

TE Connectivity Ltd.
Form 10-K
November 12, 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 September 26, 2014

or

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

001-33260

(Commission File Number)

TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Switzerland
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

98-0518048
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Rheinstrasse 20, CH-8200 Schaffhausen, Switzerland
(Address of principal executive offices)

+41 (0)52 633 66 61
(Registrant's telephone number)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, Par Value CHF 0.57	New York Stock Exchange

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

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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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, 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

(Do not check if a
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 shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$24.3 billion as of March 28, 2014, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Directors and executive officers of the registrant are considered affiliates for purposes of this calculation but should not necessarily be deemed affiliates for any other purpose.

The number of common shares outstanding as of November 7, 2014 was 406,675,898.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the registrant's 2015 annual general meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made forward-looking statements in this Annual Report, including in the sections entitled "Business," "Risk Factors," "Properties," "Legal Proceedings," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include, among others, the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, financing plans, competitive position, potential growth opportunities, potential operating performance improvements, acquisitions, the effects of competition, and the effects of future legislation or regulations. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words "believe," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "may," "should," or the negative of these terms or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We do not have any intention or obligation to update forward-looking statements after we file this report except as required by law.

The risk factors discussed in "Risk Factors" and other risks identified in this Annual Report could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements. There may be other risks and uncertainties that we are unable to predict at this time or that we currently do not expect to have a material adverse effect on our business.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

TE Connectivity Ltd. ("TE Connectivity" or the "Company," which may be referred to as "we," "us," or "our") is a global technology leader. We design and manufacture connectivity and sensors solutions essential in today's increasingly connected world. We help our customers solve the need for intelligent, efficient, and high-performing products and solutions.

During fiscal 2014, we realigned certain businesses within our segment reporting structure to better align our product portfolio. We continue to operate through four reporting segments: Transportation Solutions, Industrial Solutions, Network Solutions, and Consumer Solutions. Our reporting segments manufacture and distribute our products and solutions to a number of end markets. The table below provides a summary of our reporting segments, the fiscal 2014 net sales contribution of each segment, and the key products and industry end markets that we serve:

Segment	Transportation Solutions	Industrial Solutions	Network Solutions	Consumer Solutions
% of Fiscal 2014 Net Sales	44%	24%	21%	11%
Key Products				
	Terminals and connector systems	Terminals and connector systems	Terminals and connector systems	Terminals and connector systems
	Relays	Heat shrink tubing	Fiber optics	Circuit protection devices
	Circuit protection devices	Relays	Wire and cable	Antennas
	Sensors	Wire and cable	Racks and panels	Relays
	Application tooling		Wireless	Heat shrink tubing
	Wire and heat shrink tubing		Undersea telecommunication systems	
Key Markets				

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Automotive

Industrial equipment

Telecom networks

Consumer devices

Aerospace, defense, oil,
and gas

Data communications

Appliances

Energy

Enterprise networks

Subsea communications

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that we have the following competitive strengths:

Portfolio of market-leading connectivity and sensors businesses. We are a leader in many of the markets we serve, and the opportunity for growth in those markets is significant. With our recently completed acquisition of Measurement Specialties, Inc. ("Measurement Specialties") and related expansion into the sensor market, we believe our four segments serve a combined market of approximately \$180 billion that is expected to grow at an estimated annual growth rate of approximately 5% over the next five years. See Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Measurement Specialties acquisition.

Global leader in passive components. With net sales of \$13.9 billion in fiscal 2014, we are significantly larger than many of our competitors. In the fragmented connector industry, which we estimated to be approximately \$50 billion in fiscal 2014, our net sales were approximately \$9.0 billion. We have established a global leadership position in the connector industry.

Our scale provides us the opportunity to accelerate our sales growth by making larger investments in existing and new technologies and businesses in our core markets, and to expand our presence in emerging markets. Our leadership position also provides us the opportunity to

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lower our purchasing costs by developing lower cost sources of supply and to maintain a flexible manufacturing footprint worldwide that is close to our customers' locations.

Strong customer relationships. As an industry leader, we have established close working relationships with many of our customers. These relationships allow us to better anticipate and respond to customer needs when designing new products and new technical solutions. By working with our customers in developing new products and technologies, we believe we are able to identify and act on trends and leverage knowledge about next-generation technology across our products.

Process and product technology leadership. We employ approximately 7,500 engineers dedicated to product research, development, and engineering. Our investment of \$675 million in product and process engineering and development and our capital spending of \$673 million in fiscal 2014 enable us to consistently provide innovative, high-quality products with efficient manufacturing methods. In fiscal 2014, we derived approximately 25% of our net sales from new products, including product extensions, introduced within the previous three fiscal years.

Diverse product mix and customer base. We manufacture and sell a broad portfolio of products to customers in various industries. Our customers include many of the leaders in their respective industries, and our relationships with them typically date back many years. We believe that this diversified customer base provides us an opportunity to leverage our skills and experience across markets and reduce our exposure to individual end markets, thereby reducing the variability of our financial performance. Additionally, we believe that the diversity of our customer base reduces the level of cyclicality in our results and distinguishes us from our competitors.

Global presence. We have an established manufacturing presence in over 20 countries and global sales distribution. Our global coverage positions us near our customers' locations and allows us to assist them in consolidating their supply base and lowering their production costs. We believe our balanced sales distribution lowers our exposure to any particular geography and improves our financial profile.

Strong management team and employee base. We believe our management team has the experience necessary to effectively execute our strategy and advance our product and technology leadership. Our Chief Executive Officer and segment leaders average approximately 25 years of industry experience. They are supported by an experienced and talented management team who is dedicated to maintaining and expanding our position as a global leader in the industry.

We have approximately 83,000 employees located throughout the world. We continue to emphasize employee development and training, and we embrace diversity and inclusion. Our strong employee base, along with their commitment to uncompromising values, provides the foundation of our company's success.

Segments

Below is a description of our reporting segments and the primary products sold by each segment. See Notes 1 and 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional segment and geographic financial information relating to our business. Prior period segment results have been revised to conform to the current segment reporting structure.

Transportation Solutions

The Transportation Solutions segment is a leader in electronic components, including terminals and connectors, relays, circuit protection devices, and sensors, as well as application tooling, wire and heat shrink tubing, and other custom-engineered solutions for the automotive market including the industrial

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and commercial vehicle and hybrid and electric vehicle markets. The following are the primary product families sold by the segment:

Terminals and connector systems and components. We offer an extensive range of electrical and electronic interconnection products. These connectors include a wide variety of pin and socket, terminal, USB, coaxial, input/output, fiber optic, power, and circular connectors, as well as ambient lighting assemblies, special purpose cable assemblies, sophisticated interconnection products used in complex commercial equipment, and custom connectivity solutions for harsh environment applications. This product family represents over 80% of the segment's net sales.

Relays. Our relay products can be used in a wide range of applications in the automotive and commercial vehicle industries, including electric sunroofs, anti-lock braking systems, and fuel injection coils.

Circuit protection devices. We offer a diverse range of circuit protection devices, which limit the flow of current during fault conditions and automatically reset after the fault is cleared and power to the circuit is restored.

Sensors. We offer a customized engineered portfolio of non-contact position and speed sensor technologies mainly for the automotive and commercial vehicle industries that include high measurement standards, robust housing technologies, and temperature stable designs for a variety of powertrain, safety, and chassis applications.

Application tooling. We offer a broad portfolio of hand tools, semi-automatic bench machines, and fully-automatic machine systems for processing terminal products.

Wire and heat shrink tubing. We offer reliable, cost-effective products to seal, connect, insulate, protect, hold, and bundle high-performance electrical harnesses. We also provide high temperature wire for harsh environments on passenger and commercial vehicles.

Industrial Solutions

The Industrial Solutions segment is a leading supplier of products that connect and distribute power and data, including connectors, heat shrink tubing, relays, and wire and cable, as well as custom-engineered solutions. Our products are used primarily in the industrial equipment; aerospace, defense, oil, and gas; and energy markets. The following are the primary product families sold by the segment:

Terminals and connector systems and components. We offer connector products including a wide variety of pin and socket, terminal, USB, coaxial, input/output, fiber optic, and power connectors, as well as sophisticated interconnection products used in equipment offered to the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas; and medical industries. Additionally, we serve the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas industries by offering custom connectivity solutions for harsh environment applications.

Heat shrink tubing. We offer hundreds of reliable, cost-effective products to seal, connect, insulate, protect, hold, and bundle high-performance electrical harnesses. We also provide customized harnessing design, prototype, and build services.

Relays. Our relay products can be used in a variety of applications in the industrial and high performance applications for the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas industries.

Wire and cable. We provide wire and cable for indoor and outdoor use in office, factory floor, and extreme environment applications, including copper and fiber optic distribution cables, shielded and unshielded twisted-pair cables, armored cable, and patch cords. Additionally, we provide highly-engineered cable and wire products and a broad range of cables suitable for use in rugged applications within the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas industries.

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Network Solutions

The Network Solutions segment is one of the world's largest suppliers of infrastructure components and systems for the telecommunications market and electronic components for the data communications market. Our products include connectors, fiber optics, wire and cable, racks and panels, and wireless products. We also are a leader in developing, manufacturing, installing, and maintaining some of the world's most advanced subsea fiber optic communications systems. The following are the primary product families sold by the segment:

Terminals and connector systems and components. We offer an extensive range of low, medium, and high-voltage connectors and splices, cable assemblies, sealing systems, terminals, fittings, lugs and clamps, transmission line fittings, splice closures, grounding hardware, and wall and floor outlets for voice and data connection to local area networks.

Fiber optics. We provide fiber optic connectors, splices, splice closures, fiber management systems, high density cable assemblies, couplers and splitters, and complete cabling systems. These products find use in both local-area and wide-area networks and "last-mile" fiber-to-the-home installations.

Wire and cable. We provide wire and cable for indoor and outdoor use in office, factory floor, school, and residential voice, data, and video networks, including copper and fiber optic distribution cables, shielded and unshielded twisted-pair cables, armored cable, and patch cords.

Racks and panels. We provide racks and panels that are used to integrate, organize, and manage fiber and copper cables and splices, thereby simplifying installation, maintenance, and upgrades for both exchange/head end and customer premise environments.

Wireless. We offer solutions for radio frequency distribution and distributed antenna systems. These products provide wireless coverage and capacity, and operate as an extension of the wireless network, expanding the reach of both in-building and outdoor signals.

Undersea telecommunication systems. We design, build, maintain, and test undersea fiber optic networks for the telecommunication and oil and gas markets.

Consumer Solutions

The Consumer Solutions segment is a top supplier of electronic components, including connectors, circuit protection devices, antennas, relays, and heat shrink tubing, for the consumer devices and appliances markets. The following are the primary product families sold by the segment:

Terminals and connector systems and components. We provide connector products including a broad range of electronic grounding, shielding, and contact; SIM memory card; terminal; USB; input/output; and a variety of board level signal and power connectors as well as memory and CPU sockets. Also, we design and manufacture power cables and cable assemblies for high data rate transmission and sophisticated interconnection products used in smartphone, computing, tablet computer, appliances, and consumer electronics OEM products.

Circuit protection devices. We offer a diverse range of circuit protection devices, which limit the flow of current during fault conditions and automatically reset after the fault is cleared and power to the circuit is restored. We also offer surface-mount chip fuses, gas discharge tubes for overvoltage protection, electrostatic discharge protection devices, and hybrid protection devices.

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Antennas. We offer application specific and standard antenna products in a variety of structures to enable our customers to complete the transmission of wireless voice and data over a full range of protocols.

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Relays. We provide relay products for a wide range of applications in the consumer devices and appliances markets.

Heat shrink tubing. We offer hundreds of reliable, cost-effective products to seal, connect, insulate, protect, hold, and bundle high-performance electrical harnesses.

Markets

We sell our products to manufacturers and distributors in a number of major markets. The approximate percentage of our total net sales by market in fiscal 2014 was as follows:

Markets	Percentage
Automotive	44%
Industrial Equipment	10
Telecom Networks	9
Aerospace, Defense, Oil, and Gas	8
Consumer Devices	7
Energy	6
Data Communications	5
Enterprise Networks	5
Appliances	4
Subsea Communications	2
Total	100%

Our major markets are as follows:

Automotive. The automotive and industrial transportation industry uses our products in automotive technologies for body and chassis systems, convenience applications, driver information, infotainment solutions, miniaturization solutions, motor and powertrain applications, sensor technologies, and safety and security systems. Hybrid and electronic mobility solutions include in-vehicle technologies, battery technologies, and charging solutions. Our industrial and commercial transportation products are used in on- and off-highway vehicles and recreational vehicles.

Industrial equipment. Our products are used in factory automation and process control systems such as industrial controls, robotics, human machine interface, industrial communication, and power distribution. Our intelligent building products are used to connect lighting, HVAC, elevators/escalators, and security. Our rail products are used in high-speed trains, metros, light rail vehicles, locomotives, and signaling switching equipment. The medical industry uses our products in diagnostic, therapeutic, surgical, and interventional applications. Also, our products are used by the solar and lighting industry.

Telecom networks. Our products are used by communication service providers to facilitate the high-speed delivery of services from central offices to customer premises. We offer fiber and copper infrastructure, power distribution, fiber-to-the-premises, and fiber-to-the-node connectivity solutions for the central office and data center, to the outside plant, cell site, and multi-dwelling unit buildings. We develop and manufacture telecommunication products which are used to build out broadband communications infrastructure as well as upgrade networks. Our networking products are used in routers, switches, optical transport, and access equipment for converged voice and data transmission. We offer solutions for distributed antenna systems, wireless infrastructure equipment, and high speed wireless indoor/outdoor base stations.

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Aerospace, defense, oil, and gas. We provide components and solutions for the commercial aerospace industry, from the initial stages of aircraft design to aftermarket support. Our defense products include ruggedized electronic interconnects serving military aviation, marine, and ground vehicles including electronic warfare and space systems. Our oil and gas products include cables and electronics used for harsh subsea environments in the offshore oil and gas and civil marine industries and in shipboard, subsea, and sonar applications.

Consumer devices. Our products and connectivity solutions are used in numerous consumer devices, including smart phones, tablet computers, desktop computers, televisions, gaming systems, digital and video cameras, printers and copiers, and business and retail equipment.

Energy. Our products are used in the electrical power industry and include a wide range of solutions for the electrical power generation, transmission, distribution, smart grid, and industrial markets.

Data communications. Our products and solutions are used in a variety of equipment architectures within the networking equipment, data center equipment, and wireless infrastructure industries.

Enterprise networks. We provide cable, connectivity, and cable management solutions for networks that enable high-bandwidth voice and data communications throughout facilities including data centers, commercial buildings, and office campuses. Our products support networks in a variety of industries, including healthcare, government, gaming and hospitality, financial services, education, and transportation.

Appliances. Our products are used in many household appliances, including washers and dryers, refrigerators, air conditioners, dishwashers, cooking appliances, water heaters, and microwaves.

Subsea communications. Our products are used in undersea fiber optic telecommunication systems. With vertically integrated undersea communications systems and services, we support the telecommunications and oil and gas industries, and other customers seeking marine services.

Customers

We collaborate closely with our customers to meet their product needs. Our approach to our customers is driven by our dedication to further develop our product families and ensure that we are globally positioned to best provide our customers with sales and engineering support. We believe that as electronic component technologies continue to proliferate, our broad product portfolio and engineering capability give us a potential competitive advantage when addressing the needs of our global customers.

We maintain a strong local presence in each of the geographic regions in which we operate. Our net sales by geographic region⁽¹⁾ as a percentage of our total net sales were as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
Europe/Middle East/Africa ("EMEA")	35%	34%	34%
Asia Pacific	33	33	34
Americas ⁽²⁾	32	33	32
Total	100%	100%	100%

-
- (1) Net sales to external customers are attributed to individual countries based on the legal entity that records the sale.
- (2) The Americas includes our subsea communications business.

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There is no single customer that accounted for a significant amount of our net sales in fiscal 2014, 2013, or 2012.

Sales, Marketing, and Distribution

We sell our products into more than 150 countries primarily through direct selling efforts to manufacturers. We also sell some of our products indirectly via third-party distributors. In fiscal 2014, our direct sales represented 75% of net sales.

We maintain distribution centers around the world. Products are generally delivered to these distribution centers by our manufacturing facilities and then subsequently delivered to the customer. In some instances, product is delivered directly from our manufacturing facility to the customer. We contract with a wide range of transport providers to deliver our products via road, rail, sea, and air.

Seasonality and Backlog

Customer orders typically fluctuate from quarter to quarter based upon business conditions and cancellation of unfilled orders prior to shipment of goods. We experience a slight seasonal pattern to our business. Overall, the third fiscal quarter is typically the strongest quarter of our fiscal year, whereas the first and fourth fiscal quarters are negatively affected by winter holidays and European holidays, respectively. The second fiscal quarter may also be affected by adverse winter weather conditions in some of our markets.

Certain of our end markets experience some seasonality. Our sales into the automotive market are dependent upon global automotive production, and seasonal declines in European production may negatively impact net sales in the fourth fiscal quarter. Also, our sales into the telecom networks and energy markets typically increase in the third and fourth fiscal quarters as customer activity related to outdoor networks increases.

Backlog by reportable segment was as follows:

	Fiscal Year End	
	2014	2013
	(in millions)	
Transportation Solutions	\$ 989	\$ 996
Industrial Solutions	850	825
Network Solutions ⁽¹⁾	1,088	475
Consumer Solutions	244	273
Total	\$ 3,171	\$ 2,569

(1) Includes our subsea communications business's backlog of \$774 million and \$138 million at fiscal year end 2014 and 2013, respectively.

We expect that the majority of our backlog at September 26, 2014 will be filled during fiscal 2015.

Competition

The industries in which we operate are highly competitive, and we compete with thousands of companies that range from large multinational corporations to local manufacturers. Competition is generally on the basis of breadth of product offering, product innovation, price, quality, delivery, and service. Our markets have generally been growing but with downward pressure on prices. The following is a listing of our major competitors by segment:

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Transportation Solutions. This segment competes primarily against Yazaki, Delphi, Sumitomo, Sensata, Continental AG, Molex, and Amphenol.

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Industrial Solutions. This segment competes primarily against Amphenol, Esterline, Molex, Phoenix Contact, Hubbell, and 3M.

Network Solutions. This segment's major competitors include CommScope, Corning, Huawei Technologies, Amphenol, and Molex. Also, the subsea communications business competes against Alcatel-Lucent.

Consumer Solutions. This segment's major competitors include Molex, JST Connectors, Japan Aviation Electronics, Amphenol, and Foxconn Technology Group.

