, our remaining share repurchase authorization was \$105.5 million.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial information for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 and as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, was derived from audited consolidated financial statements included in this filing and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was derived from previously audited consolidated financial statements. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto, especially as the information pertains to 2013, 2012 and 2011 activity.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions, except metal price and share data)				
Net sales	\$6,421.2	\$6,059.5	\$5,808.2	\$4,856.0	\$4,378.6
Gross profit	703.7	624.9	594.3	539.9	504.0
Operating income	211.7	199.4	214.6	207.8	163.5
Other income (expense)	(66.7	) (2.9	) (31.7	) (28.1	) 7.0
Interest expense, net	(118.0	) (100.3	) (91.5	) (71.6	) (83.0
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(9.3	) —	—	(7.6
Income before income taxes	27.0	86.9	91.4	108.1	79.9
Income tax provision	(38.8	) (78.6	) (38.6	) (45.9	) (35.7
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.4	0.9
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(10.1	) 10.0	55.7	63.6	45.1
Less: preferred stock dividends	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	7.7	5.7	0.9	7.1	7.7
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(18.1	) \$4.0	\$54.5	\$56.2	\$37.1
Earnings (losses) per common share-basic	\$(0.37	) \$0.08	\$1.05	\$1.08	\$0.71
Earnings (losses) per common share-assuming dilution	\$(0.37	) \$0.08	\$1.02	\$1.06	\$0.71
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic	49.4	49.7	51.9	52.1	52.0
Weighted average common shares outstanding-assuming dilution	49.4	51.1	53.7	53.1	52.8
Other Data:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$133.5	\$117.4	\$115.0	\$105.8	\$111.3
Capital expenditures	89.1	108.6	121.5	\$115.3	\$143.6
Average daily COMEX price per pound of copper cathode	\$3.34	\$3.62	\$4.01	\$3.43	\$2.35
Average daily price per pound of aluminum rod	\$0.95	\$1.02	\$1.16	\$1.05	\$0.80
	Dec 31,	Dec 31,	Dec 31,	Dec 31,	Dec 31,
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital ⁽¹⁾	\$1,450.7	\$1,240.2	\$1,297.7	\$1,341.1	\$1,346.3
Total assets	4,578.9	4,932.6	4,375.9	4,301.7	3,993.3
Total debt	1,386.9	1,450.1	1,048.9	985.5	922.3
Dividends to common shareholders	26.7	—	—	—	—
Total equity	1,379.8	1,448.2	1,437.9	1,552.4	1,472.9

(1) Working capital means current assets less current liabilities.

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

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

conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes.

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Certain statements in this report including, without limitation, statements regarding future financial results and performance, plans and objectives, capital expenditures and the Company's or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions, are forward-looking statements, and as such, General Cable desires to take advantage of the "safe harbor" which is afforded such statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company's forward-looking statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's comments in this report under the heading, "Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Actual results may differ materially from those statements as a result of factors, risks and uncertainties over which the Company has no control. For a list of these factors, risks and uncertainties, refer to Item 1A - Risk Factors.

Overview

The Company is a global leader in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for use in the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets. The Company additionally engages in the design, integration, and installation on a turn-key basis for products such as high and extra-high voltage terrestrial and submarine systems. The Company analyzes its worldwide operations based on three geographical segments: North America, Europe and Mediterranean, and ROW. As of December 31, 2013, the Company manufactures its product lines in 56 manufacturing facilities and sells its products worldwide through its global operations. The Company believes it has a strong market position in each of the segments in which it competes due to the Company's guiding principles discussed in Item 1 - Business.

Significant Current Business Trends and Events

The wire and cable industry is competitive, mature and cost driven with minimal differentiation for many product offerings among industry participants from a manufacturing or technology standpoint. Over the last several years, the Company and the industry have experienced stabilizing demand with pockets of relative demand strength. However, global demand remains below historical levels in many markets. The following are significant trends and events that occurred in 2013:

The Company continued and expects to continue to see volatile commodity pricing, primarily copper and aluminum, as well as in other cost inputs. The Company typically passes these changes in copper and aluminum prices along to its customers, although there are timing delays of varying lengths depending upon the volatility of metal prices, the type of product, competitive conditions, pricing mechanisms and particular customer arrangements. Although the general trends are detailed in Item 1 - Business – Raw Materials, there is no exact measure of the effect of the change of raw material cost inputs due to the high volume of transactions in any given period, each of which involves a number of factors in the individual pricing decisions. To help reduce this volatility, the Company has implemented various pricing mechanisms and hedges a portion of its metal purchases when there is a firm price commitment for a future delivery but does not engage in speculative metals trading.

On December 10, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the extension of the Company's existing \$125 million share repurchase through the end of 2014. Stock purchases under this program may be made through the open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as deemed appropriate by a special committee appointed by the Board. Under the stock repurchase program, the Company purchased \$19.5 million, or 597,531 common shares at an average price of \$32.65 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2013. Under the prior stock repurchase program, the Company purchased \$1.2 million, or 50,000 common shares at an average price of \$24.80 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2012. The purpose of the share repurchase program is to take advantage of the investment opportunity given prevailing market prices at the time of purchase as well as our evaluation of other capital investment alternatives.

On May 20, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors authorized and initiated the payment of a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.18 per quarter. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company paid in total approximately \$26.7 million to all common shareholders of record, or \$0.54 per share. Future declarations of dividends and the establishment of future record dates and payment dates are subject to the final determination by our Board of Directors.

On July 21, 2011, the Company entered into a \$400 million Revolving Credit Facility, which was first amended in 2012 to increase the Facility size to \$700 million and then subsequently amended and restated on September 6, 2013,

to, among other things, increase the Revolving Credit Facility to \$1.0 billion, \$630 million of which may be borrowed by the U.S. borrower, \$300 million of which may be borrowed by the European borrowers and \$70 million of which may be borrowed by the Canadian borrower. The Revolving Credit Facility contains restrictions including limitations on, among other things, distributions and dividends, acquisitions and investments, indebtedness, liens and affiliate transactions. The Revolving Credit Facility provides the Company with financial flexibility; restrictions in the Revolving Credit Facility generally only apply in the event that the Company's availability under the Revolving Credit Facility falls below certain specific thresholds.

In the second half of 2013, the Company's executive management decided to no longer import building wire product into the United States manufactured in its Mexico unit ("Mexico"). This change is considered significant to the Mexican operation due to the associated revenue, profit and the influence on the overall results in Mexico from this United States business. This change coupled with pricing pressures in the Mexico market and a history of losses caused the Company to perform an asset impairment

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analysis of its Mexican business in accordance with ASC 360 “Property, Plant and Equipment”. Based on the results of the analysis, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$14.0 million in the third quarter of 2013.

In 2013, the Company continued to actively identify key trends in the industry to capitalize on expanding markets and new niche markets. The Company also sets aggressive performance targets for its business and intends to refocus or divest those activities which fail to meet targets or do not fit long-term strategies. No material acquisitions were made in the year ended December 31, 2013. In 2012, the Company acquired the North American and Chinese businesses of Alcan Cable, Prestolite Wire, LLC and 60% of Productora de Cables Procables S.A.S. See Note 3 - Acquisitions and Divestitures for further detail. The results of operations of the acquired businesses have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements since the respective dates of the acquisitions. No material divestitures were made in the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. In February 2014 the Company announced the permanent closure of two electric utility plants in North America with annual savings anticipated to be in the range of \$3 to \$5 million and one-time charges in the range of \$10 to \$12 million, half of which are expected to be non-cash. In addition to the factors previously mentioned, the Company is currently being affected by the following general macro-level trends:

- Currency volatility and continued political uncertainty in certain markets;
- Competitive price pressures in certain markets;
- New commodity deposits are more difficult to find, harder and more expensive to extract, and lower in quantities;
- Recovery is slowly advancing in Europe and demand continues to be uneven for a broad spectrum of products in Europe;
- New communications networks are an enabling technology, resulting in access to knowledge; a great equalizer;
- Climate change concerns are resulting in increased regulatory energy mandates, emphasizing renewable sources of energy;
- Project timing continues to be volatile resulting in a lag in demand in all segments;
- Countries are seeking greater energy independence for political and economic reasons; and
- Markets in the U.S. and Canada have remained relatively stable compared to the uneven and challenging operating environments of the emerging economies.

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

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Results of Operations

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

	Year Ended December 31,								
	2013		2012		2011				
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%			
Net sales	\$6,421.2	100.0	% \$6,059.5	100.0	% \$5,808.2	100.0			
Cost of sales	5,717.5	89.0	% 5,434.6	89.7	% 5,213.9	89.8			
Gross profit	703.7	11.0	% 624.9	10.3	% 594.3	10.2			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	492.0	7.7	% 425.5	7.0	% 379.7	6.5			
Operating income	211.7	3.3	% 199.4	3.3	% 214.6	3.7			
Other income (expense)	(66.7)	(1.0 )	)% (2.9)	—	% (31.7)	(0.5)			
Interest expense, net, and loss on extinguishment of debt	(118.0)	(1.8 )	)% (109.6)	(1.8 )	)% (91.5)	(1.6)			
Income before income taxes	27.0	0.4	% 86.9	1.4	% 91.4	1.6			
Income tax provision	(38.8)	(0.6 )	)% (78.6)	(1.3 )	)% (38.6)	(0.7)			
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	1.7	—	1.7	—	2.9	—			
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(10.1)	(0.2 )	)% 10.0	0.2	% 55.7	1.0			
Less: preferred stock dividends	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3	—			
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	7.7	0.1	% 5.7	0.1	0.9	—			
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(18.1)	(0.3 )	)% \$4.0	0.1	% \$54.5	0.9			

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Sales

The following tables set forth net sales, metal-adjusted net sales and metal pounds sold by segment, in millions. For the metal-adjusted net sales results, net sales for 2012 have been adjusted to reflect the 2013 copper average price of \$3.34 per pound (a \$0.28 decrease compared to 2012) and the aluminum average price of \$0.95 per pound (a \$0.07 decrease compared to 2012). Metal-adjusted net sales, a non-GAAP financial measure, are provided herein in order to eliminate the effect of metal price volatility from the comparison of revenues from one period to another. The comparable GAAP financial measure is set forth below. Refer to Item 1 - Business— Significant Current Business Trends and Events for a discussion of metal price volatility.

	Net Sales					
	Year Ended		Year Ended		Year Ended	
	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012		Dec 31, 2012	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
North America	\$2,751.6	43	% \$2,340.2	39		
Europe and Mediterranean	1,629.6	25	% 1,684.2	28		
ROW	2,040.0	32	% 2,035.1	33		
Total net sales	\$6,421.2	100	% \$6,059.5	100		

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	Metal-Adjusted Net Sales					
	Year Ended					
	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012			
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%	
North America	\$2,751.6	43	% \$2,266.0	39		%
Europe and Mediterranean	1,629.6	25	% 1,631.8	28		%
ROW	2,040.0	32	% 1,946.0	33		%
Total metal-adjusted net sales	\$6,421.2	100	% \$5,843.8	100		%
Metal adjustment	—		215.7			
Total net sales	\$6,421.2		\$6,059.5			
	Metal Pounds Sold					
	Year Ended					
	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012			
	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	%	
North America	590.0	45	% 432.1	38		%
Europe and Mediterranean	272.2	21	% 282.0	24		%
ROW	450.8	34	% 434.1	38		%
Total metal pounds sold	1,313.0	100	% 1,148.2	100		%

Net sales increased \$361.7 million, or 6%, to \$6,421.2 million in 2013 from 2012 and metal-adjusted net sales increased \$577.4 million, or 10%, in 2013 from 2012. The increase in metal-adjusted net sales of \$577.4 million reflects an increase in net sales of \$684.1 million attributable to acquisitions made in 2012 and favorable selling price and product mix of \$116.2 million partially offset by lower sales volume of \$116.1 million and unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$106.8 million. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 164.8 million pounds, or 14%, in 2013 compared to 2012. Metal pounds sold is provided herein as the Company believes this metric to be a consistent year over year measure of sales volume since it is not impacted by metal prices or foreign currency exchange rate changes.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the North America segment increased \$485.6 million, or 21%, principally due to net sales of \$491.8 million attributable to acquisitions made in 2012 and favorable selling price and product mix of \$28.4 million partially offset by lower sales volumes of \$25.2 million and unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$9.4 million, principally related to the Canadian dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 157.9 million pounds, or 37%, in 2013 compared to 2012. The increase in volume is primarily attributable to 168.7 million pounds sold related to acquisitions made in 2012 partially offset by a decline in sales of the Company's legacy utility cables business due to strong demand for utility cables in the first half of 2012, which benefited from a relatively mild winter and wind farm applications.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the Europe and Mediterranean segment remained relatively flat in 2013 compared to 2012 due to unfavorable selling price and product mix of \$22.9 million and lower sales volumes of \$22.9 million partially offset by favorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$43.6 million, primarily due to a stronger Euro relative to the U.S. dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, decreased by 9.8 million pounds, or 3%, in 2013 compared to 2012. The decrease in demand was primarily attributable to continued weak economic conditions in Iberia, which negatively influenced demand across a broad spectrum of products and due to a decrease in demand for high voltage export project activities in the Company's French business.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the ROW segment increased \$94.0 million, or 5%, due to favorable selling price and product mix of \$110.7 million and net sales of \$192.3 million attributable to acquisitions made in 2012 partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$141.0 million, primarily due to the weakening of certain currencies in Central and South America relative to the U.S. dollar, and lower sales volume of \$68.0 million. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 16.7 million pounds, or 4%, in 2013 compared to 2012. The increase in volume is primarily attributable to 45.8 million pounds related to the impact of the acquisitions made in 2012 partially offset by lower shipments for metal intensive Brazilian aerial transmission projects in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$282.9 million, or 5%, from 2012, principally due to higher sales volumes associated with acquisitions made in the second half of 2012. The increase is partially offset by lower average copper and aluminum costs in 2013. As previously noted, cost of sales is raw material intensive with copper and aluminum comprising the major cost components in most of the Company's cable products. At current metal prices, material costs are approximately 85% of total product costs with copper and aluminum metal costs comprising approximately 55% of total product cost for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Gross Profit

Gross profit increased \$78.8 million, or 13% in 2013 as compared to 2012. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 11% in 2013 and 10% in 2012. The increase is primarily due to the acquisitions completed in the second half of 2012 partially offset by the recognition of a non-cash impairment charge related to the Mexico long-lived assets of \$14.0 million in 2013. In addition, gross profit in the fourth quarter of 2012 was significantly impacted by changes in cost estimates relating to certain submarine turnkey projects in the European segment. In total, the changes in estimates across all submarine turnkey projects resulted in a reduction to gross profit of \$27.5 million, with \$20.8 million of the reduction associated with one specific project at the Company's German submarine power cable manufacturing facility. Equipment failure at the German facility resulted in costs, for this particular project, related to cable damage, equipment repairs and ship rental of \$13.3 million. Further revision of this project's profitability, due to changes in estimates, resulted in a reduction of margin by \$7.5 million. There was no material impact to gross profit as a result of changes in estimates related to revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method in 2013.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$66.5 million, or 16%, in 2013 from 2012. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expense is primarily a result of additional expenses associated with the acquired businesses in the second half of 2012 and \$13.9 million of costs related to the restatement and investigative costs recognized in 2013 as compared to \$3.0 million in 2012. The increase is partially offset by a settlement loss of \$6.1 million in 2012 associated with the termination of a legacy pension plan in the United Kingdom.