Raw Materials

We use a wide variety of raw materials in the manufacture of our products. The principal raw materials that we use include plastic resins for molding, precious metals such as gold and silver for plating, and other metals such as copper, aluminum, brass, and steel for manufacturing cable, contacts, and other parts that are used for cable and component bodies and inserts. Many of these raw materials are produced in a limited number of countries around the world or are only available from a limited number of suppliers. The prices of these materials are driven by global supply and demand.

Research and Development

We are engaged in both internal and external research and development in an effort to introduce new products to enhance the effectiveness, ease of use, safety, and reliability of our existing products, and to expand the applications for which the uses of our products are appropriate. We continually evaluate developing technologies in areas where we may have technological or marketing expertise for possible investment or acquisition.

Our research and development expense was as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Transportation Solutions	\$ 193	\$ 193	\$ 181
Industrial Solutions	127	122	137
Network Solutions	191	197	200
Consumer Solutions	61	64	77
Total	\$ 572	\$ 576	\$ 595

Intellectual Property

Patents and other proprietary rights are important to our business. We also rely upon trade secrets, manufacturing know-how, continuing technological innovations, and licensing opportunities to maintain and improve our competitive position. We review third-party proprietary rights, including patents and patent applications, as available, in an effort to develop an effective intellectual property strategy, avoid infringement of third-party proprietary rights, identify licensing opportunities, and monitor the intellectual property claims of others.

We own a large portfolio of patents that relate principally to electrical, optical, and electronic products. We also own a portfolio of trademarks and are a licensee of various patents and trademarks. Patents for individual products extend for varying periods according to the date of patent filing or grant and the legal term of patents in the various countries where patent protection is obtained. Trademark rights may potentially extend for longer periods of time and are dependent upon national laws and use of the trademarks.

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While we consider our patents and trademarks to be valued assets, we do not believe that our competitive position or our operations are dependent upon or would be materially impacted by any single patent or group of related patents.

Employees

As of September 26, 2014, we employed approximately 83,000 people worldwide, of whom 28,000 were in the EMEA region, 28,000 were in the Asia Pacific region, and 27,000 were in the Americas region. Of our total employees, approximately 53,000 were employed in manufacturing.

Government Regulation and Supervision

The import and export of products are subject to regulation by the United States ("U.S.") and other countries. A small portion of our products, including defense-related products, may require governmental import and export licenses, whose issuance may be influenced by geopolitical and other events. We have a trade compliance organization and other systems in place to apply for licenses and otherwise comply with such regulations. Any failure to maintain compliance with domestic and foreign trade regulation could limit our ability to import and export raw materials and finished goods into or from the relevant jurisdiction.

Environmental

Our operations are subject to numerous environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, greenhouse gas emissions, hazardous materials in products, chemical usage, and others. We are committed to complying with these laws and to the protection of our employees and the environment. We maintain a global environmental, health, and safety program that includes appropriate policies and standards; staff dedicated to environmental, health, and safety issues; periodic compliance auditing; training; and other measures. We have a program for compliance with the European Union ("EU") Restriction of Hazardous Substances and Waste Electrical and Electronics Equipment Directives, the China Restriction of Hazardous Substances law, the EU REACH (chemical registration and evaluation) Regulation, and similar laws.

Compliance with these laws has increased our costs of doing business in a variety of ways and may continue to do so in the future. For example, laws regarding product content and chemical registration require extensive and costly data collection, management, and reporting, and laws regulating greenhouse gas emissions are likely to increase our costs for energy and certain materials and products. We also have projects underway at a number of current and former manufacturing facilities to investigate and remediate environmental contamination resulting from past operations. Based upon our experience, current information, and applicable laws, we believe that it is probable that we will incur remedial costs in the range of approximately \$18 million to \$40 million. As of September 26, 2014, we believe that the best estimate within this range is approximately \$21 million. We do not anticipate any material capital expenditures during fiscal 2015 for environmental control facilities or other costs of compliance with laws or regulations relating to greenhouse gas emissions.

Corporate History

We are organized under the laws of Switzerland. The rights of holders of our shares are governed by Swiss law, our Swiss articles of association, and our Swiss organizational regulations.

Our business was formed principally through a series of acquisitions, from fiscal 1999 through fiscal 2002, of established electronics companies and divisions, including AMP Incorporated, Raychem Corporation, the Electromechanical Components Division of Siemens, and the OEM Division of Thomas & Betts. These companies each had more than 50 years of history in engineering and innovation excellence. We operated as a segment of Tyco International Ltd. ("Tyco International") prior to our separation.

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Tyco Electronics Ltd. was incorporated in fiscal 2000 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tyco International. Effective June 29, 2007, Tyco International distributed all of our shares, as well as its shares of its former healthcare businesses ("Covidien"), to its common shareholders (referred to in this report as the "separation"). We became an independent, publicly traded company owning the former electronics businesses of Tyco International.

In March 2011, our shareholders approved an amendment to our articles of association to change our name from "Tyco Electronics Ltd." to "TE Connectivity Ltd." The name change was effective March 10, 2011. Our ticker symbol "TEL" on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged.

We acquired Deutsch Group SAS ("Deutsch") and ADC Telecommunications, Inc. ("ADC") in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding acquisitions.

Available Information

All periodic and current reports, registration filings, and other filings that we are required to file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, 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 ("Exchange Act") are available free of charge through our internet website at www.te.com. Such documents are available as soon as reasonably practicable after electronic filing or furnishing of the material with the SEC.

The public may also read and copy any document that we file, including this Annual Report, at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Investors may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an internet site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, from which investors can electronically access our SEC filings.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below before investing in our securities. The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. Our business also is subject to risks that affect many other companies, such as general economic conditions, geopolitical events, competition, technological obsolescence, labor relations, natural disasters, and international operations. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial also may impair our business operations, financial condition, and liquidity.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Conditions in global or regional economies, capital and money markets, and banking systems and cyclical industry demand may adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Our business and operating results have been and will continue to be affected by economic conditions regionally or globally, including the cost and availability of consumer and business credit, end demand from consumer and industrial markets, and concerns as to sovereign debt levels including credit rating downgrades and defaults on sovereign debt and significant bank failures or defaults, any of which could cause our customers to experience deterioration of their businesses, cash flow, and ability to obtain financing. As a result, existing or potential customers may delay or cancel plans to purchase our products and may not be able to fulfill their obligations to us in a timely fashion or in full. Further,

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our vendors may experience similar problems, which may impact their ability to fulfill our orders or meet agreed service and quality levels. If regional or global economic conditions deteriorate, our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected. Also, deterioration in economic conditions could trigger the recognition of impairment charges for our goodwill or other long-lived assets. Impairment charges, if any, may be material to our results of operations and financial position.

We are dependent on the automotive and other industries.

We are dependent on end market dynamics to sell our products, and our operating results can be adversely affected by cyclical and reduced demand in these markets. Periodic downturns in our customers' industries can significantly reduce demand for certain of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Approximately 44% of our net sales for fiscal 2014 were to customers in the automotive industry. The automotive industry is dominated by large manufacturers that can exert significant price pressure on their suppliers. Additionally, the automotive industry has historically experienced significant downturns during periods of deteriorating global or regional economic or credit conditions. As a supplier of automotive electronics products, our sales of these products and our profitability have been and could continue to be negatively affected by significant declines in global or regional economic and credit conditions and changes in the operations, products, business models, part-sourcing requirements, financial condition, and market share of automotive manufacturers, as well as potential consolidations among automotive manufacturers.

During fiscal 2014, approximately 10%, 9%, 8%, and 7% of our net sales were to customers in the industrial equipment; telecom networks; aerospace, defense, oil, and gas; and consumer devices end markets, respectively. Demand for industrial equipment is dependent upon economic conditions. The telecom networks industry has historically experienced fluctuations in demand resulting from changes in carrier activity and capital investments by customers. The aerospace and defense industry has undergone significant fluctuations in demand, depending on worldwide economic and political conditions. The consumer devices industry can experience variability in demand depending on the underlying business and consumer demand for computer and consumer electronics products, as well as the market share of our customers.

We encounter competition in substantially all areas of the electronic components industry.

We operate in highly competitive markets for electronic components, and expect that both direct and indirect competition will increase in the future. Our overall competitive position depends on a number of factors including the price, quality, and performance of our products; the level of customer service; the development of new technology; our ability to participate in emerging markets; and customers' expectations relating to socially responsible operations. The competition we experience across product lines from other companies ranges in size from large, diversified manufacturers to small, highly specialized manufacturers. The electronic components industry has become increasingly concentrated and globalized in recent years, and our major competitors have significant financial resources and technological capabilities. A number of these competitors compete with us primarily on price, and in some instances may enjoy lower production costs for certain products. We cannot assure you that additional competitors will not enter our markets, or that we will be able to compete successfully against existing or new competitors. Increased competition may result in price reductions, reduced margins, or loss of market share, any of which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

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We are dependent on market acceptance of new product introductions and product innovations for future revenue.

Substantially all of the markets in which we operate are impacted by technological change or change in consumer tastes and preferences, which are rapid in certain end markets. Our operating results depend substantially upon our ability to continually design, develop, introduce, and sell new and innovative products, to modify existing products, and to customize products to meet customer requirements driven by such change. There are numerous risks inherent in these processes, including the risk that we will be unable to anticipate the direction of technological change or that we will be unable to develop and market profitable new products and applications in time to satisfy customer demands.

Like other suppliers to the electronics industry, we are subject to continuing pressure to lower our prices.

We have historically experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, continuing pressure to lower our prices. In recent years, we have experienced price erosion averaging from 1% to 2% each year. In order to maintain our margins, we must continue to reduce our costs by similar amounts. We cannot assure you that continuing pressures to reduce our prices will not have a material adverse effect on our margins, results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Our results are sensitive to raw material availability, quality, and cost.

We are a large buyer of resin, copper, gold, silver, brass, steel, chemicals and additives, zinc, and other precious metals. Many of these raw materials are produced in a limited number of countries around the world or are only available from a limited number of suppliers. In addition, the price of many of these raw materials, including gold and copper, has increased in recent years and continues to fluctuate. In recent years, we have only been able to partially offset these increases through higher selling prices. Our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected if we have difficulty obtaining these raw materials, the quality of available raw materials deteriorates, or there are continued significant price increases for these raw materials. Any of these events could have a substantial impact on the price we pay for raw materials and, to the extent we cannot compensate for cost increases through productivity improvements or price increases to our customers, our margins may decline, materially affecting our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows. In addition, we use financial instruments to hedge the volatility of certain commodities prices. The success of our hedging program depends on accurate forecasts of planned consumption of the hedged commodity materials. We could experience unanticipated hedge gains or losses if these forecasts are inaccurate.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act contains provisions to improve the transparency and accountability concerning the supply of minerals coming from the conflict zones of the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") and adjoining countries (together with the DRC, the "Covered Countries"). As a result, the SEC established annual disclosure and reporting requirements for those companies who use tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold ("conflict minerals" or "3TG") mined from the Covered Countries in their products. These requirements were effective for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2013. These requirements could affect the sourcing, pricing, and availability of 3TG used in the manufacture of certain of our products. As a result, there may only be a limited pool of suppliers who can demonstrate that they do not source any 3TG from the Covered Countries, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain non-conflict 3TG in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Also, since our supply chain is complex, we may face reputational challenges with our customers and other stakeholders if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for all conflict minerals used in our products through the due diligence procedures that we are implementing.

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Foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our results.

We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on our costs and revenue. Approximately 55% of our net sales for fiscal 2014 were invoiced in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and we expect non-U.S. dollar revenue to represent a significant and likely increased portion of our future net revenue; we do not hedge this non-U.S. dollar foreign currency risk. Therefore, when the U.S. dollar strengthens in relation to the currencies of the countries where we sell our products, such as the euro or Asian currencies, our U.S. dollar reported revenue and income will decrease. Changes in the relative values of currencies may have a significant effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows. We manage certain intercompany and other foreign exchange risks in part by entering into financial derivative contracts. In addition to the risk of non-performance by the counterparty to these contracts, our efforts to manage these risks might not be successful.

We may be negatively affected as our customers and vendors continue to consolidate.

Many of the industries to which we sell our products, as well as many of the industries from which we buy materials, have become more concentrated in recent years, including the automotive, telecommunications, computer, and aerospace and defense industries. Consolidation of customers may lead to decreased product purchases from us. In addition, as our customers buy in larger volumes, their volume buying power has increased, enabling them to negotiate more favorable pricing and find alternative sources from which to purchase. Our materials suppliers similarly have increased their ability to negotiate favorable pricing. These trends may adversely affect the profit margins on our products, particularly for commodity components.

The life cycles of our products can be very short.

The life cycles of certain of our products can be very short relative to their development cycle. As a result, the resources devoted to product sales and marketing may not result in material revenue and, from time to time, we may need to write off excess or obsolete inventory or equipment. If we were to incur significant engineering expenses and investments in inventory and equipment that we were not able to recover, and we were not able to compensate for those expenses, our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Future acquisitions may not be successful.

We regularly evaluate the possible acquisition of strategic businesses, product lines, or technologies which have the potential to strengthen our market position or enhance our existing product offerings. We cannot assure you that we will identify or successfully complete transactions with acquisition candidates in the future. We also cannot assure you that completed acquisitions will be successful. If an acquired business fails to operate as anticipated or cannot be successfully integrated with our existing business, our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Future acquisitions could require us to issue additional debt or equity.

If we were to make a substantial acquisition with cash, the acquisition may need to be financed in part through funding from banks, public offerings or private placements of debt or equity securities, or other arrangements. This acquisition financing might decrease our ratio of earnings to fixed charges and adversely affect other leverage measures. We cannot assure you that sufficient acquisition financing would be available to us on acceptable terms if and when required. If we were to make an acquisition partially or wholly funded by issuing equity securities or equity-linked securities, the issued securities may have a dilutive effect on the interests of the holders of our shares.

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Our future success is significantly dependent on our ability to attract and retain executive management employees and limitations affecting retention and hiring, including Swiss regulations, could have a negative impact on our business and increase our expenses.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon our continued ability to retain our executive management employees and hire new executive management employees to replace, succeed, or add to members of our executive management team. Our executive management team has significant industry experience and would be difficult to replace. Competition for executive talent is intense, and we compete for these personnel with other companies that are regulated by the laws of jurisdictions that provide significantly greater flexibility than Switzerland, our jurisdiction of incorporation, in compensation practices for executive management employees.

We could suffer significant business interruptions.

Our operations and those of our suppliers and customers, and the supply chains that support their operations, may be vulnerable to interruption by natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons, or floods, or other disasters such as fires, explosions, acts of terrorism or war, disease, or failures of management information or other systems due to internal or external causes. If a business interruption occurs and we are unsuccessful in our continuing efforts to minimize the impact of these events, our business, financial position, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We may use components and products manufactured by third parties.

We may rely on third-party suppliers for the components used in our products, and we may rely on third-party manufacturers to manufacture certain of our assemblies and finished products. Our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows could be adversely affected if such third parties lack sufficient quality control or if there are significant changes in their financial or business condition. If these third parties fail to deliver quality products, parts, and components on time and at reasonable prices, we could have difficulties fulfilling our orders, sales and profits could decline, and our commercial reputation could be damaged.

Our ability to compete effectively depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our products and technology.

The electronics industry is characterized by litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Within this industry, companies have become more aggressive in asserting and defending patent claims against competitors. There can be no assurance that we will not be subject to future litigation alleging infringement or invalidity of certain of our intellectual property rights or that we will not have to pursue litigation to protect our property rights. Depending on the importance of the technology, product, patent, trademark, or trade secret in question, an unfavorable outcome regarding one of these matters may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Security breaches and other disruptions to our information technology infrastructure could interfere with our operations, compromise confidential information, and expose us to liability which could materially adversely impact our business and reputation.

Security breaches and other disruptions to our information technology infrastructure could interfere with our operations, compromise information belonging to us, our employees, customers, and suppliers, and expose us to liability which could adversely impact our business and reputation. In the ordinary course of business, we rely on information technology networks and systems, some of which are managed by third parties, to process, transmit, and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes and activities. Additionally, we collect and store certain data,

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including proprietary business information and customer and employee data, and may have access to confidential or personal information in certain of our businesses that is subject to privacy and security laws, regulations, and customer-imposed controls. Despite our cybersecurity measures (including employee and third-party training, monitoring of networks and systems, and maintenance of backup and protective systems) which are continuously reviewed and upgraded, our information technology networks and infrastructure may still be vulnerable to damage, disruptions, or shutdowns due to attack by hackers or breaches, employee error or malfeasance, power outages, computer viruses, telecommunication or utility failures, systems failures, natural disasters, or other catastrophic events. Any such events could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability or penalties under privacy laws, disruption in operations, and damage to our reputation, which could materially adversely affect our business.

A decline in the market value of our pension plans' investment portfolios or a reduction in returns on plan assets could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Concerns about deterioration in the global economy, together with concerns about credit, inflation, or deflation, have caused and could continue to cause significant volatility in the price of all securities, including fixed income and equity securities, which has reduced and could further reduce the value of our pension plans' investment portfolios. In addition, the expected returns on plan assets may not be achieved. A decrease in the value of our pension plans' investment portfolios or a reduction in returns on plan assets could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Disruption in credit markets and volatility in equity markets may affect our ability to access sufficient funding.

The global equity markets have been volatile and at times credit markets have been disrupted, which has reduced the availability of investment capital and credit. Recent downgrades of sovereign debt credit ratings have similarly affected the availability and cost of capital. As a result, we may be unable to access adequate funding to operate and grow our business. Our inability to access adequate funding or to generate sufficient cash from operations may require us to reconsider certain projects and capital expenditures. The extent of any impact will depend on several factors, including our operating cash flows, the duration of tight credit conditions and volatile equity markets, our credit ratings and credit capacity, the cost of financing, and other general economic and business conditions.

Divestitures of some of our businesses or product lines may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

We continue to evaluate the strategic fit of specific businesses and products which may result in additional divestitures. Any divestitures may result in significant write-offs, including those related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. Divestitures could involve additional risks, including difficulties in the separation of operations, services, products, and personnel; the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; the disruption of our business; and the potential loss of key employees. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in addressing these or any other significant risks encountered.

If any of our operations are found not to comply with applicable antitrust or competition laws or applicable trade regulations, our business may suffer.