Operating Income

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

	Operating Income (Loss)					
	Year Ended					
	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012			
	Amount	%	Amount	%		%
North America	\$129.8	61	% \$126.1	63		%
Europe and Mediterranean	(0.3	) —	% (13.0	) (6)%	
ROW	82.2	39	% 86.3	43		%
Total operating income	\$211.7	100	% \$199.4	100		%

The increase in operating income for the North America segment of \$3.7 million was primarily attributable to the acquisitions completed in the second half of 2012 resulting in an additional \$33.9 million of operating income in 2013 as compared to 2012 partially offset by the decrease in demand as noted above as well as \$13.9 million of costs related to the financial restatement in 2013 as compared to \$3.0 million in 2012.

The reduction in operating loss for the Europe and Mediterranean segment of \$12.7 million was primarily attributable to changes in cost estimates relating to certain submarine turnkey projects of \$27.5 million recognized in 2012. This improvement in 2013 was partially offset by decreased volume at the Company's French manufacturing facility as noted above, an unfavorable pricing environment for medium voltage products in France as well as the continued weak economic conditions in Iberia, influencing demand and the pricing environment across a broad spectrum of products.

The decrease in operating income for the ROW segment of \$4.1 million was primarily attributable to the recognition of a non-cash impairment charge related to the Mexico long-lived assets of \$14.0 million in 2013 as well as decreased demand in Brazil in 2013 as compared to 2012 as noted above. The decrease was partially offset by acquisitions completed in the second half of 2012 resulting in an additional \$11.4 million of operating income in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) primarily includes foreign currency transaction gains or losses, which result from changes in exchange rates between the designated functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated as well as gains and losses on derivative instruments that are not designated as cash flow hedges. During 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded a \$66.7 million loss and a \$2.9 million loss, respectively. For 2013, other expense was primarily attributable to \$40.9 million related to a Venezuela currency devaluation, \$3.9 million of foreign currency

transaction losses which resulted from changes in exchange rates in the various regions in which the Company operates which include \$17.0 million in foreign exchange gains related to copper imports in Venezuela that were approved at the 4.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate prior to currency devaluation on February 13, 2013, and losses of \$21.9 million on derivative instruments which were not designated as cash flow hedges and ineffectiveness on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. For 2012, other expense was primarily attributable to \$4.5 million of foreign currency transaction losses which resulted from changes in exchange rates in the various countries in which the Company operates

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and gains of \$1.6 million on derivative instruments that were not designated as cash flow hedges and ineffectiveness on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$17.7 million in 2013 as compared to 2012 primarily attributable to the incremental interest related to the \$600.0 million 5.75% Senior Notes issued on September 25, 2012 net of the \$200.0 million of 7.125% Senior Notes due 2017 which were repaid on October 12, 2012.

Tax Provision

The Company's effective tax rate for 2013 and 2012 was 143.7% and 90.4%, respectively. The increase in the Company's 2013 effective tax rate reflects the combined impact of the significant valuation allowances recorded against the deferred tax assets of various units with a recent loss history and the lower consolidated pre-tax income relative to 2012. The Company's 2012 effective tax rate reflects the adverse impact of significant valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets, as explained further below, and nonrecurring tax charges incurred in connection with legal entity restructuring to integrate the Alcan acquisition.

In the third quarter of 2012, the Company updated its 2012 forecasts and substantially completed its 2013 global business planning process, which indicated continuing weakness in its Iberian market and business. After weighing all positive and negative evidence, including the three year cumulative loss position, and factoring in prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, management judged that it was not more likely than not that a future tax benefit for the deferred tax assets of its Spanish and Portuguese business units would be realized. Tax expense of \$15 million was recorded in 2012 to establish a full valuation allowance against Spanish and Portuguese deferred tax assets, of which \$5.3 million related to the beginning of the year net deferred tax asset position.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, a valuation allowance was also recorded against deferred tax assets in the Company's German business unit. The German business unit incurred an equipment failure in the fourth quarter that adversely impacted its ability to meet its contractual obligations for its large project work and reduced profit expectations. In addition, the German business was encountering certain other project delay/cancellation and warranty issues. After weighing all positive and negative evidence, including the three year cumulative loss position, and factoring in prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, management judged that it was not more likely than not that a future tax benefit for the deferred tax assets of its German business would be realized. Tax expense of \$8.3 million was recorded in 2012 to establish a full valuation allowance against German deferred tax assets, none of which related to a beginning of the year net deferred tax asset position.

A full valuation allowance was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012 for the Company's Colombian distribution business since it was rendered redundant by the fourth quarter acquisition of Procables. The Colombian distribution business is winding down and is expected to generate losses until the business is terminated. Tax expense of \$1.1 million was recorded in 2012 to establish a full valuation allowance against the Colombian deferred tax assets, of which \$0.2 million related to the beginning of the year net deferred tax asset position.

Preferred Stock Dividends

During 2013 and 2012, the Company accrued and paid \$0.3 million in dividends on its Series A preferred stock. The Company issued 2,070,000 shares of General Cable 5.75% Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock ("Series A preferred stock") on November 24, 2003. Zero shares and 76,002 were outstanding under the original terms of the Series A preferred stock issuance as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company's outstanding shares of the Series A preferred stock were to be mandatorily redeemed on November 24, 2013. Prior to the redemption date, all but two shareholders elected to convert their shares into shares of the Company's common stock at the conversion ratio of 5.056 shares of common stock per share of Series A preferred stock. As a result of the conversions and mandatory redemption, as of November 25, 2013, no shares of the Series A preferred stock were outstanding.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net Sales

The following tables set forth net sales, metal-adjusted net sales and metal pounds sold by segment, in millions. For the metal-adjusted net sales results, net sales for 2011 have been adjusted to reflect the 2012 copper average price of \$3.62 per pound (a \$0.39 decrease compared to the prior period) and the aluminum average price of \$1.02 per pound (a \$0.14 decrease compared to the prior period). Metal-adjusted net sales, a non-GAAP financial measure, are provided herein in order to eliminate the effect of metal price volatility from the comparison of revenues from one period to another. The comparable GAAP financial measure is set forth below. Refer to Item 1 - Business for a discussion of metal price volatility.

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	Net Sales					
	Year Ended					
	Dec 31, 2012		Dec 31, 2011			
	Amount	%	Amount	%		
North America	\$2,340.2	39	% \$2,120.2	36	% %	
Europe and Mediterranean	1,684.2	28	% 1,737.9	30	% %	
ROW	2,035.1	33	% 1,950.1	34	% %	
Total net sales	\$6,059.5	100	% \$5,808.2	100	% %	
	Metal-Adjusted Net Sales					
	Year Ended					
	Dec 31, 2012		Dec 31, 2011			
	Amount	%	Amount	%		
North America	\$2,340.2	39	% \$2,023.8	37	% %	
Europe and Mediterranean	1,684.2	28	% 1,657.0	30	% %	
ROW	2,035.1	33	% 1,831.5	33	% %	
Total metal-adjusted net sales	\$6,059.5	100	% \$5,512.3	100	% %	
Metal adjustment	—		295.9			
Total net sales	\$6,059.5		\$5,808.2			
	Metal Pounds Sold					
	Year Ended					
	Dec 31, 2012		Dec 31, 2011			
	Pounds	%	Pounds	%		
North America	432.1	38	% 317.4	33	% %	
Europe and Mediterranean	282.0	24	% 273.8	28	% %	
ROW	434.1	38	% 384.6	39	% %	
Total metal pounds sold	1,148.2	100	% 975.8	100	% %	

Net sales increased \$251.3 million, or 4%, to \$6,059.5 million in 2012 from 2011 and metal-adjusted net sales increased \$547.2 million, or 10%, in 2012 from 2011. The increase in metal-adjusted net sales of \$547.2 million reflects favorable selling price and product mix of \$294.2 million, net sales of \$268.8 million attributable to acquisitions, and higher sales volume of \$190.9 million partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$206.7 million. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 172.4 million pounds, or 18%, in 2012 compared to 2011. Metal pounds sold is provided herein as the Company believes this metric to be a consistent year over year measure of sales volume since it is not impacted by metal prices or foreign currency exchange rate changes.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the North America segment increased \$316.4 million, or 16%, principally due to net sales of \$229.0 million attributable to acquisitions, higher sales volumes of \$64.5 million and favorable selling price and product mix of \$25.9 million partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$3.0 million, principally related to the Canadian dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 114.7 million pounds, or 36%, in 2012 compared to 2011. The increase in volume is primarily attributable to the acquisitions executed in 2012. In addition to the acquisitions made in 2012, volume improvement principally reflects increased demand for bare aluminum transmission products and specialty cables, particularly those used in natural resource extraction and transit applications.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the Europe and Mediterranean segment increased \$27.2 million, or 2%, in 2012 compared to 2011 due to favorable selling price and product mix of \$133.6 million and higher sales volumes of \$21.7 million partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$128.1 million, primarily due to a weaker Euro relative to the U.S. dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 8.2 million pounds, or 3%, in 2012 compared to 2011. The increase in volume is primarily attributable to the demand for utility products in France and increased exports from our Spanish facilities.

Metal-adjusted net sales in the ROW segment increased \$203.6 million, or 11%, due to favorable selling price and product mix of \$134.0 million, higher sales volume of \$105.4 million and net sales of \$39.8 million attributable to acquisitions partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate changes of \$75.6 million, primarily due to the weakening of certain currencies in Central and South America relative to the U.S. dollar. Volume, as measured by metal pounds sold, increased by 49.5 million pounds, or 13%, in 2012 compared to 2011, which includes the benefit of 9.7 million pounds due to acquisitions. The increase in demand is primarily due to aerial transmission product shipments in Brazil.

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Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$220.7 million, or 4%, from 2011, principally due to higher sales volumes associated with acquisitions executed in 2012. The increase in volume is offset by lower average copper and aluminum costs in 2012. As previously noted, cost of sales is raw material intensive with copper and aluminum comprising the major cost components for most of the Company's cable products. At current metal prices, material costs are approximately 85% of total product costs with copper and aluminum metal costs comprising approximately 55% of total product cost for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased \$30.6 million, or 5% in 2012 as compared to 2011. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 10% in 2012 and 2011. Gross profit in the fourth quarter of 2012 was significantly impacted by changes in cost estimates relating to certain submarine turnkey projects in the European segment. In total, the changes in estimates across all submarine turnkey projects resulted in a reduction to gross profit of \$27.5 million, with \$20.8 million of the reduction associated with one certain submarine turnkey project at the Company's German submarine power cable manufacturing facility. Equipment failure at the German facility resulted in costs, for this particular project, related to cable damage, equipment repairs and ship rental of \$13.3 million. Further revision of this project's profitability, due to changes in estimates, resulted in a reduction of margin by \$7.5 million. The project is approximately 40% complete as of December 31, 2012. There was no material impact to gross profit as a result of changes in estimates related to revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method in 2011 or 2010.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$45.8 million, or 12%, in 2012 from 2011. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expense is primarily a result of \$22.0 million in additional expenses associated with acquired businesses in 2012 and \$9.1 million of costs related to the 2012 acquisitions and restatements. In addition, SG&A increased due to a settlement loss of \$6.1 million in 2012 associated with the termination of a legacy pension plan in the United Kingdom.

Operating Income

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

	Operating Income (Loss)				
	Year Ended		Dec 31, 2011		
	Dec 31, 2012		Dec 31, 2011		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
North America	\$126.1	63	% \$121.8	57	%
Europe and Mediterranean	(13.0	) (6	)% 30.3	14	%
ROW	86.3	43	% 62.5	29	%
Total operating income	\$199.4	100	% \$214.6	100	%

The increase in operating income for the North America segment of \$4.3 million was primarily attributable to increases in sales volume due to acquisitions executed in 2012, favorable market demand for bare aluminum transmission products related to aerial transmission grid projects as well as increased volume due to specialty cables. The increases to operating income were partially offset by an increase in SG&A expense for costs related to the acquisitions and to the restatements of \$9.1 million in 2012.

The decrease in operating income for the Europe and Mediterranean segment of \$43.3 million was primarily attributable to changes in cost estimates relating to certain submarine turnkey projects of \$27.5 million and continued weak demand and pricing due to the economic slowdown in many European end markets. Partially offsetting these negative impacts were the current year benefits of European targeted cost reduction efforts, which include, among other actions, personnel reductions.

The increase in operating income for the ROW segment of \$23.8 million was primarily attributable to strong spending in Venezuela for government led projects, increased demand and operational improvements in Thailand, increased sales in Brazil, principally related to aerial transmission projects.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) primarily includes foreign currency transaction gains or losses, which result from changes in exchange rates between the designated functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated as well as gains and losses on derivative instruments that are not designated as cash flow hedges. During 2012 and 2011 the Company recorded a \$2.9 million loss and a \$31.7 million loss, respectively. For 2012, other expense was primarily attributable to \$4.5 million of foreign currency transaction losses which resulted from changes in exchange rates in the various countries in which the Company operates, and \$1.6 million of gains on derivative instruments which were not designated as cash flow hedges and ineffectiveness on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. For 2011, other expense was primarily attributable to \$24.4 million of foreign currency transaction

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losses which resulted from changes in exchange rates in the various countries in which the Company operates, and \$6.1 million of losses on derivative instruments which were not designated as cash flow hedges.

Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$18.1 million in 2012. Interest expense increased primarily due to fees and redemption premiums of \$9.3 million associated with the call of the \$200 million of the 7.125% Senior Notes. Additionally, interest expense increased due to the addition of the \$600.0 million senior unsecured notes (the "5.75% Senior Notes"), issued on September 25, 2012.

Tax Provision

The Company's effective tax rate for 2012 and 2011 was 90.4% and 42.2%, respectively. The increase in the Company's 2012 effective tax rate reflects the adverse impact of significant valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets, as explained further below, and nonrecurring tax charges incurred in connection with legal entity restructuring to integrate the Alcan acquisition. The Company's 2011 effective tax rate reflects the adverse impact of valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets in certain foreign jurisdictions, partially offset by tax benefits recognized for uncertain tax positions due to statute of limitations expirations and tax audit settlements.

In the third quarter of 2012, the Company updated its 2012 forecasts and substantially completed its 2013 global business planning process, which indicated continuing weakness in its Iberian market and business. After weighing all positive and negative evidence, including the three year cumulative loss position, and factoring in prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, management judged that it was not more likely than not that a future tax benefit for the deferred tax assets of its Spanish and Portuguese business units would be realized. Tax expense of \$15 million was recorded in 2012 to establish a full valuation allowance against Spanish and Portuguese deferred tax assets, of which \$5.3 million related to the beginning of the year net deferred tax asset position.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, a valuation allowance was also recorded against deferred tax assets in the Company's German business unit. The German business unit incurred an equipment failure in the fourth quarter that adversely impacted its ability to meet its contractual obligations for its large project work and reduced profit expectations. In addition, the German business was encountering certain other project delay/cancellation and warranty issues. After weighing all positive and negative evidence, including the three year cumulative loss position, and factoring in prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, management judged that it was not more likely than not that a future tax benefit for the deferred tax assets of its German business would be realized. Tax expense of \$8.3 million was recorded in 2012 to establish a full valuation allowance against German deferred tax assets, none of which related to a beginning of the year net deferred tax asset position.