Our operations are subject to applicable antitrust and competition laws in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our business, in particular the U.S. and the EU. These laws prohibit, among other things, anticompetitive agreements and practices. If any of our commercial agreements and practices

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with respect to the electrical components or other markets are found to violate or infringe such laws, we may be subject to civil and other penalties. We also may be subject to third-party claims for damages. Further, agreements that infringe these antitrust and competition laws may be void and unenforceable, in whole or in part, or require modification in order to be lawful and enforceable. If we are unable to enforce our commercial agreements, whether at all or in material part, our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows could be adversely affected. Further, any failure to maintain compliance with trade regulations could limit our ability to import and export raw materials and finished goods into or from the relevant jurisdiction, which could negatively impact our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

We are subject to global risks of political, economic, and military instability.

Our workforce; manufacturing, research, administrative, and sales facilities; markets; customers; and suppliers are located throughout the world. As a result, we are exposed to risks that could negatively affect sales or profitability, including:

tariffs, trade barriers, and trade disputes;

regulations related to customs and import/export matters;

variations in lengths of payment cycles;

tax issues, such as tax law and regulatory changes, including tax law and regulatory changes that may be effected as a result of tax policy recommendations from quasi-governmental organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Development, examinations by taxing authorities, variations in tax laws from country to country, and difficulties in the tax-efficient repatriation of cash generated or held in a number of jurisdictions;

challenges in collecting accounts receivable;

employment regulations and local labor conditions, including increases in employment costs, particularly in low-cost regions in which we currently operate;

difficulties protecting intellectual property;

instability in economic or political conditions, including sovereign debt levels, Eurozone uncertainty, inflation, recession, and actual or anticipated military or political conflicts; and

the impact of each of the foregoing on our outsourcing and procurement arrangements.

We have sizeable operations in China, including 15 manufacturing sites. In addition, approximately 16% of our net sales in fiscal 2014 were made to customers in China. The legal system in China is still developing and is subject to change. Accordingly, our operations and orders for products in China could be adversely affected by changes to or interpretation of Chinese law.

In addition, any downgrade by rating agencies of long-term U.S. sovereign debt or downgrades or defaults of sovereign debt of other nations may negatively affect global financial markets and economic conditions, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition, and liquidity.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act, and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws.

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The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act, and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Our policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree, and in certain circumstances, strict compliance

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with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. Despite our training and compliance program, we cannot assure you that our internal control policies and procedures always will protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Our operations expose us to the risk of material environmental liabilities, litigation, government enforcement actions, and reputational risk.

We are subject to numerous federal, state, and local environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations in the various countries where we operate. These laws and regulations govern, among other things:

- the generation, storage, use, and transportation of hazardous materials;
- emissions or discharges of substances into the environment;
- investigation and remediation of hazardous substances or materials at various sites;
- greenhouse gas emissions;
- product hazardous material content; and
- the health and safety of our employees.

We may not have been, or we may not at all times be, in compliance with environmental and health and safety laws. If we violate these laws, we could be fined, criminally charged, or otherwise sanctioned by regulators. In addition, environmental and health and safety laws are becoming more stringent, resulting in increased costs and compliance burdens.

Certain environmental laws assess liability on current or previous owners or operators of real property for the costs of investigation, removal, or remediation of hazardous substances or materials at their properties or at properties at which they have disposed of hazardous substances. Liability for investigative, removal, and remedial costs under certain federal and state laws is retroactive, strict, and joint and several. In addition to cleanup actions brought by governmental authorities, private parties could bring personal injury or other claims due to the presence of, or exposure to, hazardous substances. We have received notification from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and similar environmental agencies that conditions at a number of formerly-owned sites where we and others have disposed of hazardous substances require investigation, cleanup, and other possible remedial action and require that we reimburse the government or otherwise pay for the costs of investigation and remediation and for natural resource damage claims from such sites. We also have independently investigated various sites and determined that further investigation and/or remediation is necessary.

While we plan for future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental laws, we cannot assure you that our costs of complying with current or future environmental protection and health and safety laws, or our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposures to, hazardous substances will not exceed our estimates or adversely affect our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows or that we will not be subject to additional environmental claims for personal injury or cleanup in the future based on our past, present, or future business activities.

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Our products are subject to various requirements related to chemical usage, hazardous material content, and recycling.

The EU, China, and other jurisdictions in which our products are sold have enacted or are proposing to enact laws addressing environmental and other impacts from product disposal, use of hazardous materials in products, use of chemicals in manufacturing, recycling of products at the end of their useful life, and other related matters. These laws include the EU Restriction of Hazardous Substances, End of Life Vehicle, and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directives; the EU REACH (chemical registration and evaluation) Regulation; the China law on Management Methods for Controlling Pollution by Electronic Information Products; and various other laws. These laws prohibit the use of certain substances in the manufacture of our products and directly and indirectly impose a variety of requirements for modification of manufacturing processes, registration, chemical testing, labeling, and other matters. These laws continue to proliferate and expand in these and other jurisdictions to address other materials and other aspects of our product manufacturing and sale. These laws could make manufacture or sale of our products more expensive or impossible and could limit our ability to sell our products in certain jurisdictions.

We are a defendant to a variety of litigation in the course of our business that could cause a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

In the ordinary course of business, we are a defendant in litigation, including litigation alleging the infringement of intellectual property rights, anti-competitive behavior, product liability, breach of contract, and employment-related claims. In certain circumstances, patent infringement and antitrust laws permit successful plaintiffs to recover treble damages. The defense of these lawsuits may divert our management's attention, and we may incur significant expenses in defending these lawsuits. In addition, we may be required to pay damage awards or settlements, or become subject to injunctions or other equitable remedies, that could cause a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Covenants in our debt instruments may adversely affect us.

Our bank credit facility contains financial and other covenants, such as a limit on the ratio of debt (as defined in the credit facility) to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (as defined in the credit facility) and limits on the amount of subsidiary debt and incurrence of liens. Our outstanding notes indentures contain customary covenants including limits on incurrence of liens, sale and lease-back transactions, and our ability to consolidate, merge, and sell assets.

Although none of these covenants is presently restrictive to our operations, our continued ability to meet the bank credit facility financial covenant can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot provide assurance that we will continue to comply with the covenant. A breach of any of our covenants could result in a default under our credit facility or indentures. Upon the occurrence of certain defaults under our credit facility and indentures, the lenders or trustee could elect to declare all amounts outstanding thereunder to be immediately due and payable, and our lenders could terminate commitments to extend further credit under our bank credit facility. If the lenders or trustee accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we cannot provide assurance that we will have sufficient assets or access to lenders or capital markets to repay or fund the repayment of any amounts outstanding under our credit facility and our other affected indebtedness. Acceleration of any debt obligation under any of our material debt instruments may permit the holders or trustee of our other material debt to accelerate payment of debt obligations to the creditors thereunder.

The indentures governing our outstanding senior notes contain covenants that may require us to offer to buy back the notes for a price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the repurchase date, upon a change of control triggering event (as defined in the

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indentures). We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient funds available or access to funding to repurchase tendered notes in that event, which could result in a default under the notes. Any future debt that we incur may contain covenants regarding repurchases in the event of a change of control triggering event.

Risks Relating to Our Separation from Tyco International

We share responsibility for certain of our, Tyco International's, and Covidien's income tax liabilities for tax periods prior to and including the distribution date.

In connection with the separation from Tyco International in 2007, we, Tyco International, and Covidien entered into a Tax Sharing Agreement, under which we share responsibility for certain of our, Tyco International's, and Covidien's income tax liabilities based on a sharing formula for periods prior to and including June 29, 2007. We, Tyco International, and Covidien share 31%, 27%, and 42%, respectively, of U.S. income tax liabilities that arise from adjustments made by tax authorities to our, Tyco International's, and Covidien's U.S. income tax returns, certain income tax liabilities arising from adjustments made by tax authorities to intercompany transactions or similar adjustments, and certain taxes attributable to internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation. All costs and expenses associated with the management of these shared tax liabilities are shared equally among the parties. We are responsible for all of our own taxes that are not shared pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formula. In addition, Tyco International and Covidien are responsible for their tax liabilities that are not subject to the Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formula.

All of the tax liabilities that are associated with our businesses, including liabilities that arose prior to our separation from Tyco International, became our tax liabilities. Although we have agreed to share certain of these tax liabilities with Tyco International and Covidien pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, we remain primarily liable for all of these liabilities. If Tyco International and Covidien default on their obligations to us under the Tax Sharing Agreement, we would be liable for the entire amount of these liabilities.

If any party to the Tax Sharing Agreement were to default in its obligation to another party to pay its share of the distribution taxes that arise as a result of no party's fault, each non-defaulting party would be required to pay, equally with any other non-defaulting party, the amounts in default. In addition, if another party to the Tax Sharing Agreement that is responsible for all or a portion of an income tax liability were to default in its payment of such liability to a taxing authority, we could be legally liable under applicable tax law for such liabilities and required to make additional tax payments. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of our agreed-upon share of our, Tyco International's, and Covidien's tax liabilities.

Our, Tyco International's, and Covidien's income tax returns are examined periodically by various tax authorities. In connection with such examinations, tax authorities, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), have raised issues and proposed tax adjustments. We are reviewing and contesting certain of the proposed tax adjustments. See additional information in "Income Tax Matters" in "Part I. Item 3. Legal Proceedings." Amounts related to these tax adjustments and other tax contingencies and related interest that we have assessed under the uncertain tax position provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740, *Income Taxes*, have been reflected as liabilities on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The calculation of our tax liabilities includes estimates for uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations across multiple global jurisdictions where we conduct our operations. We recognize liabilities for tax and related interest for issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes and related interest will be due. These tax liabilities and related interest are reflected net of the impact of related tax loss carryforwards. These estimates may change due to changing facts and circumstances.

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Due to the complexity of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a settlement that differs from our current estimate of the tax liabilities and related interest.

Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, Tyco International has the right to administer, control, and settle all U.S. income tax audits for periods prior to and including June 29, 2007. The timing, nature, and amount of any settlement agreed to by Tyco International may not be in our best interests. Moreover, the other parties to the Tax Sharing Agreement will be able to remove Tyco International as the controlling party only under limited circumstances, including a change of control or bankruptcy of Tyco International, or by a majority vote of the parties. All other tax audits will be administered, controlled, and settled by the party that would be responsible for paying the tax.

If the distribution or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation are determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

Tyco International received private letter rulings from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the distribution of our common shares and Covidien common shares to the Tyco International shareholders substantially to the effect that the distribution, except for cash received in lieu of a fractional share of our common shares and the Covidien common shares, will qualify as tax-free under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). The private letter rulings also provided that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation would qualify for favorable treatment under the Code. In addition to obtaining the private letter rulings, Tyco International obtained opinions from outside legal counsel confirming the tax-free status of the distribution and certain internal transactions. The private letter rulings and the opinions relied on certain facts and assumptions, and certain representations and undertakings, from us, Tyco International, and Covidien regarding the past and future conduct of our respective businesses and other matters. Notwithstanding the private letter rulings and the opinions, the IRS could determine on audit that the distribution or the internal transactions should be treated as taxable transactions if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations, or undertakings are not correct or have been violated, or that the distributions should be taxable for other reasons, including as a result of significant changes in stock or asset ownership after the distribution. If the distribution ultimately is determined to be taxable, Tyco International would recognize a gain in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of our common shares and Covidien common shares distributed to Tyco International shareholders on the distribution date over Tyco International's tax basis in such common shares, but such gain, if recognized, generally would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. However, we would incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities if it is ultimately determined that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the separation should be treated as taxable transactions.

In addition, under the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement, in the event the distribution or the internal transactions were determined to be taxable and such determination was the result of actions taken after the distribution by us, Tyco International, or Covidien, the party responsible for such failure would be responsible for all taxes imposed on us, Tyco International, or Covidien as a result thereof. If such determination is not the result of actions taken after the distribution by us, Tyco International, or Covidien, then we, Tyco International, or Covidien would be responsible for 31%, 27%, and 42%, respectively, of any taxes imposed on us, Tyco International, or Covidien as a result of such determination. Such tax amounts could be significant. In the event that any party to the Tax Sharing Agreement defaults in its obligation to pay distribution taxes to another party that arise as a result of no party's fault, each non-defaulting party would be responsible for an equal amount of the defaulting party's obligation to make a payment to another party in respect of such other party's taxes.

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Risks Relating to Our Swiss Jurisdiction of Incorporation

Legislative and other proposals in Switzerland, the U.S., and other jurisdictions could cause a material change in our worldwide effective corporate tax rate.

Various U.S. and non-U.S. legislative proposals and other initiatives have been directed at companies incorporated in lower-tax jurisdictions. We believe that recently there has been heightened focus on adoption of such legislation and other initiatives as various jurisdictions look for solutions to fiscal deficits. If adopted, these proposed changes could materially increase our worldwide corporate effective tax rate. We cannot predict the outcome of any specific legislative proposals or initiatives, and we cannot assure you that any such legislation or initiative will not apply to us.

Legislation in the U.S. could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Various U.S. federal and state legislative proposals have been introduced in recent years that may negatively impact the growth of our business by denying government contracts to U.S. companies that have moved to lower-tax jurisdictions.

We expect the U.S. Congress to continue to consider implementation and/or expansion of policies that would restrict the federal and state governments from contracting with entities that have corporate locations abroad. We believe that we are less likely to be subject to such proposals since becoming a Swiss corporation in June 2009. However, we cannot predict the likelihood that, or final form in which, any such proposed legislation might become law, the nature of regulations that may be promulgated under any future legislative enactments, the effect such enactments and increased regulatory scrutiny may have on our business, or the outcome of any specific legislative proposals. Therefore, we cannot assure you that any such legislative action will not apply to us. In addition, we are unable to predict whether the final form of any potential legislation discussed above also would affect our indirect sales to U.S. federal or state governments or the willingness of our non-governmental customers to do business with us. As a result of these uncertainties, we are unable to assess the potential impact of any proposed legislation in this area and cannot assure you that the impact will not be materially adverse to us.

As a Swiss corporation, we have less flexibility with respect to certain aspects of capital management involving the issuance of shares.

As a Swiss corporation, our board of directors may not declare and pay dividends or distributions on our shares or reclassify reserves on our standalone unconsolidated Swiss balance sheet without shareholder approval and without satisfying certain other requirements. Our articles of association allow us to create authorized share capital that can be issued by the board of directors, but this authorization is limited to (i) authorized share capital up to 50% of the existing registered shares with such authorization valid for a maximum of two years, which authorization period ends on March 6, 2015, and (ii) conditional share capital of up to 50% of the existing registered shares that may be issued only for specific purposes. Additionally, subject to specified exceptions, Swiss law grants preemptive rights to existing shareholders to subscribe for new issuances of shares from authorized share capital and advance subscription rights to existing shareholders to subscribe for new issuances of shares from conditional share capital. Swiss law also does not provide much flexibility in the various terms that can attach to different classes of shares, and reserves for approval by shareholders many types of corporate actions, including the creation of shares with preferential rights with respect to liquidation, dividends, and/or voting. Moreover, under Swiss law, we generally may not issue registered shares for an amount below par value without prior shareholder approval to decrease the par value of our registered shares. Any such actions for which our shareholders must vote will require that we file a preliminary proxy statement with the SEC and convene a meeting of shareholders, which would delay

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the timing to execute such actions. Such limitations provide the board of directors less flexibility with respect to our capital management. While we do not believe that Swiss law requirements relating to the issuance of shares will have a material adverse effect on us, we cannot assure you that situations will not arise where such flexibility would have provided substantial benefits to our shareholders and such limitations on our capital management flexibility would make our stock less attractive to investors.

Swiss law differs from the laws in effect in the U.S. and may afford less protection to holders of our securities.

We are organized under the laws of Switzerland. It may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in the U.S. against us in Switzerland based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws. In addition, there is some uncertainty as to whether the courts of Switzerland would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws or hear actions against us or those persons based on those laws. We have been advised that the U.S. and Switzerland currently do not have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Some remedies available under the laws of U.S. jurisdictions, including some remedies available under the U.S. federal securities laws, would not be allowed in Swiss courts as they are contrary to that nation's public policy.

Swiss corporate law, which applies to us, differs in certain material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and their shareholders. These differences include the manner in which directors must disclose transactions in which they have an interest, the rights of shareholders to bring class action and derivative lawsuits, and the scope of indemnification available to directors and officers. Thus, holders of our securities may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would holders of securities of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the U.S.

Risks Relating to Our Shares

The market price of our shares may fluctuate widely.

The market price of our shares may fluctuate widely, depending upon many factors, including:

our quarterly or annual earnings;

changes in quarterly or annual sales or earnings guidance that we may provide;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;

volatility in financial markets and market fluctuations caused by global economic conditions and investors' concerns about potential risks to future economic growth;

changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts or our ability to meet those estimates;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations, or principles;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions or dispositions; and

the operating and stock price performance of comparable companies and companies that serve end markets important to our business.

We might not be able to make distributions on our shares without subjecting shareholders to Swiss withholding tax.

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In order to make distributions on our shares to shareholders free of Swiss withholding tax, we anticipate making distributions to shareholders through a reduction of contributed surplus (as determined for Swiss tax and statutory purposes) or registered share capital. Various tax law and

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corporate law proposals in Switzerland, if passed in the future, may affect our ability to pay dividends or distributions to our shareholders free from Swiss withholding tax. There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet the legal requirements for future distributions to shareholders through dividends from contributed surplus (as determined for Swiss tax and statutory purposes) or through a reduction of registered share capital, or that Swiss withholding rules would not be changed in the future. In addition, over the long term, the amount of registered share capital available for reductions will be limited. Our ability to pay dividends or distributions to our shareholders free from Swiss withholding tax is a significant component of our capital management and shareholder return practices that we believe is important to our shareholders, and any restriction on our ability to do so could make our stock less attractive to investors.

Currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Swiss franc may limit the amount available for any future distributions on our shares without subjecting shareholders to Swiss withholding tax.

Under Swiss corporate law, the registered share capital in our unconsolidated Swiss statutory financial statements is required to be denominated in Swiss francs. Since distributions that are effected through a return of contributed surplus or registered share capital are expected to be paid in U.S. dollars, shareholder resolutions with respect to such distributions must take into account the Swiss francs denomination of the registered share capital and consequently are required to be stated in Swiss francs. If the U.S. dollar were to increase in value relative to the Swiss franc, the U.S. dollar amount of registered share capital available for future distributions without Swiss withholding tax will decrease.

We have certain limitations on our ability to repurchase our shares.

The Swiss Code of Obligations regulates a corporation's ability to hold or repurchase its own shares. We and our subsidiaries may only repurchase shares to the extent that sufficient freely distributable reserves (including contributed surplus as determined for Swiss tax and statutory purposes) are available. The aggregate par value of our registered shares held by us and our subsidiaries may not exceed 10% of our registered share capital. We may repurchase our registered shares beyond the statutory limit of 10%, however, only if our shareholders have adopted a resolution at a general meeting of shareholders authorizing the board of directors to repurchase registered shares in an amount in excess of 10% and the repurchased shares are dedicated for cancellation. Additionally, various tax law and corporate law proposals in Switzerland, if passed in the future, may affect our ability to repurchase our shares. Our ability to repurchase our shares is a significant component of our capital management and shareholder return practices that we believe is important to our shareholders, and any restriction on our ability to repurchase our shares could make our stock less attractive to investors.

Registered holders of our shares must be registered as shareholders with voting rights in order to vote at shareholder meetings.

Our articles of association contain a provision regarding voting rights that is required by Swiss law for Swiss companies like us that issue registered shares (as opposed to bearer shares). This provision provides that to be able to exercise voting rights, holders of our shares must be registered in our share register (Aktienbuch) as shareholders with voting rights. Only shareholders whose shares have been registered with voting rights on the record date may participate in and vote at our shareholders' meetings, but all shareholders will be entitled to dividends, distributions, preemptive rights, advance subscription rights, and liquidation proceeds. The board of directors may, in its discretion, refuse to register shares as shares with voting rights if a shareholder does not fulfill certain disclosure requirements as set forth in our articles of association. Additionally, various proposals in Switzerland for corporate law changes, if passed in the future, may require shareholder registration in order to

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exercise voting rights for shareholders who hold their shares in street name through brokerages and banks. Such a registration requirement could make our stock less attractive to investors.

Certain provisions of our articles of association may reduce the likelihood of any unsolicited acquisition proposal or potential change of control that our shareholders might consider favorable.

Our articles of association contain provisions that could be considered "anti-takeover" provisions because they would make it harder for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our incumbent board of directors. Under these provisions, among others:

shareholders may act only at shareholder meetings and not by written consent, and

restrictions will apply to any merger or other business combination between our company and any holder of 15% or more of our issued voting shares who became such without the prior approval of our board of directors.

These provisions may only be amended by the affirmative vote of the holders of 80% of our issued voting shares, which could have the effect of discouraging an unsolicited acquisition proposal or delaying, deferring, or preventing a change of control transaction that might involve a premium price, or otherwise be considered favorable by our shareholders. Our articles of association also contain provisions permitting our board of directors to issue new shares from authorized or conditional capital (in either case, representing a maximum of 50% of the shares presently registered in the commercial register and in the case of issuances from authorized capital, until March 6, 2015 unless re-authorized by shareholders for a subsequent two-year period) without shareholder approval and without regard for shareholders' preemptive rights or advance subscription rights, for the purpose of the defense of an actual, threatened, or potential unsolicited takeover bid, in relation to which the board of directors, upon consultation with an independent financial advisor, has not recommended acceptance to the shareholders. We note that Swiss courts have not addressed whether or not a takeover bid of this nature is an acceptable reason under Swiss law for withdrawing or limiting preemptive rights with respect to authorized share capital or advance subscription rights with respect to conditional share capital. In addition, the New York Stock Exchange, on which our shares are listed, requires shareholder approval for issuances of shares equal to 20% or more of the outstanding shares or voting power, with limited exceptions.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Properties

Our principal offices in the U.S. are located in Berwyn, Pennsylvania in a facility that we rent. We operate approximately 100 manufacturing, warehousing, and office locations in over 25 states in the U.S. We also operate nearly 300 manufacturing, warehousing, and office locations in over 50 countries and territories outside the U.S.

We own approximately 20 million square feet of space and lease approximately 10 million square feet of space. Our facilities are reasonably maintained and suitable for the operations conducted in them.

Table of Contents**Manufacturing**

We manufacture our products in over 20 countries worldwide. Our manufacturing sites focus on various aspects of the manufacturing processes, including our primary processes of stamping, plating, molding, extrusion, beaming, and assembly. Our principal centers of manufacturing output at September 26, 2014 included sites in the following countries:

	Number of Manufacturing Facilities				Total
	Transportation Solutions	Industrial Solutions	Network Solutions	Consumer Solutions	
EMEA:					
France		4			4
Germany	2	2			4
United Kingdom		3	1		4
Czech Republic	1	1	1		3
India	1	1	1		3
Switzerland	1	1	1		3
Belgium	1		1		2
Italy	1			1	2
Austria		1			1
Hungary	1				1
Poland		1			1
Portugal	1				1
Spain	1				1
Sweden			1		1
Ukraine	1				1
Asia Pacific:					
China	1	3	5	6	15
Japan	1			1	2
Australia			1		1
Korea	1				1
New Zealand		1			1
Americas:					
U.S.	5	15	6	2	28
Mexico	1	6	2		9
Brazil	1				1
Total	21	39	20	10	90

We estimate that our manufacturing production by region in fiscal 2014 was approximately: EMEA 40%, Asia Pacific 30%, and Americas 30%.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, including product liability matters, employment disputes, disputes on agreements, other commercial disputes, environmental matters, antitrust claims, and tax matters, including non-income tax matters such as value added tax, sales and use tax, real estate tax, and transfer tax. In addition, we operate in an industry susceptible to significant patent legal claims. At any given time in the ordinary course of business, we are involved as either a plaintiff or defendant in a number of patent infringement actions. If infringement of a third party's patent were to be determined against us, we might be required to make significant royalty or other payments or might be subject to an injunction or other limitation on our ability to manufacture or sell one or more products. If a patent owned by or licensed to us were

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determined to be invalid or unenforceable, we might be required to reduce the value of the patent on our balance sheet and to record a corresponding charge, which could be significant in amount.

At September 26, 2014, we had a contingent purchase price commitment of \$80 million related to our fiscal 2001 acquisition of Com-Net. This represents the maximum amount payable to the former shareholders of Com-Net only after the construction and installation of a communications system was completed for and approved by the State of Florida in accordance with guidelines set forth in the contract. Under the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, we do not believe we have any obligation to the sellers. However, the sellers have contested our position and initiated a lawsuit in June 2006 in the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. A liability for this contingency has not been recorded on the Consolidated Financial Statements as we do not believe that any payment is probable or reasonably estimable at this time.

Management believes that these legal proceedings and claims likely will be resolved over an extended period of time. Although it is not feasible to predict the outcome of these proceedings, based upon our experience, current information, and applicable law, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. However, the proceedings discussed below in "Income Tax Matters" could have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Income Tax Matters

During fiscal 2007, the IRS concluded its field examination of certain of Tyco International's U.S. federal income tax returns for the years 1997 through 2000 and issued Revenue Agent Reports that reflected the IRS' determination of proposed tax adjustments for the 1997 through 2000 period. Additionally, the IRS proposed civil fraud penalties against Tyco International arising from alleged actions of former executives in connection with certain intercompany transfers of stock in 1998 and 1999. The penalties were asserted against a prior subsidiary of Tyco International that was distributed to us in connection with the separation. Tyco International appealed certain of the proposed adjustments for the years 1997 through 2000, and Tyco International resolved all but one of the matters associated with the proposed tax adjustments, including reaching an agreement with the IRS on the penalty adjustment in the amount of \$21 million. In October 2012, the IRS issued special agreement Forms 870-AD, effectively settling its audit of all tax matters for the period 1997 through 2000, excluding one issue that remains in dispute as described below. As a result of these developments, in fiscal 2013, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$331 million, representing a reduction in tax reserves for the matters that were effectively settled, and other expense of \$231 million, representing a reduction of associated indemnification receivables, pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien.

The disputed issue involves the tax treatment of certain intercompany debt transactions. The IRS field examination asserted that certain intercompany loans originating during the period 1997 through 2000 did not constitute debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes and disallowed approximately \$2.7 billion of related interest deductions recognized during the period on Tyco International's U.S. income tax returns. In addition, if the IRS is ultimately successful in asserting its claim, it is likely to disallow an additional \$6.6 billion of interest deductions reflected on U.S. income tax returns in years subsequent to fiscal 2000. Tyco International contends that the intercompany financing qualified as debt for U.S. tax purposes and that the interest deductions reflected on the income tax returns are appropriate. The IRS and Tyco International were unable to resolve this matter through the IRS appeals process. On June 20, 2013, Tyco International advised us that it had received Notices of Deficiency from the IRS for certain former U.S. subsidiaries of Tyco International increasing taxable income by approximately \$2.9 billion in connection with the audit of Tyco International's fiscal years 1997 through 2000. The Notices of Deficiency assert that Tyco International owes additional taxes totaling \$778 million, associated penalties of \$154 million, and withholding taxes of \$105 million. In

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In addition, Tyco International received Final Partnership Administrative Adjustments for certain U.S. partnerships owned by former U.S. subsidiaries with respect to which Tyco International estimates an additional tax deficiency of approximately \$30 million will be asserted. The amounts asserted by the IRS exclude any applicable deficiency interest, and do not reflect any impact to subsequent period tax liabilities in the event that the IRS were to prevail on some or all of its assertions. We understand that Tyco International strongly disagrees with the IRS position and has filed petitions in the U.S. Tax Court contesting the IRS' proposed adjustments. Tyco International has advised us that it believes there are meritorious defenses for the tax filings in question and that the IRS positions with regard to these matters are inconsistent with the applicable tax laws and existing U.S. Treasury regulations.

A U.S. Tax Court trial date of February 29, 2016 has been set and the parties are engaged in discovery. TE does not expect any payments to the IRS with respect to these matters until they are fully and finally resolved. In accordance with the Tax Sharing Agreement, we, Tyco International, and Covidien would share 31%, 27%, and 42%, respectively, of any payments made in connection with these matters.

If the IRS were to prevail on its assertions, our share of the assessed tax, deficiency interest, and applicable withholding taxes and penalties could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows. We have reviewed the Notices of Deficiency, the relevant facts surrounding the intercompany debt transactions, relevant tax regulations, and applicable case law, and we continue to believe that we are appropriately reserved for this matter.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

Our common shares are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "TEL." The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of our common shares as reported by the NYSE for the quarterly periods during the fiscal years ended September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013.

	Market Price Range			
	Fiscal			
	2014		2013	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 54.58	\$ 49.91	\$ 37.95	\$ 32.03
Second Quarter	60.16	54.45	42.54	36.88
Third Quarter	62.24	56.66	46.87	39.11
Fourth Quarter	64.97	58.47	53.54	46.20

The number of registered holders of our common shares at November 7, 2014 was 27,211.

Dividends and Cash Distributions to Shareholders

The following table sets forth the dividends and cash distributions to shareholders paid on our common shares during the quarterly periods presented below⁽¹⁾.

	Fiscal			
	2014		2013	
First Quarter	\$ 0.25 (CHF 0.24)	\$ 0.21 (CHF 0.20) ⁽²⁾		
Second Quarter	\$ 0.25 (CHF 0.24)	\$ 0.21 (CHF 0.20) ⁽²⁾		
Third Quarter	\$ 0.29 (CHF 0.26)	\$ 0.25 (CHF 0.24)		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.29 (CHF 0.26)	\$ 0.25 (CHF 0.24)		

(1) Payments were declared in Swiss francs ("CHF") and paid in U.S. dollars based on a U.S. dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate shortly before shareholder approval.

(2) Paid in the form of a reduction of registered share capital.

Future dividends on our common shares or reductions of registered share capital for distribution to shareholders, if any, must be approved by our shareholders. In exercising their discretion to recommend to the shareholders that such dividends or distributions be approved, our board of directors will consider our results of operations, cash requirements and surplus, financial condition, statutory requirements of applicable law, contractual restrictions, and other factors that they may deem relevant. We may from time to time enter into financing agreements that contain financial covenants and restrictions, some of which may limit our ability to pay dividends or to distribute capital reductions.

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Performance Graph

Set forth below is a graph comparing the cumulative total shareholder return on our common shares against the cumulative return on the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones Electrical Components and Equipment Index. The graph assumes the investment of \$100 in our common shares and in each index on September 25, 2009 and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The graph shows the cumulative total return as of the fiscal years ended September 24, 2010, September 30, 2011, September 28, 2012, September 27, 2013, and September 26, 2014. The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance of our common shares.

**COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
AMONG TE CONNECTIVITY LTD., S&P 500 INDEX, AND
DOW JONES ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS AND EQUIPMENT INDEX**

	Fiscal					
	2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TE Connectivity Ltd.	\$ 100.00	\$ 131.25	\$ 128.75	\$ 159.28	\$ 248.74	\$ 286.80
S&P 500 Index	100.00	112.23	112.81	146.88	176.35	210.98
Dow Jones Electrical Components and Equipment Index	100.00	116.27	111.24	147.37	202.45	225.86

* \$100 invested on September 25, 2009 in TE Connectivity's common shares and in indexes. Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents information about our purchases of our common shares during the quarter ended September 26, 2014:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid Per Share⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs⁽²⁾	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs⁽²⁾
June 28 July 25, 2014	643,104	\$ 63.25	640,700	\$ 997,118,807
July 26 August 29, 2014	1,034,186	62.13	1,030,600	933,084,934
August 30 September 26, 2014	965,447	61.54	959,700	874,026,621
Total	2,642,737	\$ 62.19	2,631,000	

(1) These columns include the following transactions which occurred during the quarter ended September 26, 2014:

- (i) the acquisition of 11,737 common shares from individuals in order to satisfy tax withholding requirements in connection with the vesting of restricted share awards issued under equity compensation plans; and
- (ii) open market purchases totaling 2,631,000 common shares, summarized on a trade-date basis, in conjunction with the share repurchase program announced in September 2007.

(2) On October 29, 2013, our board of directors authorized a \$1 billion increase in the share repurchase program. Our share repurchase program authorizes us to purchase a portion of our outstanding common shares from time to time through open market or private transactions, depending on business and market conditions. The share repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

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The following table presents selected consolidated financial data. The data presented below should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Our consolidated financial information may not be indicative of our future performance.

	As of or for Fiscal				
	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2012 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾	2010 ⁽⁵⁾
(in millions, except per share data)					
Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 13,912	\$ 13,280	\$ 13,282	\$ 13,778	\$ 11,681
Acquisition and integration costs	31	14	27	19	8
Restructuring and other charges, net	59	311	128	136	137
Amounts attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.:					
Income from continuing operations	1,789	1,276	1,163	1,223	1,012
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(8)		(51)	22	91
Net income	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,103
Per Share Data					
Basic earnings per share attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 4.36	\$ 3.05	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.23
Net income	4.34	3.05	2.61	2.84	2.43
Diluted earnings per share attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 4.29	\$ 3.02	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.21
Net income	4.27	3.02	2.59	2.81	2.41
Dividends and cash distributions paid per common share	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.64
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	20,152	18,461	19,306	17,723	16,992
Long-term liabilities	7,185	6,151	7,325	6,829	6,468
Total equity	9,013	8,386	7,977	7,484	7,056

- (1) Fiscal 2014 results include \$282 million of income tax benefits recognized in connection with a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with certain ADC tax loss carryforwards. (See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)
- (2) Fiscal 2013 results include \$331 million of income tax benefits associated with the effective settlement of an audit of prior year tax returns as well as the related impact of \$231 million to other expense pursuant to the tax sharing agreement with Tyco International and Covidien. (See Notes 13, 16, and 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)
- (3) Fiscal 2012 results include \$75 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog associated with Deutsch and \$107 million of income tax benefits recognized in connection with a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with tax loss carryforwards in certain non-U.S. locations. (See Notes 5 and 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)
- (4) Fiscal 2011 results include \$39 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog associated with ADC.
- (5) Fiscal 2010 results include \$178 million of other income pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien, \$307 million of income tax charges associated primarily with certain proposed adjustments to prior year income tax returns and related accrued interest, \$101 million of income tax benefits related to the completion of certain non-U.S. audits of prior year income tax returns, and \$72 million of income tax benefits recognized in connection with a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with tax loss carry forwards in certain non-U.S. locations.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following discussion may contain forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates, and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those factors discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report, particularly in "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Information."

Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in U.S. dollars, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP").

The following discussion includes organic net sales growth and free cash flow which are non-GAAP financial measures. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures, together with GAAP financial measures, provide useful information to investors because they reflect the financial measures that management uses in evaluating the underlying results of our operations. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for more information about these non-GAAP financial measures, including our reasons for including the measures and material limitations with respect to the usefulness of the measures.

Overview

We are a global technology leader. We design and manufacture connectivity and sensors solutions essential in today's increasingly connected world. We help our customers solve the need for intelligent, efficient, and high-performing products and solutions.

During fiscal 2014, we realigned certain businesses within our segment reporting structure to better align our product portfolio. We continue to operate through four reporting segments: Transportation Solutions, Industrial Solutions, Network Solutions, and Consumer Solutions. See Notes 1 and 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our segments. Prior period segment results have been restated to conform to the current segment reporting structure.

Our business and operating results have been and will continue to be affected by worldwide economic conditions. Our sales are dependent on certain industry end markets that are impacted by consumer as well as industrial and infrastructure spending, and our operating results can be affected by changes in demand in those markets.

Overall, our fiscal 2014 net sales increased 4.8% as compared to fiscal 2013. Increased net sales in the Transportation Solutions segment and, to a lesser degree, the Industrial Solutions segment were partially offset by declines in the Network Solutions segment and, to a lesser degree, the Consumer Solutions segment. On an organic basis, net sales increased 4.6% during fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. In the Transportation Solutions segment, our net sales in the automotive end market increased 10.4% on an organic basis during fiscal 2014, with sales increases in all regions. In the Industrial Solutions segment, our organic net sales increased 5.2% in fiscal 2014, due primarily to growth in the industrial equipment and aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end markets, driven by the Asia Pacific region. In the Network Solutions segment, on an organic basis, our net sales decreased 3.2% in fiscal 2014, due primarily to declines in the subsea communications and data communications end markets. In the Consumer Solutions segment, our organic net sales decreased 1.0% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 as declines in the consumer devices end market were partially offset by increases in the appliances end market.

Overall, our fiscal 2013 net sales were consistent with fiscal 2012 levels. Increased net sales in the Transportation Solutions segment were offset by declines in the Network Solutions and Consumer

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Solutions segments. On an organic basis, our net sales decreased 1.3% during fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. In the Transportation Solutions segment, our organic net sales in the automotive end market increased 4.9% during fiscal 2013, with sales increases in the Americas and, to a lesser degree, the Asia Pacific and EMEA regions. In the Network Solutions segment, our organic net sales decreased 5.8% in fiscal 2013, due primarily to weakness in the subsea communications and data communications end markets. In the Industrial Solutions segment, on an organic basis, our net sales decreased 4.6% in fiscal 2013, primarily as a result of declines in the industrial equipment end market. In the Consumer Solutions segment, our organic net sales decreased 5.1% in fiscal 2013, due primarily to declines in the consumer devices end market.