A full valuation allowance was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2012 for the Company's Colombian distribution business since it was rendered redundant by the fourth quarter acquisition of Procables. The Colombian distribution business is winding down and is expected to generate losses until the business is terminated. Tax expense of \$1.1 million was recorded in 2012 to establish a full valuation allowance against the Colombian deferred tax assets, of which \$0.2 million related to the beginning of the year net deferred tax asset position.

Preferred Stock Dividends

During 2012 and 2011, the Company accrued and paid \$0.3 million in dividends on its Series A preferred stock.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company maintains a strong financial position as evidenced by the Company's ability to generate substantial cash from operations and access to capital markets at competitive rates. Cash flows from operations as well as borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility provide the primary source for financing operating expenses and other short term liquidity needs. As necessary the Company may supplement additional debt to fund other working capital needs, debt and interest payments, as well as discretionary investment in internal product development, acquisitions, cash

dividends, repurchase of common stock and to fund tax payments. The overall cash position of the Company reflects the business results and a global cash management strategy that incorporates liquidity management, economic factors, and tax considerations.

The Company's short term borrowings vary by period based on the Company's working capital requirements which is dependent on incremental demand for products and changes in the price of copper, aluminum, and other raw material cost inputs. At December 31, 2013, current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$1,450.7 million. Based upon historical experience, the cash on its balance sheet and the expected availability of funds under its credit facilities, the Company believes its sources of liquidity will be sufficient to enable it to meet funding requirements for cash dividends, working capital, capital expenditures, debt repayment, salaries and related benefits, interest and taxes for the next twelve months and foreseeable future. The Company maintains approximately \$650 million of excess availability under its various credit facilities around the world.

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The Company's North American and principal European operations generally borrow and repay under our Revolving Credit Facility multiple times per week for working capital needs; borrowing on a short term basis is the most effective method to reduce interest costs based on the terms of the agreement. The Company's European operations also participate in accounts payable confirming arrangements with several European financial institutions to address working capital requirements in the business. The Company negotiates payment terms with suppliers of generally 180 days in Europe and submits invoices to the financial institutions with instructions for the financial institutions to transfer funds from European operations' accounts on the due date (on day 180) for the trade payables due. At December 31, 2013, the arrangements had a maximum availability limit of the equivalent of approximately \$579.9 million, of which approximately \$338.4 million was utilized. The Company's ROW operations utilize various short term credit facilities for working capital purposes.

General Cable Corporation is a holding company with no operations of its own. All of the Company's operations are conducted, and net sales are generated, by its subsidiaries and investments. Accordingly, the Company's cash flow comes from the cash flows of its global operations. The Company's ability to use cash flow from its international operations, if necessary, has historically been adversely affected by limitations on the Company's ability to repatriate such earnings tax efficiently. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 99% of cash and cash equivalents were held outside of the U.S. by our foreign subsidiaries compared with 76% as of December 31, 2012. If these funds are needed for the Company's operations in the U.S., the Company would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds. However, the Company's intent is to permanently reinvest these funds outside of the U.S. and current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate them to fund U.S. operations. In addition, our Revolving Credit Facility provides the Company flexibility in financing operating expenses and any other short term liquidity needs of our North American and European operations.

Our operations in Venezuela are subject to foreign exchange and price controls which have historically limited the Company's ability to convert bolivars to U.S. dollars and transfer funds out of Venezuela. Approximately 46% and 23% of the consolidated cash balance as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, was held in Venezuela. The operating cash flows attributable to Venezuela were \$97.4 million and \$49.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company's overall operating cash flows of \$38.2 million and \$272.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively .

Summary of Cash Flows

Operating cash inflow of \$38.2 million in 2013 reflects a net working capital use of \$179.6 million driven principally by an decrease in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities of \$155.8 million. The decrease in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities is due both to the implementation of the ABL facility in the Company's principal European operations which resulted in a reduction of payable balances including a more effective use of existing cash balances and an effort to more effectively utilize cash balances in certain ROW units to reduce outstanding accounts payable. Accounts receivable turnover remained consistent at 5.5 per annum turns in 2013 as compared to 5.4 turns per annum 2012. Inventory turnover remained consistent at 4.4 turns per annum in 2013 as compared to 4.3 turns per annum in 2012. More than offsetting the net working capital use of \$179.6 million in the twelve fiscal months of 2013 was \$217.8 million of overall net cash inflows related to net income (loss) adjusted for depreciation and amortization, amortization on restricted stock awards, foreign currency loss, non-cash asset impairment charge, deferred income tax income, excess tax deficiencies from stock based compensation, convertible debt instrument non cash interest charges, and the losses on the disposal of property.

Operating cash inflow of \$272.6 million in 2012 reflects a net working capital source of \$94.7 million driven principally by decreases in inventories and receivables of \$105.9 million and \$35.1 million, respectively. The decrease in inventory is primarily attributable to the impact of lower average metal prices during 2012 as compared to 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2012, copper prices averaged \$3.62 per pound (a decrease of \$0.39 per pound compared to the same period in 2011) and aluminum prices averaged \$1.02 per pound (a decrease of \$0.14 per pound as compared to the same period in 2011). Inventory turns remained consistent at 4.3 in 2012 and 4.4 in 2011. The decrease in accounts receivable is primarily attributable to the Company's continued focus on improvement by efficiently managing working capital. Days sales outstanding remained consistent year over year at approximately 70

days. In addition to the net working capital source of cash in the twelve fiscal months of 2012 was \$177.9 million of overall net cash inflows related to net income adjusted for non-cash items included in net income (loss) such as depreciation and amortization, amortization on restricted stock awards, foreign currency loss, loss on extinguishment of debt, deferred income tax income, excess tax deficiencies from stock based compensation, convertible debt instrument non cash interest charges, and the loss on the disposal of property.

Operating cash inflow of \$97.8 million in 2011 reflects a net working capital use of \$110.2 million driven principally by increases in inventories and receivables of \$180.1 million and \$53.9 million, respectively, which were partially offset by increases in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities of \$126.8 million. The increase in accounts receivable primarily reflects the increase in selling prices due to the increase in raw material costs. Days sales outstanding has remained constant year over year at about 71 days. The increase in inventory is primarily due to the increase in metal prices throughout the year. Inventory turns increased to

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4.4 turns per year in 2011 as compared to 3.9 turns per year in 2010 due to the current year focus on reducing inventory levels by adjusting production. These cash outflows have been partially offset by increases in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities which were primarily the result of incremental manufacturing activity due to an increase in demand and higher raw material cost inputs. More than offsetting this net working capital use of cash in the twelve fiscal months of 2011 was \$208.0 million of overall net cash inflows related to net income adjusted for depreciation and amortization, amortization on restricted stock awards, foreign currency gains (losses), deferred income tax income, excess tax benefits from stock based compensation, convertible debt instrument non cash interest charges, and the gain on the disposal of property.

Cash flow used by investing activities was \$94.6 million in 2013 principally reflecting capital expenditures of \$89.1 million. The Company anticipates capital spending to be approximately \$80 million to \$100 million in 2014.

Financing activities were \$122.4 million of cash outflows in 2013 as compared to cash inflows of \$289.6 million in 2012. The decrease in cash flow of financing activities is due to the settlement of the \$355 million 0.875% Convertible Notes and the initiation of a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.18 per quarter in 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company paid in total approximately \$26.7 million to all common shareholders of record. Future declarations of dividends and the establishment of future record dates and payment dates are subject to the final determination of our Board of Directors. In determining dividends, the Board of Directors takes into consideration items such as general business conditions, financial performance, projected cash flows and anticipated financing needs. Future payments of dividends is also subject to the Company's Revolving Credit Facility, the indentures governing the Subordinated Convertible Notes, Senior Floating Rate Notes and 5.75% Senior Notes, and the requirements of Delaware general corporation law. In addition, the Company purchased \$19.5 million, or 597,531 of its common shares at an average price of \$32.65 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company evaluates various factors such as future operating cash flow requirements, other cash flow expectations, investment and financing strategic plans and the overall cost of capital to determine the appropriate levels of short and long-term debt to maintain. Refer to "Debt and Other Contractual Obligations" below for details.

Debt and Other Contractual Obligations

The Company had outstanding debt obligations of \$1,386.9 million as of December 31, 2013 and maintained approximately \$650 million of excess availability under its various credit facilities around the world. The Company utilizes short and long term debt to address working capital needs, debt repayments and interest as well as discretionary investments in internal product development, acquisitions, payment of dividends, repurchase of common stock and taxes. Short-term liquidity and working capital needs are generally supported through operating cash flows. The Company maintains ratings on its public debt; therefore, the Company has and expects to continue to obtain market rates on any new borrowings.

On September 25, 2012, the Company completed the issuance and sale of \$600.0 million in aggregate principal amount of new senior unsecured notes (the "5.75% Senior Notes"). The 5.75% Senior Notes are jointly and severally guaranteed by each of the Company's current and future U.S. subsidiaries that is a borrower or a guarantor under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility or certain of the Company's or the guarantors' other indebtedness. The Company used the proceeds of the 5.75% Senior Notes to redeem all of its outstanding \$200.0 million of 7.125% Senior Fixed Rate Notes that were to mature in April 2017. The Company used the balance of the proceeds for general corporate purposes, including repayment of borrowings under its Revolving Credit Facility.

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

Failure to comply with any of the covenants, financial tests and ratios required by the Company's existing or future debt obligations could result in a default under those agreements and under other agreements containing cross-default provisions, as defined in the Company's Revolving Credit Facility, Subordinated Convertible Notes, Senior Floating Rate Notes, 5.75% Senior Notes and various other credit facilities maintained by the Company's restricted subsidiaries. A default would permit lenders to cease making further extensions of credit, accelerate the maturity of the debt under these agreements and foreclose upon any collateral securing that debt. Indebtedness under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility is secured by: (a) for US borrowings under the facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's domestic assets and, (b) for Canadian and European borrowings under the facility, a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's domestic and Canadian assets and certain assets of our Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the facility. In addition, the lenders under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility have received a pledge of (i) 100% of the equity interests in substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries, and (ii) 65% of the voting equity interests in and 100% of the non-voting equity interests in certain of the Company's foreign

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subsidiaries, including the Company's Canadian subsidiaries and the Company's Spanish, French and German subsidiaries party to the facility. The Company also has incurred secured debt in connection with some of its European operations. The lenders under these European secured credit facilities also have liens on assets of certain of our European subsidiaries. As a result of these pledges and liens, if the Company fails to meet its payment or other obligations under any of its secured indebtedness, the lenders under the applicable credit agreement would be entitled to foreclose on substantially all of the Company's assets and liquidate these assets. Broadly, cross-default provisions, would permit lenders to cause such indebtedness to become due prior to its stated maturity in the event a default is not cured for a period of time under the terms of one or more financing agreements, a change in control or a fundamental change.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company was in compliance with all material debt covenants. The Company's defined benefit plans at December 31, 2013 and 2012 were underfunded by \$118.3 million and \$163.7 million, respectively. The Company recorded an after-tax gain of \$32.0 million in 2013 and an after-tax loss of \$21.3 million in 2012 to accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company estimates its 2014 pension expense for its defined benefit pension plans will be approximately \$14.9 million and cash contributions are expected to be approximately \$13.2 million. In 2013, pension expense was \$20.6 million and cash contributions were \$11.2 million. The Company anticipates being able to meet its obligations as they come due based on historical experience and the expected availability of funds under its credit facilities. The Company's contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2013 (in millions of dollars) are summarized below:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	4 – 5 Years	After 5 Years
Contractual obligations ^(1,2) :					
Total debt	\$1,386.9	\$250.3	\$130.5	\$226.8	\$779.3
Convertible debt at maturity ⁽³⁾	261.5	—	—	—	261.5
Interest payments on Senior Floating Rate Notes	4.2	3.3	0.9	—	—
Interest payments on 5.75% Senior Notes	301.9	34.5	69.0	69.0	129.4
Interest payments on Subordinated Convertible Notes	220.9	19.3	38.6	38.6	124.4
Operating leases ⁽⁴⁾	150.9	40.3	67.3	29.4	13.9
Purchase obligations ⁽⁵⁾	9.8	9.8	—	—	—
Defined benefit pension obligations ⁽⁶⁾	186.1	17.5	35.1	35.9	97.6
Postretirement benefits	5.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0
Unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$2,527.2	\$375.7	\$342.6	\$400.8	\$1,408.1

This table does not include interest payments on General Cable's revolving credit facilities because the future (1) amounts are based on variable interest rates and the amount of the borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility fluctuate depending upon the Company's working capital requirements.

This table does not include derivative instruments as the ultimate cash outlays cannot be reasonably predicted. (2) Refer to Note 10 - Financial Instruments and Item 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk for additional information.

Represents the current debt discount on the Company's Subordinated Convertible Notes as a result of adopting (3) provisions of ASC 470 - Debt. Refer to Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for additional information.

(4) Operating lease commitments are described under "Off Balance Sheet Assets and Obligations."

(5) Represents our firm purchase commitments on our forward pricing agreements as disclosed in Note 10 - Financial Instruments.

(6) Defined benefit pension obligations reflect actuarially projected benefit payments which may differ from funding requirements based on local laws and regulations through 2023.

(7)

Unrecognized tax benefits of \$72.8 million have not been reflected in the above table due to the inherent uncertainty as to the amount and timing of settlement, which is contingent upon the occurrence of possible future events, such as examinations and determinations by various tax authorities.

Off Balance Sheet Assets and Obligations

General Cable has entered into various leases related principally to certain administrative, manufacturing and distribution facilities and transportation equipment. Future minimum rental payments required under non-cancelable lease agreements at December 31, 2013 were as follows: 2014 — \$40.3 million, 2015 — \$35.5 million, 2016 — \$31.8 million, 2017 — \$21.4 million, 2018 — \$8.0 million and thereafter \$13.9 million. Rental expense recorded in income from continuing operations was \$47.0 million, \$29.8 million and \$20.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had \$150.7 million in letters of credit, \$249.3 million in various performance bonds and \$380.5 million in other guarantees outstanding. Other guarantees include bank guarantees and advance payment bonds. These letters of credit, performance bonds and guarantees are periodically renewed and are generally related to risk associated with self-insurance claims, defined benefit plan obligations, contract performance, quality and other various bank and financing guarantees. Advance payment bonds are often required by customers when we obtain advance payments to secure the production of cable for

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long term contracts. The advance payment bonds provide the customer protection on their deposit in the event that the Company does not perform under the contract. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for excess availability under the Company's various credit borrowings.

Environmental Matters

The Company's expenditures for environmental compliance and remediation amounted to approximately \$3.6 million, \$3.5 million and \$3.3 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition, certain of the Company's subsidiaries have been named as potentially responsible parties in proceedings that involve environmental remediation. The Company had accrued \$3.1 million at December 31, 2013 for all environmental liabilities. Environmental matters are described in Item 1 - Business, Item 3 - Legal Proceedings and Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies. While it is difficult to estimate future environmental liabilities, the Company does not currently anticipate any material adverse effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial position as a result of compliance with federal, state, local or foreign environmental laws or regulations or remediation costs.

Legal Matters

Refer to Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies for review of our litigation contingencies.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A summary of significant accounting policies is provided in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The application of these policies requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience, information that is available to management about current events and actions the Company may take in the future and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The most critical judgments impacting the financial statements include those policies described below. In addition, significant estimates and judgments include allowances for accounts receivable and deferred income taxes; legal; inventory costing and valuation; share-based compensation; uncertain tax positions; assets and obligations related to pension and other postretirement benefits; goodwill and intangible valuations; financial instruments; and revenue recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The majority of the Company's revenue is recognized when goods are shipped to the customer, title and risk of loss are transferred, pricing is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Most revenue transactions represent sales of inventory. A provision for payment discounts, product returns, warranty and customer rebates is estimated based upon historical experience and other relevant factors and is recorded within the same period that the revenue is recognized. The Company has a portion of long-term product installation contract revenue that is recognized based on the percentage-of-completion method generally based on the cost-to-cost method if there are reasonably reliable estimates of total revenue, total cost, and the extent of progress toward completion; and there is an enforceable agreement between parties who can fulfill their contractual obligations. Management reviews contract price and cost estimates periodically as the work progresses and reflects adjustments proportionate to the percentage-of-completion to income in the period when those estimates are revised. For these contracts, if a current estimate of total contract cost indicates a loss on a contract, the projected loss is recognized in full when determined.

Accounts Receivable

The accounts receivable balance is recorded at the stated amount, less allowances for doubtful accounts, price discounts, and returns. At the time of the sale and at each quarter, the Company evaluates the accounts receivable balance to determine a best estimate for doubtful accounts, price discounts, and returns. The Company reviews general historical trends in the account, customer overdue balances, high risk accounts that have been specifically identified based on historical and current customer patterns, contractual obligations, and current economic conditions to determine an estimate for these allowances.

Inventory Costing and Valuation

The Company values approximately 85% of the Company's inventory using the average cost method and all remaining inventories are valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. To determine if a lower of cost or market adjustment is required the Company evaluates evidence to indicate if the cost will be recovered with an approximately normal profit upon sale in the ordinary course of business based on product groupings within the reportable segments. Metal costs, particularly copper and aluminum costs, are significant to our overall costs in inventory. Factors such as technological innovations, future demand trends, pricing environment, inventory levels and turns and specific identification of inventory items, such as regulatory-related changes or changes in engineering or material, are considered in the obsolete and slow moving inventory analysis.

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Pension Accounting

General Cable provides retirement benefits through contributory and non-contributory qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering eligible domestic and international employees as well as through defined contribution plans and other postretirement benefits. Benefits under General Cable's qualified U.S. defined benefit pension plan generally are based on years of service multiplied by a specific fixed dollar amount, and benefits under the Company's qualified non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans generally are based on years of service and a variety of other factors that can include a specific fixed dollar amount or a percentage of either current salary or average salary over a specific period of time. The amounts funded for any plan year for the qualified U.S. defined benefit pension plan are neither less than the minimum required under federal law nor more than the maximum amount deductible for federal income tax purposes. General Cable's non-qualified unfunded U.S. defined benefit pension plans include a plan that provides defined benefits to select senior management employees beyond those benefits provided by other programs. The Company's non-qualified unfunded non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans include plans that provide retirement indemnities to employees within the Company's European and Mediterranean and ROW businesses. Pension obligations for the non-qualified unfunded defined benefit pension plans are provided for by book reserves and are based on local practices and regulations of the respective countries. General Cable makes cash contributions for the costs of the non-qualified unfunded defined benefit pension plans as the benefits are paid. Benefit costs for the defined benefit pension plans sponsored by General Cable are determined based principally upon certain actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. The weighted-average discount rate used to determine the net pension expense for 2013 was 4.12% for the U.S. defined benefit pension plans. The weighted-average discount rate as of December 31, 2013 that was used to determine benefit obligations was 4.85% for the U.S. defined benefit pension plans, and was determined based on a review of long-term bonds that receive one of the two highest ratings given by a recognized rating agency which are expected to be available during the period to maturity of the projected pension benefit obligations and based on information received from actuaries. The weighted-average discount rate used to determine the net pension cost for 2013 was 4.26% for the non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. Non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans followed a similar evaluation process based on financial markets in those countries where General Cable provides a defined benefit pension plan, and the weighted-average discount rate used to determine benefit obligations for General Cable's non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans was 4.36% as of December 31, 2013. General Cable's expense under both U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans is determined using the discount rate as of the beginning of the fiscal year, and as a result, 2014 expense for the defined benefit pension plans will be based on the weighted-average discount rate of 4.85% for U.S. plans and 4.36% for non-U.S. plans.

The weighted-average long-term expected rate of return on assets is based on input from actuaries, including their review of historical 10-year, 20-year, and 25-year rates of inflation and real rates of return on various broad equity and bond indices in conjunction with the diversification of the asset portfolio. The Company's overall investment strategy is to diversify its investments for the qualified U.S. defined benefit pension plan based on an asset allocation assumption of 65% allocated to equity investments, with an expected real rate of return of 8%, and 35% to fixed-income investments, with an expected real rate of return of 2%, and an assumed long-term rate of inflation of 3%. Equity investments primarily include investments in large-cap and mid-cap companies primarily located in the United States.

The determination of pension expense for the qualified defined benefit pension plans is based on the fair market value of assets as of the measurement date. Investment gains and losses are recognized in the measurement of assets immediately. Such gains and losses will be amortized and recognized as part of the annual benefit cost to the extent that unrecognized net gains and losses from all sources exceed 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market value of assets.

The Company evaluates its actuarial assumptions at least annually, and adjusts them as necessary. The Company uses a measurement date of December 31 for all of its defined benefit pension plans. In 2013, pension expense for the Company's defined benefit pension plans was \$20.6 million. Based on a weighted-average expected rate of return on plan assets of 6.66%, a weighted-average discount rate of 4.21% and various other assumptions, the Company estimates its 2014 pension expense for its defined benefit pension plans will decrease to approximately \$14.9 million.

A 1% decrease in the assumed discount rate would increase pension expense by approximately \$5.5 million. Future pension expense will depend on future investment performance, changes in future discount rates and various other factors related to the populations participating in the plans. In the event that actual results differ from the actuarial assumptions, the funded status of the defined benefit pension plans may change and any such change could result in a charge or credit to equity and an increase or decrease in future pension expense and cash contributions.

The Company's investment policies and strategies, categories of plan assets, fair value measurements of plan assets, and significant concentrations of risk are described in further detail in Note 12 - Employee Benefit Plans.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax in numerous United States federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments and estimates are inherent in determining the Company's consolidated income tax expense, current tax payable, deferred tax assets

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and liabilities, and liabilities for uncertain tax positions. Future events such as changes in business conditions, tax legislation, tax audit resolutions, or foreign earnings repatriation plans could materially impact these estimates and the Company's tax position.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. At December 31, 2013, the Company had recorded a net deferred tax liability of \$168.8 million (\$49.3 million net current deferred tax asset less \$218.1 million net long term deferred tax liability). The valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on, among other things, the ability of the Company to generate a sufficient level of future taxable income. In estimating future taxable income, the Company has considered both positive and negative evidence, such as historical and forecasted results of operations, including prior losses, and has considered the implementation of prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. As of December 31, 2013, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$93.8 million to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount judged more likely than not to be realized. The Company has and will continue to review on a quarterly basis its assumptions and tax planning strategies, and, if the amount of the estimated realizable deferred tax assets is less than the amount currently on the balance sheet, the Company will reduce its deferred tax asset, recognizing a non-cash charge against reported earnings. Likewise, if the Company determines that a valuation allowance against a deferred tax asset is no longer appropriate, the adjustment to the valuation allowance would reduce income tax expense.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions with complex tax policies and regulations. In certain jurisdictions, the Company has taken tax positions that it believes are supportable, but which could be subject to challenge by the tax authorities. These tax positions are evaluated and liabilities for uncertain tax positions are established in accordance with the ASC 740- Income Taxes tax accounting guidance. The status of uncertain tax positions is reviewed in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as tax audits, rulings, and case law, and the related liabilities are adjusted accordingly.

The Company continuously monitors the deferred tax position of all business units to determine whether a valuation allowance should be recorded. Full valuation allowances are currently recorded against deferred tax assets in nine significant business units. The Company is closely monitoring the deferred tax asset situation in New Zealand. The New Zealand business unit has been operating at marginal profitability in recent years due to depressed economic conditions and increased competition in the local market. After weighing all positive and negative evidence and factoring in prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, management has judged that it is more likely than not that a future tax benefit for the New Zealand business's \$5.6 million of net deferred tax assets will be realized. Future deterioration in the New Zealand unit's profitability could result in the need to record a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets in a subsequent period.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the income tax expense line in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Accrued interest and penalties are included within the related tax liability line item in the consolidated balance sheet.

Long-Lived Assets, Goodwill and Impairment

The valuation and classification of long-lived assets and the assignment of useful depreciable and amortizable lives and salvage values involve significant judgments and the use of estimates. The testing of these long-lived assets for impairment also requires a significant amount of judgment and assumptions, particularly as it relates to identification of asset groups and the determination of fair market value. The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of the carrying amount of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. The Company evaluates events or changes in circumstances based on historical operating results, forecasts, general and industry trends and anticipated cash flows. Impairment is assessed when the undiscounted expected future cash flows derived from an asset are less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value and are recognized in earnings. The Company also continually evaluates the estimated useful lives of all long-lived assets and, when warranted, revises such estimates based on current events.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are reviewed at least annually for impairment. The Company typically completes its annual impairment test within the fourth quarter of each year. In addition, the Company evaluates the carrying value between the valuations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. Events or circumstances may include, but are not limited to, a significant change in legal factors or in the business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel, possible sale or disposal of a reporting unit or a significant portion of a reporting unit, significant changes in financial projections or significant changes in the market capitalization.

In September 2013, the Company began the review of the 2014 plan projections for the PDIC reporting unit. Based on preliminary results the Company noted the projected results for the 2013 forecast and the 2014 plan were significantly below the projections used for the 2012 impairment process, perhaps indicating a change in the business climate.

Therefore, the Company decided to complete the 2013 goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment analysis as of September 27, 2013 due to this

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impairment indicator for the PDIC reporting unit. The Company updated the goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment analysis as of October 31, 2013, the annual impairment testing date. The results for the interim and the annual goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment analysis are detailed below.

During the evaluation of impairment, the Company compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount to determine if there is potential goodwill impairment. Our impairment testing for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles is performed separately. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the goodwill. The impairment test for the Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets involves comparing the fair value of the intangibles to their carrying values. If the carrying amount of an intangible asset with an indefinite life exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss would be recognized in the amount equal to the excess. If this fair value is less than the reporting unit's carrying value, a second step is required to measure the amount of impairment, if any. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, the second step is not required. The Company's market capitalization is a consideration during the annual impairment test. The reporting unit comprising the goodwill is only a portion of the entire company. The company must apply assumptions to compare the Company's market capitalization to the reporting unit being assessed. First, a portion of the market capitalization is allocated to the reporting unit. This value is then increased by a control premium. To develop the control premium assumption, management considered other recent transactions within the industry and the control premium realized in those transactions.

The Company performed the first step of the goodwill impairment assessment. In Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test, the Company compared the fair value of the reporting unit, the entities purchased in the October 31, 2007 PDIC acquisition, to its carrying amount, including goodwill as of September 27, 2013. Based on the results of the valuation, the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded the carrying value; therefore, it was determined that no impairment existed. Step 2 was not required.

To determine the fair value of the reporting unit at the interim date and the annual impairment testing date, the Company employs an income and market-based approach with each being weighted equally. Under the income approach, the Company uses a discounted cash flow method to calculate the fair value based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Assumptions used in the discounted cash flow method, such as forecasted operating results, expected growth rates, working capital needs, tax rates, and cost of capital, are based on the current market conditions and are consistent with internal management projections. The cost of capital rate selected is based on consideration of the risks inherent in the investment and market rates of return available from alternative investments of similar type and quality as of the valuation date. The guideline public company method is used for the market approach. The approach provides an estimate of value using multiples of earnings derived from the market values of publicly traded companies in the cable and wire industry. In addition to the selection of guideline companies, the market approach includes an analysis of the Company's financial and operating performance, risk, profitability, and growth as compared to the reporting unit.

The Company's interim impairment test, as of September 27, 2013, for both goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles assets, indicated there was no impairment. The carrying value of the goodwill at the PDIC reporting unit was \$165.1 million as of September 27, 2013. While the Company believes that the assumptions and estimates utilized in the testing are appropriate, multiples of earnings, future changes in judgments, assumptions and estimates that are used in our annual impairment testing, including discount and tax rates, future cash flow projections, or the Company's stock price, could result in significantly different estimates of fair value. For the September 2013 impairment analysis, the Company used a discount rate of 11.5% and a residual growth rate of 4.6%. The discount rate used in the prior year was 12%. The decrease was primarily due to lower levered betas expected for comparable business or economic fundamentals impacting the reporting unit compared to the prior year. The residual growth rate decreased compared with the rate utilized in the 2012 impairment analysis due to lower expected long-term GDP growth for countries in which the reporting unit operates. As noted, changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the results of Step 1 of the goodwill impairment tests. For example, an increase in the discount rate of 100 basis points or a decrease in the residual growth rate of 110 basis points would result in a decrease to the fair value of \$62 million and \$27 million, respectively. The fair value would still exceed the carrying value if these changes were made when

employing an income and market-based approach. Overall, a decrease of 5% in the estimated fair value of any of the Company's reporting units would not result in a failure of Step 1.

The Company's annual impairment test, as of October 31, 2013, for both goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles assets, indicated there was no impairment. The carrying value of the goodwill at the PDIC reporting unit was \$161.6 million as of December 31, 2013. While the Company believes that the assumptions and estimates utilized in the testing are appropriate, multiples of earnings, future changes in judgments, assumptions and estimates that are used in our annual impairment testing, including discount and tax rates, future cash flow projections, or the Company's stock price, could result in significantly different estimates of fair value. For the 2013 annual impairment analysis, the Company used a discount rate of 11.5% and a residual growth rate of 4.6%. The assumptions were consistent with the interim impairment test as of September 27, 2013. As noted, changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the results of Step 1 of the goodwill impairment tests. For example, an increase in the discount rate of 100 basis points or a decrease in the residual growth rate of 110 basis points would result in a decrease to the fair value of \$63 million and \$27 million, respectively. The fair value would still exceed the carrying value if these changes were made when

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employing an income and market-based approach. Overall, a decrease of 4% in the estimated fair value of any of the Company's reporting units would not result in a failure of Step 1.

At December 31, 2013, the Company noted there were no events that occurred or circumstances that changed that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. At December 31, 2013, the Company's market capitalization was less than the Company's net assets but consistent with the market capitalization at the goodwill impairment testing performed as of October 31, 2013; therefore, no additional impairment indicators were noted. Refer to the Venezuelan Operations disclosure below for details regarding foreign exchange laws that were announced in January 2014, that could have an effect on the projected results of the PDIC reporting unit in 2014.

The Company performed the first step of the indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment test. In Step 1 of the impairment test, the Company determined the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded their carrying value; therefore, it was determined that no impairment existed. Step 2 was not required.

Intangible assets that are not deemed to have indefinite lives are amortized over their useful lives.