The acquisition of Deutsch in April 2012 benefited our sales in the automotive and aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end markets in the Transportation Solutions and Industrial Solutions segments, respectively, and contributed net sales of \$327 million in fiscal 2012. Also, Deutsch contributed incremental net sales of \$320 million in the first six months of fiscal 2013 over the same period of fiscal 2012.

Outlook

In the first quarter of fiscal 2015, we expect net sales to be between \$3.46 billion and \$3.56 billion, primarily reflecting sales increases of approximately 10% in the Transportation Solutions segment and, to a lesser degree, in the Industrial Solutions segment, partially offset by a decrease in the Consumer Solutions segment relative to the first quarter of fiscal 2014. In the Transportation Solutions segment, we expect our sales growth to outpace an anticipated 1% to 2% growth in global automotive production in the first quarter of fiscal 2015 as compared to the same period of fiscal 2014. In addition, the Transportation Solutions segment will benefit from the recently completed acquisition of Measurement Specialties. In the Industrial Solutions segment, we expect our sales to increase in the first quarter of fiscal 2015 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2014, due primarily to increased sales in the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end market. Our sales in the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end market will benefit from the acquisition of the SEACON Group ("SEACON"). In the Network Solutions segment, we expect a modest sales increase in the first quarter of fiscal 2015, due primarily to increased sales in the subsea communications end market. We expect our net sales in the subsea communications end market to be approximately \$115 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2015. In the Consumer Solutions segment, we expect our sales decrease in the consumer devices end market to be partially offset by a sales increase in the appliances end market in the first quarter of fiscal 2015 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2014. We expect diluted earnings per share to be in the range of \$0.95 to \$0.99 per share in the first quarter of fiscal 2015. This outlook reflects the negative impact of foreign currency exchange rates on net sales and earnings per share of approximately \$100 million and \$0.03 per share, respectively, in the first quarter of fiscal 2015 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2014.

For fiscal 2015, we expect net sales to be between \$14.7 billion and \$15.3 billion. This primarily reflects sales increases in the Transportation Solutions and Network Solutions segments and, to a lesser degree, the Industrial Solutions segment from fiscal 2014 levels. In the Transportation Solutions segment, we expect our sales growth to outpace an anticipated 2.5% to 3% growth in global automotive production from fiscal 2014 levels. We expect Measurement Specialties to contribute approximately \$600 million in sales to the Transportation Solutions segment in fiscal 2015. In the Network Solutions segment, we expect our sales to increase approximately 10% in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014, with growth driven by a sales increase of approximately \$300 million in the subsea communications end market. In the Industrial Solutions segment, we expect our sales to increase in fiscal 2015 over fiscal 2014, due primarily to increased sales in the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end market. In the Consumer Solutions segment, we expect our sales decrease in the consumer devices end market to be offset by a sales increase in the appliances end market in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014. We

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expect diluted earnings per share to be in the range of \$3.99 to \$4.29 per share in fiscal 2015. This outlook reflects the negative impact of foreign currency exchange rates on net sales and earnings per share of approximately \$400 million and \$0.15 per share, respectively, in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014.

The above outlook is based on foreign exchange rates and commodity prices that are consistent with current levels.

We are monitoring the current macroeconomic environment and its potential effects on our customers and the end markets we serve. Additionally, we continue to closely manage our costs in line with economic conditions. We also are managing our capital resources and monitoring capital availability to ensure that we have sufficient resources to fund future capital needs. See further discussion in "Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Acquisitions

On October 9, 2014, we acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Measurement Specialties, a leading global designer and manufacturer of sensors and sensor-based systems, for \$86 in cash per share. The total value paid, which included the repayment of debt, was approximately \$1.7 billion, net of cash acquired. Measurement Specialties offers a broad portfolio of technologies including pressure, vibration, force, temperature, humidity, ultrasonics, position, and fluid sensors, for a wide range of applications and industries. This business will be reported as part of our Transportation Solutions segment. See additional information regarding the acquisition of Measurement Specialties in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

During fiscal 2014, we acquired six companies, including SEACON, a leading provider of underwater connector technology and systems, for \$528 million in cash, net of cash acquired.

On April 3, 2012, we acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Deutsch for a total value paid of €1.55 billion (approximately \$2.05 billion using an exchange rate of \$1.33 per €1.00), net of cash acquired. The total value paid included \$659 million related to the repayment of Deutsch's financial debt and accrued interest. The acquired Deutsch businesses have been reported in the Transportation Solutions and Industrial Solutions segments from the date of acquisition. During fiscal 2012, Deutsch contributed net sales of \$327 million and an operating loss of \$54 million to our Consolidated Statement of Operations. The operating loss included charges of \$75 million associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog, acquisition costs of \$21 million, restructuring charges of \$14 million, and integration costs of \$6 million. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Deutsch acquisition.

Restructuring

We are committed to continuous productivity improvements and consistently evaluate opportunities to simplify our global manufacturing footprint, migrate facilities to lower-cost regions, reduce fixed costs, and eliminate excess capacity. These initiatives are designed to help us maintain our competitiveness in the industry, improve our operating leverage, and position us for future growth. In connection with these initiatives and in response to market conditions, we incurred net restructuring charges of \$63 million during fiscal 2014 and expect to incur net restructuring charges of approximately \$65 million during fiscal 2015, including \$15 million associated with the integration of Measurement Specialties. Cash spending related to restructuring was \$160 million during fiscal 2014, and we expect total spending, which will be funded with cash from operations, to be approximately \$105 million in fiscal 2015. Annualized cost savings related to actions commenced in fiscal 2014 are estimated to be approximately \$30 million and are expected to be realized by the end of fiscal 2016. Annualized cost savings related to actions commenced in fiscal 2013 are estimated to be approximately \$115 million and are expected to be realized by the end of fiscal 2015. Cost savings will be reflected primarily in cost of sales and selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Table of Contents**Discontinued Operations**

During fiscal 2012, we sold our Touch Solutions and TE Professional Services businesses. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding discontinued operations.

Results of Operations

Key business factors that influenced our results of operations for the periods discussed in this report include:

Raw material prices. We purchased approximately 173 million pounds of copper, 127,000 troy ounces of gold, and 2.6 million troy ounces of silver in fiscal 2014. Prices continue to fluctuate. The following table sets forth the average prices incurred related to copper, gold, and silver.

	Measure	Fiscal		
		2014	2013	2012
Copper	Lb.	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.90
Gold	Troy oz.	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,599
Silver	Troy oz.	\$ 23.43	\$ 29.18	\$ 34.30

In fiscal 2015, we expect to purchase copper, gold, and silver in quantities similar to fiscal 2014 levels.

Foreign exchange. Approximately 55% of our net sales are invoiced in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Our results of operations are influenced by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar, compared to other currencies, will directly affect our reported results as we translate those currencies into U.S. dollars at the end of each fiscal period. The percentage of net sales in fiscal 2014 by major currencies invoiced was as follows:

Currencies	Percentage
U.S. dollar	45%
Euro	30
Chinese renminbi	8
Japanese yen	6
All others	11
Total	100%

Consolidated Operations

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$632 million, or 4.8%, to \$13,912 million in fiscal 2014 from \$13,280 million in fiscal 2013. On an organic basis, net sales increased \$617 million, or 4.6%, during fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 as increased net sales in the Transportation Solutions segment and, to a lesser degree, the Industrial Solutions segment were partially offset by decreases in the Network Solutions and Consumer Solutions segments. Price erosion adversely affected organic sales by \$257 million in fiscal 2014. Foreign currency exchange rates positively impacted net sales by \$21 million, or 0.2%, in fiscal 2014.

Net sales were \$13,280 million and \$13,282 million in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. On an organic basis, net sales decreased \$171 million, or 1.3%, in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2012 as increased net sales in the Transportation Solutions segment were more than offset by decreases in the Network Solutions, Industrial Solutions, and Consumer Solutions segments. Price erosion adversely affected

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organic sales by \$207 million in fiscal 2013. Foreign currency exchange rates negatively impacted net sales by \$115 million, or 0.9%, in fiscal 2013. Deutsch, which was acquired on April 3, 2012, contributed incremental net sales of \$320 million during the first six months of fiscal 2013 over the same period of fiscal 2012.

See further discussion of organic net sales below under "Results of Operations by Segment."

The following table sets forth the percentage of our total net sales by geographic region:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
EMEA	35%	34%	34%
Asia Pacific	33	33	34
Americas	32	33	32
Total	100%	100%	100%

The following table provides an analysis of the change in our net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by geographic region:

	Fiscal											
	2014						2013					
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year					
	Acquisitions					Acquisition						
	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Divestitures	Total	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Divestiture	Total	Total		
	(\$ in millions)											
EMEA	\$ 219	4.8%	\$ 149	\$ (6)	\$ 362	7.9%	\$ (114)	(2.5)%	\$ 28	\$ 146	\$ 60	1.3%
Asia Pacific	337	7.8	(76)	(34)	227	5.2	(31)	(0.7)	(113)	(7)	(151)	(3.4)
Americas	61	1.4	(52)	34	43	1.0	(26)	(0.6)	(30)	145	89	2.1
Total	\$ 617	4.6%	\$ 21	\$ (6)	\$ 632	4.8%	\$ (171)	(1.3)%	\$ (115)	\$ 284	\$ (2)	%

-
- (1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.
- (2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our total net sales by segment:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
Transportation Solutions	44%	41%	39%
Industrial Solutions	24	23	23
Network Solutions	21	23	25
Consumer Solutions	11	13	13

Total	100%	100%	100%
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The following table provides an analysis of the change in our net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by segment:

	Fiscal															
	2014						2013									
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year									
	Organic ⁽¹⁾		Translation ⁽²⁾		Acquisitions (Divestitures)		Total		Organic ⁽¹⁾		Translation ⁽²⁾		Acquisition (Divestiture)		Total	
	(\$ in millions)															
Transportation Solutions	\$ 570	10.4%	\$ 33	\$ 2	\$ 605	11.0%	\$ 251	4.9%	\$ (54)	\$ 160	\$ 357	7.0%				
Industrial Solutions	161	5.2	11	31	203	6.6	(142)	(4.6)	(20)	160	(2)	(0.1)				
Network Solutions	(98)	(3.2)	(11)	(39)	(148)	(4.8)	(192)	(5.8)	(16)	(36)	(244)	(7.4)				
Consumer Solutions	(16)	(1.0)	(12)		(28)	(1.7)	(88)	(5.1)	(25)		(113)	(6.5)				
Total	\$ 617	4.6%	\$ 21	\$ (6)	\$ 632	4.8%	\$ (171)	(1.3)%	\$ (115)	\$ 284	\$ (2)	%				

- (1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.
- (2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased \$363 million to \$4,692 million in fiscal 2014 from gross margin of \$4,329 million in fiscal 2013. The increase in gross margin resulted primarily from improved manufacturing productivity and, to a lesser degree, higher volume, partially offset by price erosion. Gross margin as a percentage of net sales increased to 33.7% during fiscal 2014 as compared to 32.6% in fiscal 2013.

In fiscal 2013, gross margin was \$4,329 million, reflecting a \$283 million increase from gross margin of \$4,046 million in fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2012, gross margin included charges of \$75 million associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog associated with Deutsch. Excluding this item, gross margin increased in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 due primarily to improved manufacturing productivity and, to a lesser degree, lower material costs, partially offset by price erosion. Gross margin as a percentage of net sales increased to 32.6% in fiscal 2013 from 30.5% in fiscal 2012.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$109 million to \$1,882 million during fiscal 2014 as compared to \$1,773 million in fiscal 2013. The increase resulted primarily from increased selling expenses to support higher sales levels, partially offset by savings attributable to restructuring actions and a gain on the sale of real estate. Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales increased to 13.5% in fiscal 2014 from 13.4% in fiscal 2013.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$88 million to \$1,773 million in fiscal 2013 from \$1,685 million in fiscal 2012. The increase resulted primarily from additional selling, general, and administrative expenses of Deutsch, increased incentive compensation costs, and impairment charges on certain assets held for sale, partially offset by savings attributable to restructuring actions. Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales increased to 13.4% in fiscal 2013 from 12.7% in fiscal 2012.

Acquisition and Integration Costs. In fiscal 2014, we incurred acquisition and integration costs of \$31 million, primarily in connection with the acquisition of SEACON. In connection with the acquisition of Deutsch, we incurred acquisition and integration costs of \$14 million and \$27 million during fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Restructuring and Other Charges, Net. Net restructuring and other charges were \$59 million, \$311 million, and \$128 million in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. During fiscal 2014, we initiated a restructuring program associated primarily with headcount reductions and manufacturing site and product line closures in the Network Solutions and Consumer Solutions segments. During fiscal

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2013, we initiated a restructuring program associated with headcount reductions and manufacturing site closures impacting all segments. During fiscal 2012, we initiated a restructuring program to reduce headcount across all segments. Also, we initiated a restructuring program in the Transportation Solutions and Industrial Solutions segments associated with the acquisition of Deutsch. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding net restructuring and other charges.

Operating Income. Operating income was \$2,045 million, \$1,556 million, and \$1,518 million in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. Results for fiscal 2014 included \$59 million of net restructuring and other charges, \$31 million of acquisition and integration charges, and \$4 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments. Results for fiscal 2013 included \$311 million of net restructuring and other charges and \$14 million of acquisition and integration costs. Results for fiscal 2012 included \$116 million of charges related to the acquisition of Deutsch, including \$75 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog, \$27 million of acquisition and integration costs, and \$14 million of net restructuring and other charges. Results for fiscal 2012 also included \$114 million of additional net restructuring and other charges.

Non-Operating Items

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$131 million, \$142 million, and \$176 million in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. The decrease of \$11 million in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013 was due to a lower average cost of debt. The decrease of \$34 million in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2012 resulted from lower average debt levels.

Other Income (Expense), Net. In fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, we recorded net other income of \$63 million, net other expense of \$183 million, and net other income of \$50 million, respectively, primarily pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the Tax Sharing Agreement. The net other income in fiscal 2014 included \$18 million of income related to our share of a settlement agreement entered into by Tyco International with a former subsidiary, CIT Group Inc., which arose from a pre-separation claim for which we were entitled to 31% once resolved. The net other expense in fiscal 2013 included \$231 million related to the effective settlement of all undisputed tax matters for the period 1997 through 2000. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Income Taxes. Our operations are conducted through our various subsidiaries in a number of countries throughout the world. We have provided for income taxes based upon the tax laws and rates in the countries in which our operations are conducted and income and loss from operations is subject to taxation. We recorded income tax expense of \$207 million, benefit of \$29 million, and expense of \$249 million in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

The tax provision for fiscal 2014 reflects income tax benefits of \$282 million recognized in connection with a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with certain ADC tax loss carryforwards, partially offset by an income tax charge related to adjustments to prior year income tax returns.

In fiscal 2014, we acquired SEACON, and its U.S. operations were combined with our ADC U.S. federal consolidated tax group. In addition, the ADC U.S. tax group was combined with other U.S. legal entities and assets. We reassessed the realization of the revised ADC U.S. tax group's tax loss and credit carryforwards. Based upon management's review of forecasted future taxable income of the reorganized combined tax group, we believe it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be realized on additional U.S. federal and state net operating losses. Accordingly, we reduced the valuation

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allowance and recorded a tax benefit of \$282 million. As of fiscal year end 2014, we continue to maintain a valuation allowance of \$75 million related to U.S. federal and state tax attributes of the ADC U.S. tax group due to uncertainty of their realization in the future.

The tax benefit for fiscal 2013 reflects an income tax benefit of \$331 million related to the effective settlement of all undisputed tax matters for the period 1997 through 2000. In addition, the tax benefit for fiscal 2013 reflects \$23 million of net tax benefits consisting primarily of income tax benefits recognized in connection with a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with certain ADC tax loss carryforwards and income tax benefits recognized in connection with the lapse of statutes of limitations for examinations of prior year income tax returns, partially offset by income tax expense related to adjustments to prior year income tax returns.

The tax provision for fiscal 2012 reflects an income tax benefit of \$107 million recognized in connection with a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with tax loss carryforwards in certain non-U.S. locations. In addition, the tax provision for fiscal 2012 reflects \$17 million of income tax expense associated with certain non-U.S. tax rate changes enacted in the quarter ended December 30, 2011.

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of \$1,721 million and \$1,816 million at fiscal year end 2014 and 2013, respectively, relates principally to the uncertainty of the utilization of certain deferred tax assets, primarily tax loss, capital loss, and credit carryforwards in various jurisdictions. We believe that we will generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the income tax benefits related to the remaining net deferred tax assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. The valuation allowance was calculated in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740, which require that a valuation allowance be established or maintained when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The calculation of our tax liabilities includes estimates for uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations across multiple global jurisdictions where we conduct our operations. Under the uncertain tax position provisions of ASC 740, we recognize liabilities for tax and related interest for issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes and related interest will be due. These tax liabilities and related interest are reflected net of the impact of related tax loss carryforwards, as such tax loss carryforwards will be applied against these tax liabilities and will reduce the amount of cash tax payments due upon the eventual settlement with the tax authorities. These estimates may change due to changing facts and circumstances. Due to the complexity of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a settlement that differs from our current estimate of the tax liabilities and related interest. Furthermore, management has reviewed with tax counsel the issues raised by certain taxing authorities and the adequacy of these recorded amounts. If our current estimate of tax and interest liabilities is less than the ultimate settlement, an additional charge to income tax expense may result. If our current estimate of tax and interest liabilities is more than the ultimate settlement, income tax benefits may be recognized.

We have provided income taxes for earnings that are currently distributed as well as the taxes associated with several subsidiaries' earnings that are expected to be distributed in the future. No additional provision has been made for Swiss or non-Swiss income taxes on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries or for unrecognized deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences related to basis differences in investments in subsidiaries, as such earnings are expected to be permanently reinvested, the investments are essentially permanent in duration, or we have concluded that no additional tax liability will arise as a result of the distribution of such earnings. As of September 26, 2014, certain subsidiaries had approximately \$18 billion of cumulative undistributed earnings that have been retained indefinitely and reinvested in our global manufacturing operations, including working capital; property, plant, and equipment; intangible assets; and research and development activities. A liability could arise if our intention to permanently reinvest such earnings were to change and amounts are distributed by

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such subsidiaries or if such subsidiaries are ultimately disposed. It is not practicable to estimate the additional income taxes related to permanently reinvested earnings or the basis differences related to investments in subsidiaries. As of September 26, 2014, we had approximately \$5.5 billion of cash, cash equivalents, and intercompany deposits, principally in our subsidiaries, that we have the ability to distribute to Tyco Electronics Group S.A. ("TEGSA"), our Luxembourg subsidiary, which is the obligor of substantially all of our debt, and to TE Connectivity Ltd., our Swiss parent company, but we consider to be permanently reinvested. We estimate that up to approximately \$1.7 billion of tax expense would be recognized on our Consolidated Financial Statements if our intention to permanently reinvest these amounts were to change. Our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate cash, cash equivalents, and intercompany deposits that are designated as permanently reinvested in order to fund our operations, including investing and financing activities.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, Net of Income Taxes. During fiscal 2012, we sold our Touch Solutions business for net cash proceeds of \$380 million and recognized an insignificant pre-tax gain on the transaction. The agreement includes contingent earn-out provisions through 2015 based on business performance. In connection with the divestiture, we incurred an income tax charge of \$65 million, which is included in loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2012. This charge was driven primarily by the inability to fully realize a tax benefit associated with the write-off of goodwill at the time of the sale.

During fiscal 2012, we sold our TE Professional Services business for net cash proceeds of \$28 million and recognized an insignificant pre-tax gain on the transaction. Additionally, during fiscal 2012, we recorded a pre-tax impairment charge of \$28 million, which is included in loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes on the Consolidated Statement of Operations, to write the carrying value of this business down to its estimated fair value less costs to sell.

In December 2011, the New York Court of Claims entered judgment in our favor in the amount of \$25 million, payment of which was received in fiscal 2012, in connection with our former Wireless Systems business's State of New York contract. This judgment resolved all outstanding issues between the parties in this matter. This partial recovery of a previously recognized loss, net of legal fees, is reflected in loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2012.

The Touch Solutions, TE Professional Services, and Wireless Systems businesses met the discontinued operations criteria and have been included as such in all periods presented on our Consolidated Financial Statements. Prior to reclassification to discontinued operations, the Touch Solutions and TE Professional Services businesses were included in the former Communications and Industrial Solutions segment and the Network Solutions segment, respectively. The Wireless Systems business was a component of the former Wireless Systems segment.

See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding discontinued operations.

Results of Operations by Segment**Transportation Solutions**

	2014	Fiscal	
		2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 6,090	\$ 5,485	\$ 5,128
Operating income	\$ 1,283	\$ 972	\$ 754
Operating margin	21.1%	17.7%	14.7%

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Fiscal 2014 Compared to Fiscal 2013

In fiscal 2014, net sales in the Transportation Solutions segment increased \$605 million, or 11.0%, to \$6,090 million from \$5,485 million in fiscal 2013. The strengthening of certain foreign currencies positively impacted net sales by \$33 million, or 0.6%, in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. Organic net sales increased by \$570 million, or 10.4%, in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013.

In the automotive end market, which is the Transportation Solutions segment's primary industry end market, our organic net sales increased 10.4% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. The increase was due primarily to growth of 13.5% in the Asia Pacific region, 8.9% in the Americas region, and 8.6% in the EMEA region. In the Asia Pacific region, growth was driven by increased demand in China and, to a lesser degree, Japan, partially offset by declines in certain southeastern Asia Pacific areas. Growth in the Americas region was driven by strong consumer demand in North America, partially offset by weaker economic conditions in South America. In the EMEA region, growth resulted primarily from increased demand for exports to other regions and, to a lesser degree, increased local demand. In the commercial vehicle market, our organic net sales increase was due to stronger market conditions, strength in the North America truck market, and the acceleration of purchases related to emission standard changes in China and the EMEA region.

Operating income in the Transportation Solutions segment increased \$311 million to \$1,283 million in fiscal 2014 from \$972 million in fiscal 2013. Segment results for fiscal 2014 included \$4 million of net restructuring and other charges and \$4 million of acquisition and integration costs. Segment results for fiscal 2013 included \$38 million of net restructuring and other charges and \$7 million of acquisition and integration costs. Excluding these items, operating income increased in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013, primarily as a result of higher volume and improved manufacturing productivity, partially offset by price erosion.

Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012

Net sales in the Transportation Solutions segment increased \$357 million, or 7.0%, to \$5,485 million in fiscal 2013 from \$5,128 million in fiscal 2012. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$54 million, or 1.1%, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. Deutsch contributed incremental net sales of \$160 million during the first six months of fiscal 2013 over the same period of fiscal 2012. Organic net sales increased by \$251 million, or 4.9%, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

In the automotive end market, our organic net sales increased 4.9% in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase was due primarily to growth of 9.9% in the Americas region, 5.1% in the Asia Pacific region, and 2.2% in the EMEA region. Growth in the Americas region was driven by strong consumer demand resulting in increased vehicle production. In the Asia Pacific region, growth was driven by increasing demand in China, partially offset by declines in Japan. In the EMEA region, growth resulted primarily from increased exports to other regions.

In fiscal 2013, operating income in the Transportation Solutions segment increased \$218 million to \$972 million from \$754 million in fiscal 2012. Segment results for fiscal 2013 included \$38 million of net restructuring and other charges and \$7 million of acquisition and integration costs related to the acquisition of Deutsch. Segment results for fiscal 2012 included \$67 million of charges related to the acquisition of Deutsch, including \$42 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog, \$16 million of acquisition and integration costs, and \$9 million of net restructuring and other charges. Segment results also included \$9 million of additional net restructuring and other charges in fiscal 2012. Excluding these items, operating income increased in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase resulted primarily from higher volume, improved manufacturing productivity, and lower material costs, partially offset by price erosion.

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Industrial Solutions

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
(\$ in millions)			
Net sales	\$ 3,302	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,101
Operating income	\$ 446	\$ 362	\$ 394
Operating margin	13.5%	11.7%	12.7%

The following table sets forth the Industrial Solutions segment's percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
Industrial Equipment	41%	41%	45%
Aerospace, Defense, Oil, and Gas	35	33	28
Energy	24	26	27
Total	100%	100%	100%

(1) Industry end market information is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be revised periodically as management deems necessary.

The following table provides an analysis of the change in the Industrial Solutions segment's net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by primary industry end market:

	Fiscal										
	2014						2013				
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year				
	Acquisitions						Acquisitions				
	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Divestiture	Total	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Acquisition	Total	Total	Total
(\$ in millions)											
Industrial Equipment	\$ 77	6.0%	\$ 4	\$ 81	6.3%	\$ (90)	(6.5)%	\$ (25)	\$ (115)	(8.2)%	
Aerospace, Defense, Oil, and Gas	67	6.5	8	46	121	11.9	(16)	(1.8)	7	160	17.4
Energy	17	2.1	(1)	(15)	1	0.1	(36)	(4.3)	(2)	(38)	(4.6)
Total	\$ 161	5.2%	\$ 11	\$ 203	6.6%	\$ (142)	(4.6)%	\$ (20)	\$ 160	(2)	(0.1)%

(1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(2)

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Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Fiscal 2014 Compared to Fiscal 2013

Net sales in the Industrial Solutions segment increased \$203 million, or 6.6%, to \$3,302 million in fiscal 2014 from \$3,099 million in fiscal 2013. The strengthening of certain foreign currencies positively impacted net sales by \$11 million, or 0.4%, in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. Organic net sales increased \$161 million, or 5.2%, in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013.

In the industrial equipment end market, our organic net sales increased 6.0% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 as a result of market recovery, particularly in the Asia Pacific region and, to a lesser degree, the EMEA region. In the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end market, our organic net sales increased 6.5% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. The increase was attributable to continued strength in commercial aviation and growth in oil and gas, partially offset by continued weakness in the defense market. In the energy end market, our organic net sales increased 2.1% in

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fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013 primarily as a result of growth in the Asia Pacific and Americas regions, partially offset by a decline in the EMEA region.

Operating income in the Industrial Solutions segment increased \$84 million to \$446 million in fiscal 2014 from \$362 million in fiscal 2013. Segment results for fiscal 2014 included \$27 million of acquisition and integration costs, \$7 million of net restructuring and other charges, and \$4 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments. Segment results for fiscal 2013 included \$62 million of net restructuring and other charges and \$7 million of acquisition and integration costs. Excluding these items, operating income increased in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. The increase was due to higher volume and improved manufacturing productivity, partially offset by price erosion.

Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012

In the Industrial Solutions segment, net sales of \$3,099 million in fiscal 2013 were flat as compared to fiscal 2012. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$20 million, or 0.6%, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. Deutsch contributed incremental net sales of \$160 million in the first six months of fiscal 2013 over the same period of fiscal 2012. Organic net sales decreased \$142 million, or 4.6%, during fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

In the industrial equipment end market, our organic net sales decreased 6.5% in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 due primarily to declines in the industrial equipment, solar, and medical markets. In the aerospace, defense, oil, and gas end market, our organic net sales decreased 1.8% in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 as a slowdown in defense spending was partially offset by increased production in the commercial aviation market and growth resulting from increased oil and gas exploration. In the energy end market, our organic net sales decreased 4.3% in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2012 as a result of continued market declines, primarily in the EMEA and Asia Pacific regions.

In fiscal 2013, operating income in the Industrial Solutions segment decreased \$32 million to \$362 million from \$394 million in fiscal 2012. Segment results for fiscal 2013 included \$62 million of net restructuring and other charges and \$7 million of acquisition and integration costs related to the acquisition of Deutsch. Segment results for fiscal 2012 included \$49 million of charges related to the acquisition of Deutsch, including \$33 million of charges associated with the amortization of acquisition-related fair value adjustments related primarily to acquired inventories and customer order backlog, \$11 million of acquisition and integration costs, and \$5 million of net restructuring and other charges. Segment results also included \$23 million of additional net restructuring and other charges in fiscal 2012. Excluding these items, operating income decreased in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The decrease was due to lower volume and, to a lesser degree, price erosion, partially offset by improved manufacturing productivity and benefits attributable to Deutsch.

Network Solutions

	2014	Fiscal 2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 2,918	\$ 3,066	\$ 3,310
Operating income	\$ 163	\$ 136	\$ 247
Operating margin	5.6%	4.4%	7.5%

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The following table sets forth the Network Solutions segment's percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
Telecom Networks	45%	42%	40%
Data Communications	24	25	26
Enterprise Networks	21	20	20
Subsea Communications	10	13	14
Total	100%	100%	100%

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- (1) Industry end market information is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be revised periodically as management deems necessary.

The following table provides an analysis of the change in the Network Solutions segment's net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by primary industry end market:

	Fiscal											
	2014						2013					
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year						Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year					
	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Divestiture	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Divestiture	Total	Organic ⁽¹⁾	Translation ⁽²⁾	Divestiture	Total
	(\$ in millions)											
Telecom Networks	\$ 33	2.6%	\$ 4	\$ 37	2.9%	\$ (29)	(2.2)%	\$ (4)	\$ (33)	(2.5)%		
Data Communications	(43)	(5.5)	(1)	(39)	(10.7)	(55)	(6.3)	(3)	(36)	(9.4)	(10.8)	
Enterprise Networks	26	4.2	(14)	12	2.0	(25)	(3.9)	(9)	(34)	(5.2)		
Subsea Communications	(114)	(28.7)		(114)	(28.7)	(83)	(17.3)		(83)	(17.3)		
Total	\$ (98)	(3.2)%	\$ (11)	\$ (148)	(4.8)%	\$ (192)	(5.8)%	\$ (16)	\$ (36)	(2.4)%	(7.4)%	

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- (1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.
- (2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Fiscal 2014 Compared to Fiscal 2013

Net sales in the Network Solutions segment decreased \$148 million, or 4.8%, to \$2,918 million in fiscal 2014 from \$3,066 million in fiscal 2013. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$11 million, or 0.4%, in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013. In fiscal

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2014, organic net sales decreased \$98 million, or 3.2%, as compared to fiscal 2013.

In the telecom networks end market, our organic net sales increased 2.6% in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013 due primarily to growth in the fiber business in the EMEA region, partially offset by declines in the Asia Pacific region and, to a lesser degree, the Americas region. In the data communications end market, our organic net sales decreased 5.5% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 due to the exit of certain product lines and weak demand. In the enterprise networks end market, our organic net sales increased 4.2% in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013 as a result of datacenter growth in India and North America. In the subsea communications end market, our organic net sales decreased 28.7% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 due to lower project volume.

In the Network Solutions segment, operating income increased \$27 million to \$163 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to \$136 million in fiscal 2013. Segment results included \$35 million and \$125 million of net restructuring and other charges in fiscal 2014 and 2013, respectively. Excluding these items, operating income decreased in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013, due primarily to price erosion and lower volume, partially offset by improved manufacturing productivity.

Table of Contents***Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012***

In fiscal 2013, net sales in the Network Solutions segment decreased \$244 million, or 7.4%, to \$3,066 million from \$3,310 million in fiscal 2012. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$16 million, or 0.5%, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. Organic net sales decreased \$192 million, or 5.8%, in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2012.

In the telecom networks end market, our organic net sales decreased 2.2% in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 as a result of market weakness and decreased capital investments by customers, particularly in the Asia Pacific region and, to a lesser degree, the EMEA region. In the data communications end market, our organic net sales decreased 6.3% in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2012 as a result of weakness in demand, particularly in the datacenter market. In the enterprise networks end market, our organic net sales decreased 3.9% in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 with declines resulting primarily from continued market slowdowns in the EMEA region and North America. In the subsea communications end market, our organic net sales decreased 17.3% in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 as a result of lower levels of project activity resulting from customer funding delays.

Operating income in the Network Solutions segment decreased \$111 million to \$136 million in fiscal 2013 from \$247 million in fiscal 2012. Segment results included \$125 million and \$59 million of net restructuring and other charges in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Excluding these items, operating income decreased in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The decrease resulted from price erosion, lower volume and, to a lesser degree, unfavorable material costs, partially offset by improved manufacturing productivity.

Consumer Solutions

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net sales	\$ 1,602	\$ 1,630	\$ 1,743
Operating income	\$ 153	\$ 86	\$ 123
Operating margin	9.6%	5.3%	7.1%

The following table sets forth the Consumer Solutions segment's percentage of total net sales by primary industry end market⁽¹⁾:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
Consumer Devices	59%	62%	64%
Appliances	41	38	36
Total	100%	100%	100%

(1) Industry end market information is presented consistently with our internal management reporting and may be revised periodically as management deems necessary.

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The following table provides an analysis of the change in the Consumer Solutions segment's net sales compared to the prior fiscal year by primary industry end market:

	Fiscal									
	2014					2013				
	Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year					Change in Net Sales versus Prior Fiscal Year				
	Organic⁽¹⁾		Translation⁽²⁾		Total	Organic⁽¹⁾		Translation⁽²⁾		Total
(\$ in millions)										
Consumer Devices	\$ (55)	(5.4)%	\$ (12)	(67)	(6.6)%	\$ (86)	(7.6)%	\$ (22)	(108)	(9.7)%
Appliances	39	6.3		39	6.3	(2)	(0.4)	(3)	(5)	(0.8)
Total	\$ (16)	(1.0)%	\$ (12)	(28)	(1.7)%	(88)	(5.1)%	(25)	(113)	(6.5)%

(1) Represents the change in net sales resulting from volume and price changes, before consideration of acquisitions, divestitures, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(2) Represents the change in net sales resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Fiscal 2014 Compared to Fiscal 2013

In the Consumer Solutions segment, net sales decreased \$28 million, or 1.7%, to \$1,602 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to \$1,630 million in fiscal 2013. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$12 million, or 0.7%, in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013. Organic net sales decreased \$16 million, or 1.0%, during fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013.

In the consumer devices end market, our organic net sales decreased 5.4% in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 due to declines in our sales into the mobile phone and personal computer markets, partially offset by increased demand and new product launches in the tablet computer market. In the appliances end market, our organic net sales increased 6.3% in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013 due primarily to increased demand and share gains in the Asia Pacific region and, to a lesser degree, the Americas region.

In the Consumer Solutions segment, operating income increased \$67 million to \$153 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to \$86 million in fiscal 2013. Segment results included net restructuring and other charges of \$13 million and \$86 million in fiscal 2014 and 2013, respectively. Excluding these items, operating income decreased in fiscal 2014 from fiscal 2013, due primarily to price erosion and, to a lesser degree, lower volume, partially offset by improved manufacturing productivity.

Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012

Net sales in the Consumer Solutions segment decreased \$113 million, or 6.5%, to \$1,630 million in fiscal 2013 from \$1,743 million in fiscal 2012. The weakening of certain foreign currencies negatively affected net sales by \$25 million, or 1.4%, in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. Organic net sales decreased \$88 million, or 5.1%, during fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

In the consumer devices end market, our organic net sales decreased 7.6% in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2012 due to continuing weakness in the personal computer market, partially offset by increased demand in the mobile phone and tablet computer markets. In the appliances end market, our organic net sales were flat in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 as declines in the EMEA region were offset by increased demand in the Asia Pacific region.

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In fiscal 2013, operating income in the Consumer Solutions segment decreased \$37 million to \$86 million from \$123 million in fiscal 2012. Segment results included net restructuring and other charges of \$86 million and \$23 million in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. Excluding these items, operating income increased in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012. The increase resulted from improved manufacturing productivity, partially offset by price erosion.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following table summarizes our cash flow from operating, investing, and financing activities, as reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,046	\$ 1,947
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,075)	(545)	(1,510)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	65	(1,678)	(65)
Effect of currency translation on cash	(19)	(9)	(1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,054	\$ (186)	\$ 371

Our ability to fund our future capital needs will be affected by our ability to continue to generate cash from operations and may be affected by our ability to access the capital markets, money markets, or other sources of funding, as well as the capacity and terms of our financing arrangements. We believe that cash generated from operations and, to the extent necessary, these other sources of potential funding will be sufficient to meet our anticipated capital needs for the foreseeable future, including the payment of \$250 million of 1.60% senior notes due in February 2015. We may use excess cash to reduce our outstanding debt, including through the possible repurchase of our debt in accordance with applicable law, to purchase a portion of our common shares pursuant to our authorized share repurchase program, to pay distributions or dividends on our common shares, or to acquire strategic businesses or product lines. On October 9, 2014, we acquired Measurement Specialties. The total value paid, which included the repayment of debt, was approximately \$1.7 billion, net of cash acquired. In anticipation of the acquisition, we had previously raised funds through the issuance of \$1 billion of senior notes. See additional information regarding debt and the acquisition of Measurement Specialties in Notes 11 and 24, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The cost or availability of future funding may be impacted by financial market conditions. We will continue to monitor financial markets and respond as necessary to changing conditions.