Share-Based Compensation

There are certain employees with various forms of share-based payment awards for which the Company recognizes compensation costs for these awards based on their fair values. The fair values of certain awards are estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing formula, which incorporates certain assumptions regarding the expected term of an award and expected stock price volatility. The Company will develop the expected term assumptions based on the vesting period and contractual term of an award, historical exercise and post-vesting cancellation experience, stock price history, plan provisions that require exercise or cancellation of awards after employees terminate, and the extent to which currently available information indicates that the future is reasonably expected to differ from past experience. The Company develops the expected volatility assumptions based on the monthly historical price data from the Company's common stock and other economic data trended into future years. After calculating the aggregate fair value of an award, the Company uses an estimated forfeiture rate to discount the amount of share-based compensation costs to be recognized in the operating results over the service period of the award. The Company develops the forfeiture assumption based on its historical pre-vesting cancellation experience. Key assumptions are described in further detail in Note 14 - Share-Based Compensation.

New Accounting Standards

A discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements is described in Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Report, and we incorporate such discussion in this MD&A by reference and make it a part hereof.

Venezuelan Operations

On February 13, 2013 the Venezuelan government announced the devaluation of its currency from 4.30 BsF per U.S. dollar to 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar. Due to the impact of the devaluation of its currency by the Venezuelan government, the Company recorded a pre-tax charge of \$40.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily related to the remeasurement of the local balance sheet on the date of the devaluation at the 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary in Venezuela is the U.S. dollar. In March 2013, the Venezuelan government announced the creation of a new alternative currency exchange system ("SICAD"), which is intended to complement CADIVI; however at December 31, 2013 the Company was still able to import copper at the official CADIVI rate. The Company remeasures the financial statements of its Venezuelan subsidiary at the rate which the Company expects to remit dividends, which is the official CADIVI rate, 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate, at December 31, 2013.

On January 24, 2014, the Venezuelan government announced the establishment of a dual exchange rate system. A rate of 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar will be applied to priority sectors, while other sectors of the economy will apply an exchange rate determined based on the results of the Venezuelan central bank's system of weekly currency auctions. The SICAD auction rate is a floating rate, and the potential exists for additional financial impacts if the auction rate changes significantly. The Company has assessed a number of factors, including the limited number of SICAD auctions held to date, the Company's inability to access the SICAD exchange to date, the restrictions placed on eligible

participants, the sectors that can apply the 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate, the amount of U.S. Dollars available for purchase through the auction process, and the historical lack of official information about the resulting SICAD rate. At this time, based upon its assessment, the Company does not believe it would be appropriate to use rates from the SICAD exchange system for financial reporting purposes at December 31, 2013. While the Company continues to evaluate the impact of these actions by the Venezuelan government, depending on the exchange rate the Company is required to apply to its financial statements, it may incur a charge to earnings in 2014. If the Company is required to apply an exchange rate of 11.3 BsF per U.S. dollar (the rate per the SICAD auction system at January 24, 2014) to its financial statements, the Company estimates it could result in a pre-tax charge of approximately \$75 million to \$85 million.

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In addition to exchange controls, the Venezuelan president has used decree power to pass the Law of Costs, Earnings, and Fair Profits, which became effective in January 2014, authorizing, among other things, the Venezuelan government to set maximum profit margins in the private sector. Therefore, the majority of the Company's product portfolio in Venezuela is subject to price controls, which may restrict the Company's ability to increase prices to offset the impact of continuing high inflation on product, labor and other operating costs. At this time, the Company is not able to predict the future economic impact of these announcements and continues to monitor developments.

At December 31, 2013, the estimated fair value of the goodwill at our PDIC reporting unit, which includes results of the operations in Venezuela, exceeded its corresponding carrying amount including recorded goodwill as noted above. However, a prolonged significant estimated decline in the operating results of the Venezuelan subsidiary due to the aforementioned foreign exchange control laws, that were announced in January 2014, could result in impairment of goodwill or other indefinite-lived intangible assets at our PDIC reporting unit in 2014.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company's total assets in Venezuela were \$367.3 million and \$348.2 million and total liabilities were \$102.7 million and \$108.2 million, respectively. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, included within total assets were BsF denominated monetary assets of \$238.3 million and \$202.2 million, which consisted primarily of \$194.0 million and \$142.1 million of cash, and \$39.6 million and \$56.9 million of accounts receivable, respectively. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, included within total liabilities were BsF denominated monetary liabilities of \$65.1 million and \$73.2 million, which consisted primarily of accounts payable and other accruals. All monetary assets and liabilities were remeasured at 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar at December 31, 2013.

Sales in Venezuela were 4% of our consolidated net sales for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Operating income in Venezuela was 31% and 29% of our consolidated operating income for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Venezuela's sales and cost of goods sold were approximately 99% and 41% BsF denominated and approximately 1% and 59% U.S. dollar denominated, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Venezuela's sales and cost of goods sold were approximately 98% and 39% BsF denominated and approximately 2% and 61% U.S. dollar denominated, respectively. A 10% increase (decrease) in the official exchange rate would decrease (increase) Venezuela's sales and cost of goods sold on an annual basis by approximately \$21.1 million and approximately (\$6.0 million), respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company settled \$55.9 million and \$83.3 million of U.S. dollar denominated intercompany payables and accounts payable in Venezuela, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013 settlements were made at the rate of 4.30 BsF per U.S. dollar on U.S. dollar denominated intercompany payables and accounts payable. Settlements were made at the rate of of 4.30 BsF per U.S. dollar on U.S. dollar denominated intercompany payables and accounts payable in the year ended December 31, 2013 because the authorization for copper imports was submitted prior to the devaluation on February 13, 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, all transactions were settled at the 4.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate, the official rate during this time. At December 31, 2013, \$37.6 million of requests of U.S. dollars to settle U.S. dollar denominated intercompany payables remained pending with CADIVI, which we expect will be settled at the 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate. Approximately \$22.4 million of the requested settlements have been pending up to 30 days, \$15.1 million have been pending up to 180 days, and \$0.1 million have pending over 180 days. Currency exchange controls in Venezuela continue to limit our ability to remit funds from Venezuela. We do not consider the net assets of Venezuela to be integral to our ability to service our debt and operational requirements.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

Interest Rate Risk

In 2013 the Company repaid the outstanding obligations of the Spanish Term Loans. During 2013, the Company utilized interest rate swaps to manage its interest expense exposure by fixing its interest rate on portions of the Company's floating rate debt. The Company had entered into interest rate swaps on the Company's Spanish Term Loans, as discussed in Note 9 - Long-Term Debt. The Company did not provide or receive any collateral specifically for these contracts. The fair value of these financial derivatives which are designated as and qualify as cash flow hedges are based on quoted market prices which reflect the present values of the difference between estimated future variable-rate receipts and future fixed-rate payments.

At December 31, 2012, the net unrealized loss on interest rate derivatives and the related carrying value was \$0.2 million, respectively. All interest rate derivatives are marked-to-market with changes in the fair value of qualifying cash flow hedges recorded as other comprehensive income.

Raw Material Price Risk

The costs of copper and aluminum, the most significant raw materials we use, have been subject to considerable volatility caused by supply conditions, weather, political and economic variables as well as other unknown and unpredictable variables. During the past few years, global copper prices have established average record highs as demonstrated in Item 1 - Business – Raw Materials. This copper and aluminum price volatility is representative of all reportable segments. In addition, the Company has historically experienced volatility on raw materials other than copper and aluminum used in cable manufacturing, such as insulating compounds, steel and wood reels, freight costs and energy costs. Generally, the Company attempts to adjust selling prices in most of its markets in order to offset the impact of this raw material price and other cost volatility on reported earnings. The Company's ability to execute and ultimately realize price adjustments is influenced by competitive conditions in its markets, including manufacturing capacity utilization.

The Company enters into commodity instruments to hedge the purchase of copper, aluminum as well as other raw materials in future periods. Principal transactions hedged during the year were firm sales and purchase commitments. The Company accounts for these commodity instruments as cash flow or economic hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income and reclassified to cost of sales when the effects of the items being hedged are realized. There are no derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges at December 31, 2013. Changes in the fair value of economic hedges are recognized in current period earnings in other income (expense).

At December 31, 2012, the Company had an unrealized loss of \$0.9 million on commodity futures.

In addition, the Company enters into forward pricing agreements for the purchase of copper and aluminum for delivery in a future month to match certain sales transactions. The Company accounts for these forward pricing arrangements under the "normal purchases and normal sales" scope exemption because these arrangements are for purchases of copper and aluminum that will be delivered in quantities expected to be used by the Company over a reasonable period of time in the normal course of business. For these arrangements, it is probable at the inception and throughout the life of the arrangements that the arrangements will not settle net and will result in physical delivery of the inventory. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had \$10.1 million and \$37.7 million, respectively, of future copper and aluminum purchases that were under forward pricing agreements. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had an unrealized gain of \$0.5 million and an unrealized loss of \$0.3 million, respectively, related to these transactions. The Company expects the unrealized gains under these agreements to offset firm sales price commitments with customers.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company operates in multiple countries throughout the globe; therefore, the Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rate. The Company is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk, the risk when transactions not denominated in the functional currency in which the Company operates are revalued. The Company enters into foreign currency exchange contracts principally to hedge the currency fluctuations in certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, thereby limiting the Company's risk that would otherwise result from changes in exchange rates. Principal transactions hedged during the year

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were firm sales and purchase commitments. The fair value of foreign currency contracts represents the amount required to enter into offsetting contracts with similar remaining maturities based on quoted market prices.

We account for these foreign currency exchange contracts as cash flow or economic hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income and reclassified to the other income (expense) when the effects of the items being hedged are realized. Changes in the fair value of economic hedges are recognized in current period earnings in other income (expense). At December 31, 2012, the net unrealized loss on foreign currency contracts was \$0.2 million.

In addition, to mitigate these risks, the Company believes it is appropriate to finance those operations with borrowings denominated in the local currency to the extent practicable where debt financing is desirable or necessary.

Considerations which influence the amount of such borrowings include long- and short-term business plans, tax implications, and the availability of borrowings with acceptable interest rates and terms. In those countries where the local currency is the designated functional currency, this strategy mitigates the risk of reported losses or gains in the event the foreign currency strengthens or weakens against the U.S. dollar.

The Company also has exposure to foreign currency exchange risk when the results of its international operating units are translated from the local currency into the U.S. dollar. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) account included in the total equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheet included a cumulative translation loss of \$67.1 million and \$27.9 million, respectively. A 10% percent increase in the value of the US dollar relative to foreign currencies would increase the cumulative translation loss resulting in a cumulative translation loss of approximately \$120 million in 2013. This sensitivity analysis is inherently limited as it assumes that rates of multiple foreign currencies will always move in the same direction relative to the value of the U.S. dollar.

Uncertainty in the global market conditions has resulted in, and may continue to cause, significant volatility in foreign currency exchange rates which could increase these risks, particularly in the Company's emerging or developing markets within its ROW segment, which have historically been subject to considerable foreign currency exchange rate volatility, particularly in Venezuela. See the "Venezuelan Operations" discussion for further detail.

Fair Value of Designated Derivatives

Unrealized gains and losses on the designated cash flow hedge financial instruments identified above are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until the underlying transaction occurs and is recorded in the consolidated statement of operations at which point such amounts included in other comprehensive income (loss) are recognized in earnings. This recognition generally will occur over periods of less than one year. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, a pre-tax loss of \$2.0 million and a pre-tax loss of \$4.4 million, respectively, were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to the consolidated statement of operations.

The notional amounts and fair values of these designated cash flow financial instruments at December 31, 2013 and 2012 are shown below (in millions). There are no derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges at December 31, 2013. The net carrying amount of the designated cash flow hedge financial instruments was a net liability of \$1.3 million at December 31, 2012.

	2013		2012	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	\$—	\$—	\$15.3	\$(0.2)
Commodity futures	—	—	22.8	(0.9)
Foreign currency forward exchange	—	—	60.7	(0.2)
		\$—		\$(1.3)

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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

Management, under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based upon that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2013.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act, is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the CEO and CFO and is effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that the receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorization of management and the board of directors; and

- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 using the framework established in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December

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31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Remediation of Previously Identified Material Weaknesses

As previously reported in the Company's Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ended December 31, 2012, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2012, it did not maintain effective controls related to (i) the computation of cost of sales and balances of finished goods and work-in-process inventory, including the related VAT assets, in Brazil within the Company's Rest of World ("ROW") segment and the revenue recognition in connection with bill and hold transactions in Brazil and (ii) ROW segment management oversight, including management override affecting financial reporting and the setting of an improper "tone at the top," which placed an excessive emphasis on meeting business plan goals rather than on the integrity of the financial reporting process. These deficiencies, which prevented the timely detection of theft of a substantial quantity of inventory, the detection and internal reporting of inventory-related accounting issues, the detection of the overstatement of VAT assets due to the theft and accounting errors, and the detection of failure to meet requirements under relevant accounting pronouncements related to revenue recognition in connection with bill and hold transactions collectively constituted a material weakness in inventory controls at Brazil and material weaknesses in the controls related to ROW executive management.

In response to the material weaknesses identified by the Company, the Company instituted a number of actions and designed and commenced implementation of changes in its internal control over financial reporting. The status of these actions are described below:

The Company now conducts monthly physical inventory counts in Brazil that include reconciliation of inventory values to the general ledger balances, in addition to the previous practice of reconciling physical inventory quantities to the inventory quantities recorded in the perpetual inventory system.

The Company had engaged an independent consultant, who had no prior affiliation with the Company. The consultant's principal duties, all of which relate to the Company's Brazilian operations, were the following:

• Ensure the monthly physical count process and reconciliation of inventory quantities and values in the perpetual inventory system and the general ledger are adequately controlled.

• Identify control improvements within the costing and inventory areas, including controls relating to the inventory reconciliation process and management review.

• Participate in the ongoing perpetual inventory system upgrade (discussed below) to ensure that controls are adequately planned and considered.

• Assist with the monthly accounting close process, particularly in areas susceptible to management override.

The consultant's engagement ended in July 2013. During the time the consultant was engaged, the Company hired a new cost accounting manager and other cost accounting personnel, who are performing the ongoing tasks formerly addressed by the consultant. The Company also hired a new Brazil Controller, who is, among other things, overseeing the work of the cost accounting department.

The Company retained an accounting firm (other than its independent registered public accounting firm) to assist with the November 2012 physical inventory count in Brazil and other matters. This firm continued to assist the Company in other remediation efforts along with the evaluation of the completion of these efforts.

Several measures were implemented to improve security at the Brazilian facility that was subject to the security deficiencies. Documentation has been improved, a truck scale was acquired and is used to confirm inventory quantities of shipped materials, inoperative security cameras have been repaired, gate security has been improved, and additional guards have been retained at the site. A new third party security firm has been hired by the Company to further improve general security.

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The ROW Chief Executive Officer and the ROW Chief Financial Officer have resigned. The Brazilian cost accounting manager and the remaining Brazilian cost analyst have been terminated. The General Manager for Central America was terminated. The Senior Vice President for Latin America was terminated. The Brazil CFO resigned. The Company continues to consider additional appropriate disciplinary action against personnel whose conduct contributed to the ROW management oversight deficiency described above.

Company management directed specified ROW personnel to develop and implement an upgrade to the perpetual inventory system for the Brazilian facilities. The objective of the upgrade is to automate cost of sales calculations within the system and enhance other inventory controls. This change was made in 2013 throughout the utilization of the inventory cost module with the unit's ERP system rather than excel models.

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The Company has taken steps to enhance centralized oversight of the financial function in Brazil and the other business units in ROW. Specifically:

Gregory Kenny, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Brian Robinson, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, temporarily assumed the responsibilities of ROW Chief Executive Officer and ROW Chief Financial Officer, respectively. Separate officers were designated to report to Mr. Kenny with respect to the Asia Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America regions of ROW. Subsequent to the identified inventory accounting issues, Gregory Lampert, the North America CEO who was designated responsibility with respect to Latin America, was appointed CEO for General Cable Americas, with responsibility for both North America and Latin America operations.

All ROW business unit Chief Financial Officers reported directly to the Company's Global Controller from November 2012 through May 2013. In May 2013, a new financial reporting structure was implemented, under which the ROW business unit Chief Financial Officers reported to the Company's Chief Financial Officer. On September 30, 2013, the Company retained a new sub-region Latin America Chief Financial Officer, and all Latin America business unit Chief Financial Officers now report to him.

The Company initiated measures throughout ROW to reinforce the Company's management focus on open communication of ROW business unit leaders with the Company's management and internal auditors and on ethical behavior, including the following:

The Company's Chief Financial Officer, with support from the Company's Global Controller and Vice President, Internal Audit, held video conferences with ROW unit leaders to communicate the need to adhere to a corporate culture of open communication and ethical behavior; to discuss the change in reporting lines applicable to persons responsible for ROW business unit level finance and accounting functions, which required them to report to the Company's Global Finance & Accounting personnel; and to instruct each business unit leader regarding the need to seek support at the Global Finance & Accounting level when accounting issues arise.

The Company's Global Controller individually contacted the Chief Financial Officer of each ROW business unit to discuss the changes in reporting lines, the monthly and year-end close process and other procedures to be instituted in connection with financial statement preparation.

The principal ROW Human Resources Officer conducted an assessment of the ethical environment in ROW. As a result of the assessment, as well as other actions summarized above the Company instituted the "Wired as One" program, discussed below.

As part of a focused effort on ROW business units, the Company's Global Finance & Accounting personnel conducted a process to reconfirm reported balances of assets and liabilities and obtained additional information regarding accounting by each business unit within ROW. This process included:

Balance sheet review procedures that were more formalized than those performed previously by each business unit Chief Financial Officer. The review procedures covered a variety of matters, including, among other things: reviewing accounts for material period to period fluctuations, unexpected credit or debit balances or lack of activity, and providing explanations for significant variances to identify possible errors and inconsistencies,

reviewing accounts that require management judgment to ensure a proper analysis has been performed to support recorded balances on items such as obsolete inventory,

- confirmation of proper reconciliation of sub-ledgers to the general ledger, and

completion by each ROW business unit Chief Financial Officer of a comprehensive accounting questionnaire, seeking information regarding accounting for, and issues involving, among other things, revenues, expenses, cash flows, inventory and other balance sheet items, and internal controls.

The Company has continued this effort in 2013, including site visits by Global Finance and Accounting personnel to ROW units. The Brazil unit was visited several times; among other things, the visits focused on remediation efforts and staffing. Participants in the Brazil visits included the Company's Global Controller.

The Company's Global Finance & Accounting personnel performed a global assessment of the Company's financial capabilities and controls, with a view towards enhancing accounting and disclosure controls and procedures. The assessment was utilized for the Company's 2013 internal audit plan and will be utilized for other corporate initiatives.

The assessment was also used to develop the 2014 intended audit plan. In addition, the ROW consolidation process was moved from ROW headquarters to Company headquarters in the third quarter of 2013, where it is conducted by Global Accounting personnel, under the supervision of the Global Controller.

The Company designed a new global sub-certification process that underscores individual responsibility and encourages direct communication to the Global Internal Audit department and Global Finance and Accounting.

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User access administration has been revised so that only IT personnel at ROW headquarters have the authority to grant user access to the inventory and other modules in the Business Planning and Control System ("BPCS") in Brazil and all other ROW business units that use the BPCS system (the Company does not use the BPCS system outside of ROW). In addition, the Company is assessing the BPCS configuration to determine the appropriate level of local business unit access. Among items to be implemented is the imposition of restrictions on the local business units' ability to decouple transactions from the general ledger. As a result of the assessment, restrictions on user access to the BPCS modules have been further refined, and decoupling restrictions are in place.

The Company retained a new Manager of ROW Information Technology Governance, Risk and Compliance to assist in the remediation efforts. This manager resigned from the Company in February 2014. Ongoing oversight has been transferred to another IT individual within the Company.

The Company's Chief Financial Officer held several in-person meetings with ROW regional and unit leadership, at which he emphasized the Company's expectations and requirements for adherence to ethical standards in each region and unit.

In September 2013, the Company's Chief Executive Officer of General Cable Americas, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, the Company's Global Chief Human Resource Officer and outside counsel presided over a conference call with all Latin America General Managers, at which they emphasized the need to adhere to a corporate culture of open communication and ethical behavior and reemphasized that the culture created by the former ROW managers will not be tolerated. Later in the month, the Chief Executive Officer of General Cable Americas, the Company's Chief Financial Officer and the new Latin America Chief Financial Officer met with each Latin America General Manager and Chief Financial Officer to determine if there were any previously unreported questionable transactions or accounting activities. The same process was followed in the other portions of ROW.

The Global Controller individually contacted each CFO of a ROW unit during which accounting and ethical matters were discussed.

The Company implemented an accounting policy in 2013, that disallows the use of bill and hold revenue recognition treatment for U.S. GAAP purposes.

The Company's Global Finance and Accounting personnel conducted a number of site visits to ROW units to implement new policies and practices to enhance the control environment in those locations.

The Company has instituted the "Wired as One" program, a global program designed to provide training with regard to Company values, appropriate behaviors, key compliance areas, recognition of harmful activity and reporting of unethical, illegal or irresponsible acts. During 2013, Company Global Legal and Human Resource personnel collectively conducted training sessions on Wired as One for the regional leaders, and in 2014, the Company will launch a global Wired as One promotional campaign, which will involve training through extensive and ongoing communications to Company employees.

Based on the actions summarized above, the Company's management has concluded that the material weakness related to inventory control deficiencies in Brazil and control deficiencies related to ROW executive management have been remediated as of December 31, 2013.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than the corrective measures noted above related to the remediation of the material weakness, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
General Cable Corporation
Highland Heights, Kentucky

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of General Cable Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 of the Company and our report dated March 3, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Cincinnati, Ohio
March 3, 2014

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

See the information on the Company's Executive Officers in Item 1 - Business – Executive Officers of the Registrant. Except as set forth in Item 1 - Business, the additional information required by this item, including information on the Directors of the Company, will be included in the definitive Proxy Statement which General Cable intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2013, and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Board of Directors of the Company has determined that Craig P. Omtvedt, Chairman of the Audit Committee, and certain other committee members of the Audit Committee, qualify as audit committee financial experts as defined by the rules of the SEC and all members of the audit committee are independent under NYSE listing standards, including the independence criteria applicable to audit committee members.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to its directors, officers (including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer) and employees. The Company has also adopted Corporate Governance Principles and Guidelines, an Audit Committee Charter, a Compensation Committee Charter and a Corporate Governance Committee Charter (collectively "Charters"). Copies of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Principles and Guidelines and each of the Charters are available on the Company's website, www.generalcable.com, and may be found under the "Investor Information" section by clicking on "Corporate Governance". Any of the foregoing documents is also available in print to any shareholders who request the documents. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of our Code of Ethics by posting such information on our website at the location specified above.

On May 31, 2013, the Company submitted its Annual Chief Executive Officer Certification to the New York Stock Exchange as required by Section 303A.12 (a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Certifications required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are filed as exhibits to the Company's 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE
COMPENSATION

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive Proxy Statement which General Cable intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2013, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of ContentsITEM SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND
12. RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

A description of General Cable's equity compensation plans is set forth in Note 14 - Share-Based Compensation. The following table sets forth information about General Cable's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2013 (in thousands, except per share price):

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options ⁽¹⁾	Weighted-Average exercise price of outstanding Options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in first column)
Shareholder approved plans:			
1997 Stock Incentive Plan ⁽²⁾	55.0	\$ 11.86	297.9
2005 Stock Incentive Plan	1,867.5	34.05	2,266.5
Non-shareholder approved plans:			
2000 Stock Option Plan ⁽²⁾	21.5	11.99	291.0
Total	1,944.0	\$33.18	2,855.4

⁽¹⁾ Excludes restricted stock shares of 156,579 and restricted stock units of 735,302 awarded and outstanding from the 2005 Plan through December 31, 2013.

⁽²⁾ No new awards were issued under these plans since May 10, 2005.

Other information required by this item will be included in the definitive Proxy Statement which General Cable intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2013, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive Proxy Statement which General Cable intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2013, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive Proxy Statement which General Cable intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2013, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

(a) Documents filed, or furnished as applicable, as part of the 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements are included in Part II, Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.
2. Financial Statement Schedule filed herewith for 2013, 2012 and 2011:

II. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts Page 116

All other schedules for which provisions are made in the applicable regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been omitted as they are not applicable, not required, or the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

3. The exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or furnished, as applicable herewith or incorporated herein by reference.

Documents indicated by a double asterisk (**) are filed herewith; documents indicated by an asterisk (*) identify each management contract or compensatory plan. Documents not indicated by a double asterisk are incorporated by reference to the document indicated. The warranties, representations and covenants contained in any of the agreements included herein or which appear as exhibits hereto (or as exhibits, schedules, annexes or other attachments thereto) should not be relied upon by buyers, sellers or holders of the Company's securities and are not intended as warranties, representations or covenants to any individual or entity except as specifically set forth in such agreement.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, General Cable Corporation has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

/s/ GREGORY B. KENNY Gregory B. Kenny	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 3, 2014
/s/ BRIAN J. ROBINSON Brian J. Robinson	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 3, 2014
/s/ ROBERT J. SIVERD Robert J. Siverd	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	March 3, 2014
/s/ JOHN E. WELSH, III * John E. Welsh, III	Non-executive Chairman and Director	March 3, 2014
/s/ SALLIE B. BAILEY* Sallie B. Bailey	Director	March 3, 2014
/s/ GREGORY E. LAWTON * Gregory E. Lawton	Director	March 3, 2014
/s/ CRAIG P. OMTVEDT * Craig P. Omtvedt	Director	March 3, 2014
/s/ PATRICK M. PREVOST * Patrick M. Prevost	Director	March 3, 2014
/s/ ROBERT L. SMIALEK * Robert L. Smialek	Director	March 3, 2014

* By /s/ ROBERT J. SIVERD
Robert J. Siverd
Attorney - in -fact

General Cable Corporation

Signed: March 3, 2014

By: /s/ GREGORY B. KENNY
Gregory B. Kenny
President and Chief Executive Officer

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Share Purchase Agreement among Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.A., Safran SA, and Sagem Communications, dated as of November 18, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 22, 2005).
2.2	Purchase Agreement, dated May 18, 2012, by and among Rio Tinto Alcan Inc., Alcan Asia Limited, Alcan Corporation and General Cable Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2012).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 14, 2010).
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2010).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-162688) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 27, 2009).
4.2	Certificate of Designations for the Company's 5.75% Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2003).
4.3	Indenture for the 0.875% Convertible Notes Due 2013 dated as of November 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
4.3.1	First Supplemental Indenture for the 0.875% Convertible Notes Due 2013 dated as of October 31, 2007(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 1, 2007).
4.3.2	Second Supplemental Indenture for the 0.875% Convertible Notes Due 2013 dated as of April 18, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2008).
4.3.3	Third Supplemental Indenture for the 0.875% Convertible Notes Due 2013 dated as of September 2, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 3, 2009).
4.3.4	Fourth Supplemental Indenture for the 0.875% Convertible Notes Due 2013 dated as of September 25, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 2012).
4.3.5	Fifth Supplemental Indenture for the 0.875% Convertible Notes Due 2013 dated as of September 6, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 15, 2013).
4.4	Indenture for the 7.125% Senior Fixed Rate Notes due 2017 and Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of March 21, 2007, among the Company, certain guarantors, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2007).
4.4.1	First Supplemental Indenture for the 7.125% Senior Fixed Rate Notes due 2017 and the Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of October 31, 2007(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 1, 2007).
4.4.2	

Second Supplemental Indenture for the 7.125% Senior Fixed Rate Notes due 2017 and the Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of April 18, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2008).

4.4.3 Third Supplemental Indenture for the 7.125% Senior Fixed Rate Notes due 2017 and the Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of September 2, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 3, 2009).

4.4.4 Fourth Supplemental Indenture for the 7.125% Senior Fixed Rate Notes due 2017 and the Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of September 25, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 2012).

4.4.5 Fifth Supplemental Indenture for the Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of September 6, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 15, 2013).

4.4.6 Sixth Supplemental Indenture for the Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 dated as of November 8, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2013).

4.5 Indenture for the 1.00% Senior Convertible Notes due 2012, dated October 2, 2007, by and among General Cable Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors named therein, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 2, 2007).

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- 4.5.1 First Supplemental Indenture for the 1.00% Senior Convertible Notes due 2012 dated as of October 31, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 1, 2007).
- 4.5.2 Second Supplemental Indenture for the 1.00% Senior Convertible Notes due 2012 dated as of April 18, 2008 ((incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 21, 2008).
- 4.5.3 Third Supplemental Indenture for the 1.00% Senior Convertible Notes due 2012 dated as of September 2, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 3, 2009).
- 4.5.4 Fourth Supplemental Indenture for the 1.00% Senior Convertible Notes due 2012 dated as of September 25, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 2012).
- 4.6 Subordinated Convertible Note Indenture, dated as of December 18, 2009, for the Subordinated Convertible Notes due 2029, by and between General Cable Corporation and U.S. Bank National Association and Form of Note (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2009).
- 4.7 Indenture for the 5.75% Senior Notes due 2022 dated as of September 25, 2012, including Form of 5.75% Senior Note due 2022 (Rule 144A), Form of 5.75% Senior Note due 2022 (Regulation S), and Form of Guarantee of obligations under 5.75% Senior Notes due 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 2012).
- 4.7.1 First Supplemental Indenture for the 5.75% Senior Notes due 2022 dated as of September 6, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 15, 2013).
- 4.7.2 Second Supplemental Indenture for the 5.75% Senior Notes due 2022 dated as of November 8, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2013).
- 10.1* General Cable Corporation 2008 Annual Incentive Plan, amended and restated as of February 3, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010).
- 10.2* General Cable Corporation 1997 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).
- 10.2.1* Form of Grant Agreement pursuant to the General Cable Corporation 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.67 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 1, 2004).
- 10.3* General Cable Corporation 2000 Stock Option Plan, amended and restated as of July 30, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.55 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002).
- 10.3.1* Form of Grant Agreement pursuant to the General Cable Corporation 2000 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.68 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 1, 2004).
- 10.4* General Cable Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan (Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2008) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 15, 2007).
- 10.5* General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2005).
- 10.5.1*

- Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement pursuant to the General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2011).
- 10.5.2* Form of the Performance-Based Stock Unit Agreement pursuant to the General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2011).
- 10.5.3* Form of the Restricted Stock Agreement pursuant to the General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2011).
- 10.5.4* Form of Performance-Based Stock Unit Agreement under General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 30, 2013).
- 10.5.5* Form of Global Stock Unit Agreement under General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2014).
- 10.5.6* Form of Global Performance Stock Unit Agreement under General Cable Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2014).
- 10.6* General Cable Corporation Executive Officer Severance Benefit Plan effective January 1, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2007).
- 10.7 Agreement for Convertible Note Hedges dated November 9, 2006, between the Company and Merrill Lynch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).