As of September 26, 2014, our cash and cash equivalents were held in subsidiaries which are located in various countries throughout the world. Under current applicable laws, substantially all of these amounts can be repatriated to TEGSA, our Luxembourg subsidiary, which is the obligor of substantially all of our debt, and to TE Connectivity Ltd., our Swiss parent company; however, the repatriation of these amounts could subject us to additional tax costs. We provide for tax liabilities on our Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to amounts that we expect to repatriate; however, no tax liabilities are recorded for amounts that we consider to be retained indefinitely and reinvested in our global manufacturing operations. As of September 26, 2014, we had approximately \$5.5 billion of cash, cash equivalents, and intercompany deposits, principally in our subsidiaries, that we have the ability to distribute to TEGSA, our Luxembourg subsidiary, and TE Connectivity Ltd., our Swiss parent company, but we consider to be permanently reinvested. We estimate that up to approximately \$1.7 billion of tax expense would be recognized on our Consolidated Financial Statements if our intention to permanently reinvest these amounts were to change. Our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate cash, cash equivalents, and intercompany deposits that are designated as permanently reinvested in order to fund our operations, including investing and financing activities.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**

Net cash provided by continuing operating activities increased \$47 million to \$2,095 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to \$2,048 million in fiscal 2013. The increase resulted from higher income levels, partially offset by higher accounts receivable levels and net payments made in relation to pre-separation tax matters.

Net cash provided by continuing operating activities was \$2,048 million in fiscal 2013 as compared to \$1,888 million in fiscal 2012. The increase of \$160 million in fiscal 2013 over fiscal 2012 resulted primarily from higher income levels.

Pension and postretirement benefit contributions in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$93 million, \$98 million, and \$98 million, respectively. We expect pension and postretirement benefit contributions to be \$84 million in fiscal 2015, before consideration of any voluntary contributions. There were no voluntary pension contributions in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012.

The amount of income taxes paid, net of refunds, during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 was \$283 million, \$312 million, and \$290 million, respectively. In fiscal 2013 and 2012, these payments included \$67 million and \$70 million, respectively, for tax deficiencies related to pre-separation tax matters. Also during fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, we made net payments of \$179 million and received net reimbursements of \$39 million and \$51 million, respectively, from Tyco International and Covidien pursuant to their indemnifications for pre-separation U.S. tax matters. We expect to make net cash payments related to pre-separation U.S. tax matters of approximately \$31 million over the next twelve months. These amounts include payments in which we are the primary obligor to the taxing authorities and for which we expect a portion to be reimbursed by Tyco International and Covidien under the Tax Sharing Agreement as well as indemnification payments to Tyco International and Covidien under the Tax Sharing Agreement for tax matters where they are the primary obligor to the taxing authorities. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to pre-separation tax matters.

In addition to net cash provided by operating activities, we use free cash flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, as a useful measure of our ability to generate cash. Free cash flow was \$1,730 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to \$1,500 million in fiscal 2013 and \$1,434 million in fiscal 2012. The increase in free cash flow in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 was driven primarily by higher income levels and increased proceeds from the sale of property, plant, and equipment, partially offset by higher accounts receivable levels. The increase in free cash flow in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 was driven primarily by higher income levels, partially offset by higher capital expenditures as reduced by proceeds from the sale of property, plant, and equipment.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net cash provided by continuing operating activities, the most comparable GAAP financial measure, to free cash flow.

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	\$ 2,095	\$ 2,048	\$ 1,888
Capital expenditures	(673)	(615)	(533)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	129	39	23
Payments related to pre-separation U.S. tax matters, net	179	28	19
Payments related to accrued interest on debt assumed in the acquisition of Deutsch			17
Payments to settle acquisition-related foreign currency derivative contracts			20
Free cash flow	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,434

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Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Capital expenditures were \$673 million, \$615 million, and \$533 million in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. We expect fiscal 2015 capital spending levels to be approximately 5% of net sales. We believe our capital funding levels are adequate to support new programs, and we continue to invest in our manufacturing infrastructure to further enhance productivity and manufacturing capabilities.

Proceeds from the sale of property, plant, and equipment for fiscal 2014 included approximately \$100 million related to the sale of real estate.

During fiscal 2014, we acquired six companies for \$528 million in cash, net of cash acquired.

During fiscal 2012, we acquired Deutsch. The total value paid for the transaction amounted to €1.55 billion (approximately \$2.05 billion using an exchange rate of \$1.33 per €1.00), net of cash acquired of \$152 million. The total value paid included \$659 million of debt assumed, including accrued interest, which we paid off in its entirety shortly after the completion of the acquisition. See additional information in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

During fiscal 2012, we received net cash proceeds of \$370 million related to the sale of our Touch Solutions business and \$24 million related to the sale of our TE Professional Services business. An additional \$14 million of cash proceeds was received during fiscal 2013. See additional information in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities and Capitalization

Total debt at fiscal year end 2014 and 2013 was \$3,948 million and \$3,014 million, respectively. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding debt.

In July 2014, TEGSA, our 100%-owned subsidiary, issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of senior floating rate notes due January 29, 2016, \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 2.35% senior notes due August 1, 2019, and \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 3.45% senior notes due August 1, 2024. The senior floating rate notes due 2016 bear interest at a rate of three-month London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR") plus 0.20% per year. In connection with the issuance of the senior notes in July 2014, the commitments of the lenders under a \$1 billion 364-day credit agreement, dated as of June 27, 2014, automatically terminated.

During November 2013, TEGSA redeemed all of its outstanding 5.95% senior notes due 2014, representing \$300 million principal amount. We paid an immaterial premium in connection with the early redemption. In addition, during November 2013, TEGSA issued \$325 million aggregate principal amount of 2.375% senior notes due December 17, 2018.

The notes issued in July 2014 and November 2013 are TEGSA's unsecured senior obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all existing and any future senior indebtedness of TEGSA and senior to any subordinated indebtedness that TEGSA may incur. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment on an unsecured senior basis by TE Connectivity Ltd.

TEGSA has a five-year unsecured senior revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") with total commitments of \$1,500 million. The Credit Facility was amended in August 2013 primarily to extend the maturity date from June 2016 to August 2018 and reduce borrowing costs. TEGSA had no borrowings under the Credit Facility at September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at the option of TEGSA, (1) LIBOR plus an applicable margin based upon the senior, unsecured, long-term debt rating of TEGSA, or (2) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) Deutsche Bank AG New York branch's base rate, (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1%, and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1%, plus, in each case, an applicable margin based upon the senior, unsecured, long-term debt rating of

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TEGSA. TEGSA is required to pay an annual facility fee ranging from 7.5 to 25.0 basis points based upon the amount of the lenders' commitments under the Credit Facility and the applicable credit ratings of TEGSA.

The Credit Facility contains a financial ratio covenant providing that if, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, our ratio of Consolidated Total Debt (as defined in the Credit Facility) to Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Facility) for the then most recently concluded period of four consecutive fiscal quarters exceeds 3.75 to 1.0, an Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Facility) is triggered. The Credit Facility and our other debt agreements contain other customary covenants. None of our covenants are presently considered restrictive to our operations. As of September 26, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants and believe that we will continue to be in compliance with our existing covenants for the foreseeable future.

Periodically, TEGSA issues commercial paper to U.S. institutional accredited investors and qualified institutional buyers in accordance with available exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 as part of our ongoing effort to maintain financial flexibility and to potentially decrease the cost of borrowings. Borrowings under the commercial paper program are backed by the Credit Facility.

TEGSA's payment obligations under its senior notes, commercial paper, and Credit Facility are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by its parent, TE Connectivity Ltd. Neither TE Connectivity Ltd. nor any of its subsidiaries provides a guarantee as to payment obligations under the 3.50% convertible subordinated notes due 2015 issued by ADC prior to its acquisition in December 2010.

Payments of common share dividends and cash distributions to shareholders were \$443 million, \$384 million, and \$332 million in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively.

In March 2011, our shareholders approved a dividend payment to shareholders of CHF 0.68 (equivalent to \$0.72) per share out of contributed surplus, payable in four equal quarterly installments beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2011 through the second quarter of fiscal 2012. We paid the third and fourth installments of the dividend at a rate of \$0.18 per share during the quarters ended December 30, 2011 and March 30, 2012, respectively.

In March 2012, our shareholders approved a cash distribution to shareholders in the form of a capital reduction to the par value of our common shares of CHF 0.80 (equivalent to \$0.84) per share, payable in four equal quarterly installments beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2012 through the second quarter of fiscal 2013. We paid the installments of the distribution at a rate of \$0.21 per share during each of the quarters ended June 29, 2012, September 28, 2012, December 28, 2012 and March 29, 2013. These capital reductions reduced the par value of our common shares from CHF 1.37 (equivalent to \$1.28) to CHF 0.57 (equivalent to \$0.44).

In March 2013, our shareholders approved a dividend payment to shareholders of CHF 0.96 (equivalent to \$1.00) per share out of contributed surplus, payable in four equal quarterly installments beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2013 through the second quarter of fiscal 2014. We paid the installments of the dividend at a rate of \$0.25 per share during each of the quarters ended June 28, 2013, September 27, 2013, December 27, 2013, and March 28, 2014.

In March 2014, our shareholders approved a dividend payment to shareholders of CHF 1.04 (equivalent to \$1.16) per share out of contributed surplus, payable in four equal quarterly installments beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2014 through the second quarter of fiscal 2015. We paid the first and second installments of the dividend at a rate of \$0.29 per share during the quarters ended June 27, 2014 and September 26, 2014, respectively.

Future dividends on our common shares or reductions of registered share capital for distribution to shareholders, if any, must be approved by our shareholders. In exercising their discretion to recommend to the shareholders that such dividends or distributions be approved, our board of directors will consider our results of operations, cash requirements and surplus, financial condition, statutory requirements of applicable law, contractual restrictions, and other factors that they may deem relevant.

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See "Part I. Item 3. Legal Proceedings" and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding legal proceedings.

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At September 26, 2014, we had a contingent purchase price commitment of \$80 million related to our fiscal 2001 acquisition of Com-Net. This represents the maximum amount payable to the former shareholders of Com-Net only after the construction and installation of a communications system was completed for and approved by the State of Florida in accordance with guidelines set forth in the contract. Under the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, we do not believe we have any obligation to the sellers. However, the sellers have contested our position and initiated a lawsuit in June 2006 in the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. A liability for this contingency has not been recorded on the Consolidated Financial Statements as we do not believe that any payment is probable or reasonably estimable at this time.

Income Tax Matters

In connection with the separation from Tyco International in 2007, we entered into a Tax Sharing Agreement that generally governs our, Tyco International's, and Covidien's respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations after the distribution with respect to taxes, including ordinary course of business taxes and taxes, if any, incurred as a result of any failure of the distribution of all of our shares or the shares of Covidien to qualify as a tax-free distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 355 of the Code or certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the spin-offs to qualify for tax-favored treatment under the Code.

Pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, upon separation, we entered into certain guarantee commitments and indemnifications with Tyco International and Covidien. Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, we, Tyco International, and Covidien share 31%, 27%, and 42%, respectively, of certain contingent liabilities relating to unresolved pre-separation tax matters of Tyco International. The effect of the Tax Sharing Agreement is to indemnify us for 69% of certain liabilities settled in cash by us with respect to unresolved pre-separation tax matters. Pursuant to that indemnification, we have made similar indemnifications to Tyco International and Covidien with respect to 31% of certain liabilities settled in cash by the companies relating to unresolved pre-separation tax matters. If any of the companies responsible for all or a portion of such liabilities were to default in its payment of costs or expenses related to any such liability, we would be responsible for a portion of the defaulting party or parties' obligation. We are responsible for all of our own taxes that are not shared pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formula. In addition, Tyco International and Covidien are responsible for their tax liabilities that are not subject to the Tax Sharing Agreement's sharing formula.

Prior to separation, certain of our subsidiaries filed combined income tax returns with Tyco International. Those and other of our subsidiaries' income tax returns are examined periodically by various tax authorities. In connection with these examinations, tax authorities, including the IRS, have raised issues and proposed tax adjustments. Tyco International, as the U.S. income tax audit controlling party under the Tax Sharing Agreement, is reviewing and contesting certain of the proposed tax adjustments. Amounts related to these tax adjustments and other tax contingencies and related interest that management has assessed under the uncertain tax position provisions of ASC 740, which relate specifically to our entities have been recorded on the Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, we may be required to fund portions of Tyco International's and Covidien's tax obligations. Estimates about these guarantees also have been recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

During fiscal 2007, the IRS concluded its field examination of certain of Tyco International's U.S. federal income tax returns for the years 1997 through 2000 and issued Revenue Agent Reports that reflected the IRS' determination of proposed tax adjustments for the 1997 through 2000 period. Additionally, the IRS proposed civil fraud penalties against Tyco International arising from alleged actions of former executives in connection with certain intercompany transfers of stock in 1998 and 1999. The penalties were asserted against a prior subsidiary of Tyco International that was distributed to us in connection with the separation. Tyco International appealed certain of the proposed

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adjustments for the years 1997 through 2000, and Tyco International resolved all but one of the matters associated with the proposed tax adjustments, including reaching an agreement with the IRS on the penalty adjustment in the amount of \$21 million. In October 2012, the IRS issued special agreement Forms 870-AD, effectively settling its audit of all tax matters for the period 1997 through 2000, excluding one issue that remains in dispute as described below. As a result of these developments, in fiscal 2013, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$331 million, representing a reduction in tax reserves for the matters that were effectively settled, and other expense of \$231 million, representing a reduction of associated indemnification receivables, pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Tyco International and Covidien.

The disputed issue involves the tax treatment of certain intercompany debt transactions. The IRS field examination asserted that certain intercompany loans originating during the period 1997 through 2000 did not constitute debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes and disallowed approximately \$2.7 billion of related interest deductions recognized during the period on Tyco International's U.S. income tax returns. In addition, if the IRS is ultimately successful in asserting its claim, it is likely to disallow an additional \$6.6 billion of interest deductions reflected on U.S. income tax returns in years subsequent to fiscal 2000. Tyco International contends that the intercompany financing qualified as debt for U.S. tax purposes and that the interest deductions reflected on the income tax returns are appropriate. The IRS and Tyco International were unable to resolve this matter through the IRS appeals process. On June 20, 2013, Tyco International advised us that it had received Notices of Deficiency from the IRS for certain former U.S. subsidiaries of Tyco International increasing taxable income by approximately \$2.9 billion in connection with the audit of Tyco International's fiscal years 1997 through 2000. The Notices of Deficiency assert that Tyco International owes additional taxes totaling \$778 million, associated penalties of \$154 million, and withholding taxes of \$105 million. In addition, Tyco International received Final Partnership Administrative Adjustments for certain U.S. partnerships owned by former U.S. subsidiaries with respect to which Tyco International estimates an additional tax deficiency of approximately \$30 million will be asserted. The amounts asserted by the IRS exclude any applicable deficiency interest, and do not reflect any impact to subsequent period tax liabilities in the event that the IRS were to prevail on some or all of its assertions. We understand that Tyco International strongly disagrees with the IRS position and has filed petitions in the U.S. Tax Court contesting the IRS' proposed adjustments. Tyco International has advised us that it believes there are meritorious defenses for the tax filings in question and that the IRS positions with regard to these matters are inconsistent with the applicable tax laws and existing U.S. Treasury regulations.

A U.S. Tax Court trial date of February 29, 2016 has been set and the parties are engaged in discovery. TE does not expect any payments to the IRS with respect to these matters until they are fully and finally resolved. In accordance with the Tax Sharing Agreement, we, Tyco International, and Covidien would share 31%, 27%, and 42%, respectively, of any payments made in connection with these matters.

If the IRS were to prevail on its assertions, our share of the assessed tax, deficiency interest, and applicable withholding taxes and penalties could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows. We have reviewed the Notices of Deficiency, the relevant facts surrounding the intercompany debt transactions, relevant tax regulations, and applicable case law, and we continue to believe that we are appropriately reserved for this matter.

During fiscal 2014, we made net payments of \$179 million related to pre-separation tax matters, including \$198 million of indemnification payments made to Tyco International and Covidien in connection with their advanced payments for expected deficiencies made to the IRS for the 2005 through 2007 audit cycle. We made net payments of \$28 million and \$19 million related to pre-separation tax matters during fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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Tyco International's income tax returns for the years 2001 through 2004 remain subject to adjustment by the IRS upon ultimate resolution of the disputed issue involving certain intercompany loans originated during the period 1997 through 2000. For the undisputed issues for years 2001 through 2004, it is our understanding that Tyco International expects to receive and accept general agreement Forms 870 from the IRS during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. The IRS commenced its audit of certain Tyco International income tax returns for the years 2005 through 2007 in fiscal 2011, and it is our understanding that Tyco International expects the IRS to issue general agreement Forms 870 during the first half of fiscal 2015. Over the next twelve months, we expect to make net cash payments of approximately \$31 million in connection with pre-separation U.S. tax matters.

During fiscal 2012, the IRS commenced its audit of our income tax returns for the years 2008 through 2010. We expect fieldwork for the 2008 through 2010 audit to conclude in fiscal 2015.

At September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013, we have reflected \$51 million and \$15 million, respectively, of income tax liabilities related to the audits of Tyco International's and our income tax returns in accrued and other current liabilities as certain of these matters could be resolved within the next twelve months.

We believe that the amounts recorded on our Consolidated Financial Statements relating to the matters discussed above are appropriate. However, the ultimate resolution is uncertain and could result in a material impact to our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In certain instances, we have guaranteed the performance of third parties and provided financial guarantees for uncompleted work and financial commitments. The terms of these guarantees vary with end dates ranging from fiscal 2015 through the completion of such transactions. The guarantees would be triggered in the event of nonperformance, and the potential exposure for nonperformance under the guarantees would not have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In disposing of assets or businesses, we often provide representations, warranties, and/or indemnities to cover various risks including unknown damage to assets, environmental risks involved in the sale of real estate, liability for investigation and remediation of environmental contamination at waste disposal sites and manufacturing facilities, and unidentified tax liabilities and legal fees related to periods prior to disposition. We do not expect that these uncertainties will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

At September 26, 2014, we had outstanding letters of credit, letters of guarantee, and surety bonds in the amount of \$408 million.

We have recorded liabilities for known indemnifications included as part of environmental liabilities. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of these liabilities.