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10.8	Agreement for Convertible Note Hedges dated November 9, 2006 between the Company and Credit Suisse (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.9	Agreement for Convertible Note Hedges dated November 9, 2006 between the Company and Wachovia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.1	Agreement for Warrant Transactions dated November 9, 2006 between the Company and Merrill Lynch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.11	Agreement for Warrant Transactions dated November 9, 2006 between the Company and Credit Suisse (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.12	Agreement for Warrant Transactions dated November 9, 2006 between the Company and Wachovia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.13	Agreement for Convertible Note Hedges dated November 15, 2006 between the Company and Merrill Lynch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.14	Agreement for Convertible Note Hedges dated November 15, 2006 between the Company and Credit Suisse (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.15	Agreement for Convertible Note Hedges dated November 15, 2006 between the Company and Wachovia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.16	Agreement for Warrant Transactions dated November 15, 2006 between the Company and Merrill Lynch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.17	Agreement for Warrant Transactions dated November 15, 2006 between the Company and Credit Suisse (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.18	Agreement for Warrant Transactions dated November 15, 2006 between the Company and Wachovia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2006).
10.19*	Termination Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2007, between the Company and Gregory B. Kenny (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2007).
10.20*	Termination Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2007, between the Company and Robert J. Siverd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2007).
10.21*	Novation Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2007, between the Company and Brian J. Robinson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2007).
10.22	General Cable adopted a written trading plan under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company implemented this written trading plan in connection with its share repurchase program, which was authorized by the Company's Board of Directors and announced on October 31, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011).
10.23(†)	Credit Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2011, by and among General Cable Industries, Inc., as borrower, General Cable Company, as Canadian borrower, the Company and those certain other U.S. and Canadian

subsidiaries of the Company party thereto as guarantors, the several lenders and financial institutions party thereto and JP Morgan Chase as administrative agent for the lenders. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011).

10.23.1 Amendment No. 1 to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2012, by and among General Cable Industries, Inc., as borrower, General Cable Company, as Canadian borrower, the Company and those certain other U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries of the Company party thereto as guarantors, the several lenders and financial institutions party thereto and JP Morgan Chase as administrative agent for the lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2012).

10.23.2 Omnibus Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement and Amendment No. 1 to Security Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2012, by and among General Cable Industries, Inc., as borrower, General Cable Company, as Canadian borrower, the Company and those certain other U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries of the Company party thereto as guarantors, the several lenders and financial institutions party thereto and JP Morgan Chase as administrative agent for the lenders. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27.2 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012).

10.23.3†† Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of September 6, 2013, by and among General Cable Industries, Inc., General Cable Company Ltd., Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.L., ECN Cable Group, S.L., Silec Cable SAS, Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH, the Company and those certain other subsidiaries of the Company party thereto as guarantors, the several lenders and financial institutions party thereto, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A, as Administrative Agent, and J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as European Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2013).

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10.23.4**	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated October 23, 2013 by and among General Cable Industries, Inc., General Cable Company Ltd., Grupo General Cable Sistemas, S.L., ECN Cable Group, S.L., Silec Cable SAS, Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke GmbH, the Company and those certain other subsidiaries of the Company party thereto as guarantors, the several lenders and financial institutions party thereto, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A, as Administrative Agent, and J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as European Administrative Agent.
10.24	Registration Rights Agreement dated September 25, 2012, by and among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors name therein and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representative of the several initial purchasers named in Schedule 1 to the Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 2012).
12.1**	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
21.1**	List of Subsidiaries of General Cable
23.1**	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.
24.1**	Power of Attorney
31.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15(d)-14.
31.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15(d)-14.
32.1**	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
*	Management contract or compensatory plan.
**	Filed or furnished, as applicable, herewith.
(†)	Certain confidential portions of this agreement have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request filed separately with the Commission on November 3, 2011.
(††)	Certain portions of this agreement have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 22, 2014.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
General Cable Corporation
Highland Heights, KY

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of General Cable Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in total equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. Our audits also include the financial statement schedule listed in Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of General Cable Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 3, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Cincinnati, Ohio
March 3, 2014

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(in millions, except per share data)

	Year Ended			
	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011	
Net sales	\$6,421.2	\$6,059.5	\$5,808.2	
Cost of sales	5,717.5	5,434.6	5,213.9	
Gross profit	703.7	624.9	594.3	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	492.0	425.5	379.7	
Operating income	211.7	199.4	214.6	
Other income (expense)	(66.7) (2.9) (31.7)
Interest income (expense):				
Interest expense	(124.9) (106.8) (99.2)
Interest income	6.9	6.5	7.7	
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(9.3) —)
	(118.0) (109.6) (91.5)
Income before income taxes	27.0	86.9	91.4	
Income tax provision	(38.8) (78.6) (38.6)
Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies	1.7	1.7	2.9	
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(10.1	) 10.0	55.7
Less: preferred stock dividends	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	7.7	5.7	0.9	
Net income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders	\$(18.1	) \$4.0	\$54.5
EPS				
Earnings (losses) per common share-basic	\$(0.37	) \$0.08	\$1.05
Weighted average common shares-basic	49.4	49.7	51.9	
Earnings (losses) per common share-assuming dilution	\$(0.37	) \$0.08	\$1.02
Weighted average common shares-assuming dilution	49.4	51.1	53.7	
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	\$(10.1	) \$10.0	\$55.7
Currency translation gain (loss)	(46.9) 9.9	(60.6)
Defined benefit plan adjustments, net of tax \$16.8 million in 2013, \$7.3 million in 2012 and \$12.2 million in 2011	32.0	(21.3) (18.0)
Change in fair value of derivatives, net of tax \$0.2 million in 2013, \$3.0 million in 2012 and \$8.2 million in 2011	0.3	6.0	(37.6)
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$(24.7) \$4.6	\$(60.5)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	0.6	7.5	(5.1)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Company common shareholders interest, net of tax	\$(25.3) \$(2.9) \$(55.4)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions, except share data)

	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$418.8	\$622.3
Receivables, net of allowances of \$39.2 million in 2013 and \$38.3 million in 2012	1,171.7	1,182.1
Inventories	1,239.6	1,273.6
Deferred income taxes	50.2	39.5
Prepaid expenses and other	126.2	133.0
Total current assets	3,006.5	3,250.5
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,092.0	1,193.9
Deferred income taxes	15.8	12.8
Goodwill	184.6	187.6
Intangible assets, net	182.9	202.9
Unconsolidated affiliated companies	19.0	18.9
Other non-current assets	78.1	66.0
Total assets	\$4,578.9	\$4,932.6
Liabilities and Total Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$870.6	\$1,003.0
Accrued liabilities	434.9	496.1
Current portion of long-term debt	250.3	511.2
Total current liabilities	1,555.8	2,010.3
Long-term debt	1,136.6	938.9
Deferred income taxes	233.8	223.9
Other liabilities	255.9	292.7
Total liabilities	3,182.1	3,465.8
Commitments and Contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	17.0	18.6
Total Equity:		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, at redemption value (liquidation preference of \$50.00 per share):		
Shares outstanding — 0 in 2013 and 76,002 in 2012	—	3.8
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, issued and outstanding shares:		
2013 — 49,598,653 (net of 9,211,857 treasury shares)	0.6	0.6
2012 — 49,693,532 (net of 8,738,094 treasury shares)		
Additional paid-in capital	699.6	676.7
Treasury stock	(155.3	) (137.0
Retained earnings	847.4	892.2
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(112.1	) (104.6
Total Company shareholders' equity	1,280.2	1,331.7
Noncontrolling interest	99.6	116.5
Total equity	1,379.8	1,448.2
Total liabilities and equity	\$4,578.9	\$4,932.6

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in millions)

	Year Ended		
	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011
Cash flows of operating activities:			
Net income including noncontrolling interest	\$(10.1	) \$10.0	\$55.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	132.6	115.2	111.6
Amortization on restricted stock awards	0.9	2.2	3.4
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	56.0	5.8	12.8
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	9.3	—
Non-cash asset impairment charge	14.0	—	—
Convertible debt instruments noncash interest charges	21.9	22.1	20.7
Deferred income taxes	(1.4	) 10.6	7.4
Excess tax (benefits) deficiencies from stock-based compensation	—	0.6	(1.0
(Gain) loss on disposal of property	3.9	2.1	(2.6
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and divestitures:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(29.3	) 35.1	(53.9
(Increase) decrease in inventories	14.4	105.9	(180.1
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(8.9	) (31.9	) (3.0
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(155.8	) (14.4	) 126.8
Net cash flows of operating activities	38.2	272.6	97.8
Cash flows of investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(89.1	) (108.6	) (121.5
Proceeds from properties sold	0.4	4.5	6.5
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(6.9	) (286.5) —
Other	1.0	0.3	0.3
Net cash flows of investing activities	(94.6	) (390.3	) (114.7
Cash flows of financing activities:			
Dividends paid to shareholders	(27.0	) (0.3	) (0.3
Excess tax benefits (deficiencies) from stock-based compensation	—	(0.6	) 1.0
Proceeds from other debt	1,645.3	1,473.6	1,891.4
Repayments of other debt	(1,357.6	) (1,560.8	) (1,835.8
Issuance of long term debt	—	600.0	—
Settlement of long term debt including fees and expenses	(355.0	) (217.7) —
Purchase of non-controlling interest	(4.0) —	—
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(5.3	) (3.5	) (3.8
Repurchase of common shares	(19.5	) (1.2	) (62.5
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	0.7	0.1	1.5
Net cash flows of financing activities	(122.4	) 289.6	(8.5
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(24.7	) 16.3	0.8
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(203.5	) 188.2	(24.6
Cash and cash equivalents — beginning of year	622.3	434.1	458.7
Cash and cash equivalents — end of year	\$418.8	\$622.3	\$434.1
Supplemental Information			
Cash paid during the year for:			

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Income tax payments	\$33.5	\$38.8	\$33.5
Interest paid	\$93.6	\$64.5	\$63.2
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	\$23.3	\$27.4	\$40.1
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Total Equity

(dollars in millions, share amounts in thousands)

	General Cable Total Equity										
	Total Equity	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Add'l Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total GCC Equity	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$1,552.4	76	\$3.8	52,116	\$0.6	\$652.8	\$(74.0)	\$833.7	\$12.8	\$1,429.7	\$122.7
Comprehensive income (loss)	(60.5)							54.8	(110.2)	(55.4)	(5.1)
Preferred stock dividend	(0.3)							(0.3)		(0.3)	
Issuance of nonvested shares				—							
Stock option and RSU expense	8.3					8.3				8.3	
Exercise of stock options	1.5			122	—	1.5				1.5	
Treasury shares related to nonvested stock vesting	(0.5)			(13)			(0.5)			(0.5)	
Amortization of nonvested shares	3.4					3.4				3.4	
Excess tax benefits (deficiencies) from stock-based compensation	1.0					1.0				1.0	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(3.8)										(3.8)
Repurchase of common shares	(62.5)			(2,529)			(62.5)			(62.5)	
Other	(1.1)			2	—	(0.3)	0.5			0.2	(1.3)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$1,437.9	76	\$3.8	49,698	\$0.6	\$666.7	\$(136.5)	\$888.2	\$(97.4)	\$1,325.4	\$112.5
Comprehensive income (loss)	4.6							4.3	(7.2)	(2.9)	7.5
Preferred stock dividend	(0.3)							(0.3)		(0.3)	
Stock option and RSU expense	10.0					10.0				10.0	
Exercise of stock options	0.1			14	—	0.1				0.1	
Treasury shares related to nonvested stock	(0.8)			(25)			(0.8)			(0.8)	

vesting											
Amortization of nonvested shares	2.3					2.3				2.3	
Excess tax benefits (deficiencies) from stock-based compensation	(0.6)					(0.6)				(0.6)	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(3.5)										(3.5)
Repurchase of common shares	(1.2)			(50)		(1.2)				(1.2)	
Other	(0.3)			56	—	(1.8)	1.5			(0.3)	—
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$1,448.2	76	\$3.8	49,693	\$0.6	\$676.7	\$(137.0)	\$892.2	\$(104.6)	\$1,331.7	\$116.5
Comprehensive income (loss)	(24.7)							(17.8)	(7.5)	(25.3)	0.6
Common stock dividends paid (\$0.54 per share)	(26.7)							(26.7)		(26.7)	
Preferred stock dividends paid	(0.3)							(0.3)		(0.3)	
Stock option and RSU expense	12.0					12.0				12.0	
Exercise of stock options	0.6			51		(0.1)	0.7			0.6	
Treasury shares related to nonvested stock vesting	(1.0)			(32)				(1.0)		(1.0)	
Amortization of nonvested shares	1.0					1.0				1.0	
Excess tax benefits (deficiencies) from stock-based compensation	(0.7)					(0.7)				(0.7)	
Purchase of non-controlling interest	(4.0)					8.2				8.2	(12.2)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(5.3)									—	(5.3)
Repurchase of shares	(19.5)			(597)				(19.5)		(19.5)	
Conversion of Preferred Stock	—	(76)	\$(3.8)	384		3.8				—	
Other	0.2			99		(1.3)	1.5			0.2	
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$1,379.8	—	\$—	49,598	\$0.6	\$699.6	\$(155.3)	\$847.4	\$(112.1)	\$1,280.2	\$99.6

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. General

General Cable Corporation (the Company) is a global leader in the development, design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products for use in the energy, industrial, construction, specialty and communications markets. The Company sells copper, aluminum and fiber optic wire and cable products worldwide. The Company's operations are divided into three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Mediterranean and Rest of World (ROW) which consists of operations in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Asia Pacific. As of December 31, 2013, General Cable operated 56 manufacturing facilities, which includes 4 facilities owned by companies in which the Company has an equity investment, in 25 countries with regional distribution centers around the world in addition to the corporate headquarters in Highland Heights, Kentucky.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of wholly-owned subsidiaries, majority-owned controlled subsidiaries and variable interest entities where the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company records its investment in each unconsolidated affiliated Company (generally 20-50 percent ownership in which it has the ability to exercise significant influence) at its respective equity in net assets. Other investments (less than 20 percent ownership) are recorded at cost. All intercompany transactions and balances among the consolidated companies have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on historical experience and information that is available to management about current events and actions the Company may take in the future. Significant items subject to estimates and assumptions include valuation allowances for accounts receivable and deferred income taxes; legal, environmental and asbestos liabilities; uncertain tax positions; assets and obligations related to pension and other postretirement benefits; business combination accounting and related purchase accounting valuations; goodwill and intangible valuations; financial instruments; self-insured workers' compensation and health insurance reserves; and revenue recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

Historically, the Company has not experienced material changes in estimates as it relates to the revenue recognized under the percentage of completion method. However, in the fourth quarter of 2012 changes in estimates across all submarine turnkey projects in the European segment resulted in a reduction to gross profit of \$27.5 million, with \$20.8 million of the reduction associated with one certain submarine turnkey project at the Company's German submarine power cable manufacturing facility. Equipment failure at the German facility resulted in costs, for this particular project, related to cable damage, equipment repairs and ship rental of \$13.3 million. Further revision of this project's profitability, due to changes in estimates, resulted in a reduction of margin by \$7.5 million. There was no material impact to gross profit as a result of changes in estimates related to revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method in 2013 or 2011.

Revenue Recognition

The majority of the Company's revenue is recognized when goods are shipped to the customer, title and risk of loss are transferred, pricing is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Most revenue transactions represent sales of inventory. A provision for payment discounts, product returns, warranty and customer rebates is estimated based upon historical experience and other relevant factors and is recorded within the same period that the revenue is recognized. A portion of the Company's revenue consists of long-term product installation contract revenue that is recognized based on the percentage-of-completion method generally based on the cost-to-cost method if there are reasonably reliable estimates of total revenue, total cost, and the extent of progress toward completion; and there is

an enforceable agreement between parties who can fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company reviews contract price and cost estimates periodically as the work progresses and reflects adjustments proportionate to the percentage-of-completion to income in the period when those estimates are revised. For these contracts, if a current estimate of total contract cost indicates a loss on a contract, the projected loss is recognized in full in the period when determined.

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Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has various plans which provide for granting options and common stock to certain employees and independent directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. All share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The appropriate fair value model is used for valuing share-based payments and in determining the amortization method for the compensation cost for new awards, and to awards modified, repurchased or canceled after January 1, 2006.

Information on General Cable's equity compensation plans and additional information on compensation costs from stock-based compensation are described in Notes 13 and 14.

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share-basic is determined by dividing net income applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares-basic outstanding. Earnings per common share-assuming dilution is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares-assuming dilution outstanding which gives effect (when dilutive) to stock options, other stock-based awards, the assumed conversion of the Subordinated Convertible Notes, if applicable, and other potentially dilutive securities. Refer to discussion in Note 16 - Earnings Per Common Share.

Foreign Currency Translation

For operations outside the United States that prepare financial statements in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, results of operations and cash flows are translated at average exchange rates during the period, and assets and liabilities are translated at spot exchange rates at the end of the period. Foreign currency translation adjustments are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in total equity. The effects of changes in exchange rates between the designated functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated are recorded as foreign currency transaction gains (losses) within other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Accounts Receivable

The accounts receivable balance is recorded at the stated amount, less allowances for doubtful accounts, price discounts, and returns. At the time of the sale and at each quarter, the Company evaluates the accounts receivable balance to determine a best estimate for doubtful accounts, price discounts, and returns. The Company reviews general historical trends in the account, customer overdue balances, high risk accounts that have been specifically identified based on historical and current customer patterns, contractual obligations, and current economic conditions to determine an estimate for these allowances.

Inventories

Approximately 85% of the Company's inventories are valued using the average cost method and all remaining inventories are valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value.

The Company has consignment inventory at certain of its customer locations for purchase and use by the customer or other parties. General Cable retains title to the inventory and records no sale until it is ultimately sold either to the customer storing the inventory or to another party. In general, the value and quantity of the consignment inventory is verified by General Cable through either cycle counting or annual physical inventory counting procedures.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Costs assigned to property, plant and equipment relating to acquisitions are based on estimated fair values at the acquired date. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets: new buildings, from 15 to 50 years; and machinery, equipment and office furnishings, from 2 to 20 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the life of the lease or over the useful life if shorter. The Company's manufacturing facilities perform major maintenance activities during planned shutdown periods which traditionally occur in July and December, and costs related to major maintenance activities are expensed as incurred.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of the carrying amount of long-lived assets (including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with determinable lives) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. The Company evaluates events or changes in circumstances based mostly on actual historical operating results, but business plans, forecasts, general and industry trends and anticipated cash flows are also considered. Impairment is assessed when the undiscounted expected future cash flows derived from an asset are less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value and are recognized

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in earnings. The Company also continually evaluates the estimated useful lives of all long-lived assets and, when warranted, revises such estimates based on current events.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are reviewed at least annually for impairment. Goodwill is allocated to various reporting units, which are generally an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. The Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount to determine if there is potential goodwill impairment. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the goodwill. The impairment test for the Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets involves comparing the fair value of the intangibles to their carrying values. If the carrying amount of an intangible asset with an indefinite life exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss would be recognized in the amount equal to the excess.

As noted, our annual impairment test for both goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles assets indicated there was no impairment. However, future changes in judgments, assumptions and estimates that are used in our annual impairment testing, including discount and tax rates, future cash flow projections, or the long term growth rate could result in significantly different estimates of fair value; therefore, such changes could materially affect the financial statements in any given year.

Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life, principally customer relationships, are amortized over their useful lives based on the expected economic benefit consistent with the historical customer attrition rates.

Restructuring Accruals

Over the last several years, the Company has incurred expenses as a result of cost reduction efforts. The expenses primarily relate to employee termination benefits that are payable under local statutory requirements. In 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million in charges related to actions taken at various operations in Europe to permanently reduce manufacturing personnel as well as severance expenses resulting from the recent North America acquisitions and the closure of a North American manufacturing facility. The liability was recorded in accordance with ASC 420 - Exit Costs; when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of such liability is reasonably estimable. Management estimates must be applied to determine when it is appropriate to record restructuring accruals as well as assumptions in calculating the restructuring accruals as employees could choose to voluntarily leave the Company forfeiting termination benefits. To the extent these assumptions and estimates change the Company could have future subsequent adjustments to the accrual balance.

Warranty Accruals

The Company provides service and product warranty policies on certain of its products. In accordance with ASC 450 - Contingencies, the Company accrues liabilities under service and warranty policies based upon specific claims and a review of historical warranty and service claim experience. Management estimates must be applied in determining the probability of specific claims as well as determining if the historical claims data will be indicative of future warranty claims. Adjustments are made to the accruals as claim data and historical experience change. In addition, the Company incurs discretionary costs to service its products in connection with product performance issues.

Long-Term Debt

In accordance with ASC 470 - Debt, convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash or other assets, or partially in cash, upon conversion, are separately accounted for as long-term debt and equity components (or conversion feature). The accounting applies to the Subordinated Convertible Notes. The debt component represents the Company's contractual obligation to pay principal and interest and the equity component represents the Company's option to convert the debt security into equity of the Company or the equivalent amount of cash. Upon issuance the Company allocated the debt component on the basis of the estimated fair value of an identical debt instrument that it would issue excluding the convertible option and the remaining proceeds are allocated to the equity component. The bifurcation of the debt and equity components resulted in a debt discount for each of the aforementioned notes. In accordance with ASC 470 - Debt, the Company uses the interest method to amortize the debt discount to interest expense over the amortization period which is the expected life of the debt.

Derivative Financial Instruments

It is the company's policy that derivative transactions are executed only to manage exposures arising in the normal course of business and not for the purpose of creating speculative positions or trading. Derivative financial instruments are utilized to manage interest rate, commodity and foreign currency risk. ASC 815 - Derivatives and Hedging, as amended, requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. At December 31, 2013 there were no derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges.

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Forward Pricing Agreements for Purchases of Copper and Aluminum

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into forward pricing agreements for purchases of copper and aluminum to match certain sales transactions. The Company accounts for these forward pricing arrangements under the “normal purchases and normal sales” scope exemption because these arrangements are for purchases of copper and aluminum that will be delivered in quantities expected to be used by the Company over a reasonable period of time in the normal course of business. For these arrangements, it is probable at the inception and throughout the life of the arrangements that the arrangements will not settle net and will result in physical delivery of the inventory. The Company expects to recover the cost of copper and aluminum under these agreements as a result of firm sales price commitments with customers. Refer to Note 10 - Financial Instruments.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company carries derivative assets, derivative liabilities and marketable equity securities held in rabbi trust as part of the Company’s deferred compensation plan at fair value. The Company determines the fair market value of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established in ASC 820 - Fair Value Measurement.

Pension Plans

The Company provides retirement benefits through contributory and non-contributory qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering eligible domestic and international employees as well as through defined contribution plans and other postretirement benefits. Benefits under General Cable’s qualified U.S. defined benefit pension plan generally are based on years of service multiplied by a specific fixed dollar amount, and benefits under the Company’s qualified non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans generally are based on years of service and a variety of other factors that can include a specific fixed dollar amount or a percentage of either current salary or average salary over a specific period of time. The amounts funded for any plan year for the qualified U.S. defined benefit pension plan are neither less than the minimum required under federal law nor more than the maximum amount deductible for federal income tax purposes. General Cable’s non-qualified unfunded U.S. defined benefit pension plans include a plan that provides defined benefits to select senior management employees beyond those benefits provided by other programs. The Company’s non-qualified unfunded non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans include plans that provide retirement indemnities to employees within the Company’s Europe and Mediterranean and ROW businesses. Pension obligations for the non-qualified unfunded defined benefit pension plans are provided by provisions in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and are based on local practices and regulations of the respective countries. General Cable makes cash contributions for the costs of the non-qualified unfunded defined benefit pension plans as the benefits are paid.

Self-insurance

The Company is self-insured for certain employee medical benefits, workers’ compensation benefits, environmental and asbestos-related issues. The Company purchased stop-loss coverage in order to limit its exposure to any significant level of workers’ compensation claims in 2013 and 2012. Certain insurers are also partly responsible for coverage on many of the asbestos-related issues (refer to Note 18 - Commitments and Contingencies for information relating to the release of one of these insurers during 2006). Self-insured losses are accrued based upon estimates of the aggregate liability for uninsured claims incurred using the Company’s historical claims experience.

Concentration of Risk

General Cable sells a broad range of products globally. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the large number of customers, including members of buying groups, composing General Cable’s customer base. General Cable customers generally receive a 30 to 60 day payment period on purchases from the Company, with certain exceptions in European, Mediterranean and Asian markets. Certain automotive aftermarket customers of the Company receive payment terms ranging from 45 days to 360 days, which is common in this particular market. Ongoing credit evaluations of customers’ financial condition are performed, and generally, no collateral is required. General Cable maintains reserves for potential credit losses and such losses, in the aggregate, have not exceeded management’s estimates. Certain subsidiaries also maintain credit insurance for certain customer balances. Bad debt expense associated with uncollectible accounts for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$9.4 million, \$21.9 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

In North America, the Company has centralized the purchasing of its copper, aluminum and other significant raw materials to capitalize on economies of scale and to facilitate the negotiation of favorable purchase terms from suppliers. In 2013, the Company's largest supplier of copper rod accounted for approximately 95% of its North American copper purchases while the largest supplier of aluminum rod accounted for approximately 50% of its North American aluminum purchases. The Company's European operations purchase copper and aluminum rod from many suppliers or brokers with each generally providing a small percentage of the total copper and aluminum rod purchased. The Company's ROW segment internally produces the majority of its copper and aluminum rod production needs and obtains cathode and ingots from various suppliers with each supplier generally providing a small percentage of the total copper and aluminum rod purchased for operations in this segment.

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In addition, Venezuela has foreign exchange and price controls which have historically limited the Company's ability to convert bolivars to U.S. dollar and transfer funds out of Venezuela. In Venezuela, government restrictions on the transfer of cash out of the country have limited the Company's ability to repatriate cash. Approximately 46% and 23% of the consolidated cash balance as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, was held in Venezuela. The operating cash flows attributable to Venezuela in 2013 is \$97.4 million and \$49.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively as compared to the Company's operating cash flows of \$38.2 million and \$272.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively .

Also, in Venezuela at December 31, 2013, \$37.6 million of requests of U.S. dollars to settle U.S. dollar denominated intercompany payables remained pending with CADIVI, which we expect will be settled at the 6.30 BsF per U.S. dollar rate. Approximately \$22.4 million of the requested settlements have been pending up to 30 days, \$15.1 million have been pending up to 180 days, and \$0.1 million have pending over 180 days. Currency exchange controls in Venezuela continue to limit our ability to remit funds from Venezuela. We do not consider the net assets of Venezuela to be integral to our ability to service our debt and operational requirements.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax in numerous United States federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments and estimates are inherent in determining the Company's consolidated income tax expense, current tax payable, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and liabilities for uncertain tax positions. Future events such as changes in business conditions, tax legislation, tax audit resolutions, or foreign earnings repatriation plans could materially impact these estimates and the Company's tax position.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. At December 31, 2013, the Company had recorded a net deferred tax liability of \$168.8 million (\$49.3 million net current deferred tax asset less \$218.1 million net long term deferred tax liability). The valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on, among other things, the ability of the Company to generate a sufficient level of future taxable income. In estimating future taxable income, the Company has considered both positive and negative evidence, such as historical and forecasted results of operations, including prior losses, and has considered the implementation of prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. As of December 31, 2013, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$93.8 million to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount judged more likely than not to be realized. The Company has and will continue to review on a quarterly basis its assumptions and tax planning strategies, and, if the amount of the estimated realizable deferred tax assets is less than the amount currently on the balance sheet, the Company would reduce its deferred tax asset, recognizing a non-cash charge against reported earnings. Likewise, if the Company determines that a valuation allowance against a deferred tax asset is no longer appropriate, the adjustment to the valuation allowance would reduce income tax expense.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions with complex tax policies and regulations. In certain jurisdictions, the Company has taken tax positions that it believes are supportable, but which could be subject to challenge by the tax authorities. These tax positions are evaluated and liabilities for uncertain tax positions are established in accordance with the ASC 740 - Income Taxes tax accounting guidance. The status of uncertain tax positions is reviewed in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as tax audits, rulings, and case law, and the related liabilities are adjusted accordingly.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the income tax expense line in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Accrued interest and penalties are included within the related tax liability line item in the consolidated balance sheet.

Shipping and Handling Costs

All shipping and handling amounts billed to a customer in a sales transaction are classified as revenue. Shipping and handling costs associated with storage and handling of finished goods and storage and handling of shipments to customers are included in cost of sales and totaled \$163.5 million, \$150.4 million and \$137.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Advertising Expense

Advertising expense consists of expenses relating to promoting the Company's products, including trade shows, catalogs, and e-commerce promotions, and is charged to expense when incurred. Advertising expense was \$13.3 million, \$10.7 million and \$11.2 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company did not change any of its existing accounting policies that are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements. The following accounting pronouncements were adopted and became effective with respect to the Company in 2013 or will become effective with respect to the Company in 2014:

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2013-02 ("ASU 2013-02"), "Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income," which amends ASC 220, "Comprehensive Income." The amended guidance requires an entity to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income if the amount being reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in its entirety to net income. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income in the same reporting period, an entity is required to cross-reference other disclosures required under GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company has adopted the provisions of ASU 2013-02 as required.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, "Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." The amendments in this update require enhanced disclosures around financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either (1) offset in accordance with either ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or (2) subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset in accordance with either ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45. The Company provided the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. We have adopted the required disclosure under this guidance with retrospective application as of January 1, 2013, see Note 10.

3. Acquisitions and Divestitures

Alcan Cable North America

On September 4, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of the North American business of Alcan Cable North America for \$151.0 million, subject to additional customary adjustments of \$20.3 million as anticipated in the purchase agreement, primarily related to estimated working capital levels at closing. The Company paid \$171.3 million in cash to the sellers at closing in consideration for the North American business and expensed \$3.3 million in fees and expenses related to the acquisition, reported within SG&A.

Alcan Cable North America employs over 750 employees in North America and is a leading supplier of aluminum strip products and a leading supplier of both electrical and mechanical rod alloys around the globe. The acquisition was completed to create synergies, expand the range of product offerings, increase production capacity and complement the Company's current investments in Mexico.

The following table represents the purchase price allocation based on the estimated fair values, or other measurements as applicable, of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, in millions:

	September 4, 2012
Cash	\$—
Accounts receivable ⁽¹⁾ . ⁽²⁾	74.7
Inventories ⁽²⁾	70.7
Property, plant and equipment	72.7
Intangible assets	5.9
Goodwill ⁽²⁾	3.5
Other current and noncurrent assets	2.2
Total assets	