In the normal course of business, we are liable for contract completion and product performance. In the opinion of management, such obligations will not significantly affect our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, upon separation, we entered into certain guarantee commitments and indemnifications with Tyco International and Covidien. Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, we, Tyco International, and Covidien share 31%, 27%, and 42%, respectively, of certain contingent liabilities relating to unresolved pre-separation tax matters of Tyco International. The effect of the Tax Sharing Agreement is to indemnify us for 69% of certain liabilities settled in cash by us with respect to unresolved pre-separation tax matters. Pursuant to that indemnification, we have made similar indemnifications to Tyco International and Covidien with respect to 31% of certain liabilities

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settled in cash by the companies relating to unresolved pre-separation tax matters. If any of the companies responsible for all or a portion of such liabilities were to default in its payment of costs or expenses related to any such liability, we would be responsible for a portion of the defaulting party or parties' obligation. These arrangements were valued upon our separation from Tyco International in accordance with ASC 460,

Guarantees. At September 26, 2014, we had a liability representing the indemnifications made to Tyco International and Covidien pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement of \$21 million recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. See Notes 12 and 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following accounting policies are considered to be the most critical as they require significant judgments and assumptions that involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Management's estimates are based on the relevant information available at the end of each period.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue recognition policies are in accordance with ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*. Our revenues are generated principally from the sale of our products. Revenue from the sale of products is recognized at the time title and the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. This generally occurs when the products reach the shipping point, the sales price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. For those items where title has not yet transferred, we have deferred the recognition of revenue. A reserve for estimated returns is established at the time of sale based on historical return experience and is recorded as a reduction of sales. Other allowances include customer quantity and price discrepancies. A reserve for other allowances is generally established at the time of sale based on historical experience and also is recorded as a reduction of sales.

Contract revenues for construction related projects, which are generated in the Network Solutions segment, are recorded primarily using the percentage-of-completion method. Profits recognized on contracts in process are based upon estimated contract revenue and related cost to complete. Percentage-of-completion is measured based on the ratio of actual costs incurred to total estimated costs. Revisions in cost estimates as contracts progress have the effect of increasing or decreasing profits in the current period. Provisions for anticipated losses are made in the period in which they first become determinable. In addition, provisions for credit losses related to construction related projects are recorded as reductions of revenue in the period in which they first become determinable.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets include both indeterminable-lived residual goodwill and determinable-lived identifiable intangible assets. Intangible assets with a determinable life include primarily intellectual property, consisting of patents, trademarks, and unpatented technology, as well as customer relationships. Recoverability estimates range from 1 to 50 years and costs are generally amortized on a straight-line basis. An evaluation of the remaining useful life of determinable-lived intangible assets is performed on a periodic basis and when events and circumstances warrant an evaluation. We assess determinable-lived intangible assets for impairment consistent with our policy for assessing other long-lived assets for impairment. Goodwill is assessed for impairment separately from determinable-lived intangible assets by comparing the carrying value of each reporting unit to its fair value on the first day of the fourth fiscal quarter of each year or whenever we believe a triggering event requiring a more frequent assessment has occurred. In assessing the existence of a triggering event, management

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relies on a number of reporting-unit-specific factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, transactions, and market place data. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and management's judgment in applying these factors to the goodwill impairment analysis.

A reporting unit is generally an operating segment or one level below an operating segment that constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and regularly reviewed by segment management. At fiscal year end 2014, we had seven reporting units, six of which contained goodwill. There is one reporting unit in the Transportation Solutions segment and two reporting units in each of the Industrial Solutions, Network Solutions, and Consumer Solutions segments. We review our reporting unit structure each year as part of our annual goodwill impairment test, or more frequently based on changes in our structure.

When testing for goodwill impairment, we follow the guidance prescribed in ASC 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*. First, we perform a step I goodwill impairment test to identify potential impairment. In doing so, we compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill may be impaired and a step II goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. In the step II goodwill impairment test, we compare the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner consistent with how goodwill is recognized in a business combination. We allocate the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit, including intangible assets, as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. Any excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill.

Fair value estimates used in the step I goodwill impairment tests are calculated using an income approach based on the present value of future cash flows of each reporting unit. The income approach generally has been supported by guideline analyses (a market approach). These approaches incorporate a number of assumptions including future growth rates, discount rates, income tax rates, and market activity in assessing fair value and are reporting unit specific. Changes in economic and operating conditions impacting these assumptions could result in goodwill impairments in future periods.

We completed our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 and determined that no impairment existed.

Income Taxes

In determining income for financial statement purposes, we must make certain estimates and judgments. These estimates and judgments affect the calculation of certain tax liabilities and the determination of the recoverability of certain deferred tax assets, which arise from temporary differences between the income tax return and financial statement recognition of revenue and expense.

In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets, we consider all available positive and negative evidence including our past operating results, the existence of cumulative losses in the most recent years, and our forecast of future taxable income. In estimating future taxable income, we develop assumptions including the amount of future state, federal, and non-U.S. pre-tax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences, and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates we are using to manage the underlying businesses.

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We currently have recorded significant valuation allowances that we intend to maintain until it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized. Our income tax expense recorded in the future will be reduced to the extent of decreases in our valuation allowances. The realization of our remaining deferred tax assets is dependent primarily on future taxable income in the appropriate jurisdictions. Any reduction in future taxable income including any future restructuring activities may require that we record an additional valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. An increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense in such period and could have a significant impact on our future earnings. Any changes in a valuation allowance that was established in connection with an acquisition will be reflected in the income tax provision.

Changes in tax laws and rates also could affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. Management is not aware of any such changes that would have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

In addition, the calculation of our tax liabilities includes estimates for uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations across multiple global jurisdictions where we conduct our operations. Under the uncertain tax position provisions of ASC 740, we recognize liabilities for tax and related interest for issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes and related interest will be due. These tax liabilities and related interest are reflected net of the impact of related tax loss carryforwards, as such tax loss carryforwards will be applied against these tax liabilities and will reduce the amount of cash tax payments due upon the eventual settlement with the tax authorities. These estimates may change due to changing facts and circumstances. Due to the complexity of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a settlement that differs from our current estimate of the tax liabilities and related interest. Furthermore, management has reviewed with tax counsel the issues raised by certain taxing authorities and the adequacy of these recorded amounts. If our current estimate of tax and interest liabilities is less than the ultimate settlement, an additional charge to income tax expense may result. If our current estimate of tax and interest liabilities is more than the ultimate settlement, income tax benefits may be recognized. These tax liabilities and related interest are recorded in income taxes and accrued and other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Pension and Postretirement Benefits

Our pension expense and obligations are developed from actuarial assumptions. The funded status of our defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans is recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and is measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation at the measurement date. For defined benefit pension plans, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation, which represents the actuarial present value of benefits expected to be paid upon retirement factoring in estimated future compensation levels. For the postretirement benefit plans, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, which represents the actuarial present value of postretirement benefits attributed to employee services already rendered. The fair value of plan assets represents the current market value of cumulative company and participant contributions made to irrevocable trust funds, held for the sole benefit of participants, which are invested by the trustee of the funds. The benefits under pension and postretirement plans are based on various factors, such as years of service and compensation.

Net periodic pension benefit cost is based on the utilization of the projected unit credit method of calculation and is charged to earnings on a systematic basis over the expected average remaining service lives of current participants.

Two critical assumptions in determining pension expense and obligations are the discount rate and expected long-term return on plan assets. We evaluate these assumptions at least annually. Other assumptions reflect demographic factors such as retirement, mortality, and employee turnover. These

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assumptions are evaluated periodically and updated to reflect our actual experience. Actual results may differ from actuarial assumptions. The discount rate represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments and is used to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows for benefit obligations to be paid under our pension plans. A decrease in the discount rate increases the present value of pension benefit obligations. At fiscal year end 2014, a 25 basis point decrease in the discount rate would have increased the present value of our pension obligations by \$140 million; a 25 basis point increase would have decreased the present value of our pension obligations by \$125 million. We consider the current and expected asset allocations of our pension plans, as well as historical and expected long-term rates of return on those types of plan assets, in determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. A 50 basis point decrease or increase in the expected long-term return on plan assets would have increased or decreased, respectively, our fiscal 2014 pension expense by \$10 million.

During fiscal 2012, our investment committee made the decision to change the target asset allocation of the U.S. plans' master trust from a previous target of 30% equity and 70% fixed income to 10% equity and 90% fixed income in an effort to better protect the funded status of the U.S. plans' master trust. Asset reallocation will continue over a multi-year period based on the funded status, as defined by the Pension Protection Act of 2006 ("the Pension Act Funded Status"), of the U.S. plans' master trust and market conditions. We expect to reach our target allocation when the Pension Act Funded Status exceeds 100%. Based on the Pension Act Funded Status as of September 26, 2014, our target asset allocation is 44% equity and 56% fixed income.

Acquisitions

We account for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting. This method requires, among other things, that most assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. We allocate the purchase price of acquired businesses to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values, or as required by ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. The excess of the purchase price over the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. We may engage independent third-party appraisal firms to assist us in determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets.

Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include but are not limited to: future expected cash flows from customer and distributor relationships, acquired developed technologies, and patents; expected costs to develop in-process research and development into commercially viable products and estimated cash flows from projects when completed; brand awareness and market position, as well as assumptions about the period of time the brand will continue to be used in our product portfolio; customer and distributor attrition rates; royalty rates; and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. As a result, actual results may differ from estimates.

Contingent Liabilities

We record a loss contingency when the available information indicates it is probable that we have incurred a liability and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. When a range of possible losses with equal likelihood exists, we record the low end of the range. The likelihood of a loss with respect to a particular contingency is often difficult to predict, and determining a meaningful estimate of the loss or a range of loss may not be practicable based on information available. In addition, it is not uncommon for such matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information must continuously be evaluated to determine whether a loss is probable and a reasonable estimate of that loss can be made. When a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, or when a loss is at least reasonably possible, disclosure is provided.

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Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Organic Net Sales Growth

Organic net sales growth is a non-GAAP financial measure. The difference between reported net sales growth (the most comparable GAAP measure) and organic net sales growth (the non-GAAP measure) consists of the impact from foreign currency exchange rates, acquisitions, and divestitures. Organic net sales growth is a useful measure of the underlying results and trends in our business. It excludes items that are not completely under management's control, such as the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and items that do not reflect the underlying growth of the company, such as acquisition and divestiture activity.

We believe organic net sales growth provides useful information to investors because it reflects the underlying growth from the ongoing activities of our business. Furthermore, it provides investors with a view of our operations from management's perspective. We use organic net sales growth to monitor and evaluate performance, as it is an important measure of the underlying results of our operations. Management uses organic net sales growth together with GAAP measures such as net sales growth and operating income in its decision making processes related to the operations of our reporting segments and our overall company. We believe that investors benefit from having access to the same financial measures that management uses in evaluating operations. The discussion and analysis of organic net sales growth in "Results of Operations" above utilizes organic net sales growth as management does internally. Because organic net sales growth calculations may vary among other companies, organic net sales growth amounts presented above may not be comparable with similarly titled measures of other companies. Organic net sales growth is a non-GAAP financial measure that is not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures. The primary limitation of this measure is that it excludes items that have an impact on our net sales. This limitation is best addressed by evaluating organic net sales growth in combination with our GAAP net sales. The tables presented in "Results of Operations" above provide reconciliations of organic net sales growth to net sales growth calculated under GAAP.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. The difference between net cash provided by continuing operating activities (the most comparable GAAP measure) and free cash flow (the non-GAAP measure) consists mainly of significant cash outflows and inflows that we believe are useful to identify. Free cash flow is a useful measure of our ability to generate cash. It also is a significant component in our incentive compensation plans. We believe free cash flow provides useful information to investors as it provides insight into the primary cash flow metric used by management to monitor and evaluate cash flows generated from our operations.

Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by continuing operating activities excluding voluntary pension contributions and the cash impact of special items, minus net capital expenditures. Net capital expenditures consist of capital expenditures less proceeds from the sale of property, plant, and equipment. These items are subtracted because they represent long-term commitments. Voluntary pension contributions are excluded from the GAAP measure because this activity is driven by economic financing decisions rather than operating activity. Certain special items, including net payments related

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to pre-separation tax matters, also are considered by management in evaluating free cash flow. We believe investors also should consider these items in evaluating our free cash flow.

Free cash flow as presented herein may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures reported by other companies. The primary limitation of this measure is that it excludes items that have an impact on our GAAP cash flow. Also, it subtracts certain cash items that are ultimately within management's and the board of directors' discretion to direct and may imply that there is less or more cash available for our programs than the most comparable GAAP measure indicates. This limitation is best addressed by using free cash flow in combination with the GAAP cash flow results. It should not be inferred that the entire free cash flow amount is available for future discretionary expenditures, as our definition of free cash flow does not consider certain non-discretionary expenditures, such as debt payments. In addition, we may have other discretionary expenditures, such as discretionary dividends, share repurchases, and business acquisitions, that are not considered in the calculation of free cash flow.

The tables presented in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" above provide reconciliations of free cash flow to cash flows from continuing operating activities calculated under GAAP.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements in this report are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include, among others, the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, financing plans, competitive position, potential growth opportunities, potential operating performance improvements, acquisitions, the effects of competition, and the effects of future legislation or regulations. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words "believe," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "may," "should," or the negative of these terms or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We do not have any intention or obligation to update forward-looking statements after we file this report except as required by law.

The following and other risks, which are described in greater detail in "Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors," as well as other risks described in this Annual Report, also could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements:

conditions in the global or regional economies and global capital markets, and cyclical industry conditions;

conditions affecting demand for products in the industries we serve, particularly the automotive industry;

competition and pricing pressure;

market acceptance of new product introductions and product innovations and product life cycles;

raw material availability, quality, and cost;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

financial condition and consolidation of customers and vendors;

reliance on third-party suppliers;

risks associated with current and future acquisitions and divestitures;

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global risks of business interruptions such as natural disasters and political, economic, and military instability;

risks associated with security breaches and other disruptions to our information technology infrastructure;

risks related to compliance with current and future environmental and other laws and regulations;

our ability to protect our intellectual property rights;

risks of litigation;

our ability to operate within the limitations imposed by our debt instruments;

risks relating to our separation on June 29, 2007 from Tyco International;

the possible effects on us of various U.S. and non-U.S. legislative proposals and other initiatives that, if adopted, could materially increase our worldwide corporate effective tax rate and negatively impact our U.S. government contracts business;

various risks associated with being a Swiss corporation;

the impact of fluctuations in the market price of our shares; and

the impact of certain provisions of our articles of association on unsolicited takeover proposals.

There may be other risks and uncertainties that we are unable to predict at this time or that we currently do not expect to have a material adverse effect on our business.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, our financial position is routinely subject to a variety of risks, including market risks associated with interest rate and currency movements on outstanding debt and non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities and commodity price movements. We utilize established risk management policies and procedures in executing derivative financial instrument transactions to manage a portion of these risks.

We do not execute transactions or hold derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Substantially all counterparties to derivative financial instruments are limited to major financial institutions with at least an A/A2 credit rating. There is no significant concentration of exposures with any one counterparty.

Foreign Currency Exposures

As part of managing the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, we utilize foreign currency forward and swap contracts, a portion of which are designated as cash flow hedges. The objective of these contracts is to minimize impacts to cash flows and profitability due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on intercompany and other cash transactions. A 10% appreciation or depreciation of the underlying currency in our foreign currency forward or swap contracts from the September 26, 2014 market rates would have changed the unrealized value of our forward and swap contracts by \$16 million. A 10% appreciation or depreciation of the underlying currency in our foreign

currency forward or swap contracts from the September 27, 2013 market rates would have changed the unrealized value of our forward and swap contracts by \$27 million. Such gains or losses on these contracts would be generally offset by the gains or losses on the revaluation or settlement of the underlying transactions.

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Interest Rate and Investment Exposures

We issue debt, as needed, to fund our operations and capital requirements. Such borrowings can result in interest rate exposure. To manage the interest rate exposure, we use interest rate swaps to convert a portion of fixed-rate debt into variable-rate debt. We use forward starting interest rate swaps and options to enter into interest rate swaps to manage interest rate exposure in periods prior to the anticipated issuance of fixed-rate debt. We also utilize investment swaps to manage earnings exposure on certain nonqualified deferred compensation liabilities.

During fiscal 2014, we entered into interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges on \$300 million principal amount of our 3.50% senior notes due 2022. The maturity dates of the interest rate swaps coincide with the maturity date of the notes. Under these contracts, we receive fixed amounts of interest applicable to the underlying notes and pay floating amounts based upon the three-month LIBOR.

Based on our floating rate debt balances of approximately \$950 million at September 26, 2014 and \$150 million at September 27, 2013, an increase in the levels of the U.S. dollar interest rates by 0.5%, with all other variables held constant, would have resulted in an increase of annual interest expense of approximately \$5 million and \$1 million in fiscal 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Commodity Exposures

Our worldwide operations and product lines may expose us to risks from fluctuations in commodity prices. To limit the effects of fluctuations in the future market price paid and related volatility in cash flows, we utilize commodity swap contracts designated as cash flow hedges. We continually evaluate the commodity market with respect to our forecasted usage requirements over the next eighteen months and periodically enter into commodity swap contracts in order to hedge a portion of usage requirements over that period. At September 26, 2014, our commodity hedges, which related to expected purchases of gold, silver, and copper, were in a net loss position of \$21 million and had a notional value of \$307 million. At September 27, 2013, our commodity hedges, which related to expected purchases of gold, silver, and copper, were in a net loss position of \$27 million and had a notional value of \$278 million. A 10% appreciation or depreciation of the price of a troy ounce of gold, a troy ounce of silver, and a pound of copper, from the September 26, 2014 prices would have changed the unrealized value of our forward contracts by \$29 million. A 10% appreciation or depreciation of the price of a troy ounce of gold, a troy ounce of silver, and a pound of copper, from the September 27, 2013 prices would have changed the unrealized value of our forward contracts by \$25 million.

See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on financial instruments.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following Consolidated Financial Statements and schedule specified by this Item, together with the reports thereon of Deloitte & Touche LLP, are presented following Item 15 and the signature pages of this report:

Financial Statements:

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

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Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013

Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial Statement Schedule:

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other financial statements and schedules have been omitted since the information required to be submitted has been included on the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes or because they are either not applicable or not required under the rules of Regulation S-X.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of September 26, 2014. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 26, 2014.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 26, 2014.

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 policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as of September 26, 2014, which is included in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended September 26, 2014, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information concerning directors, executive officers, and corporate governance may be found under the captions "Agenda Item No. 1 Election of Directors," "Nominees for Election," "Corporate Governance," "The Board of Directors and Board Committees," and "Executive Officers" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2015 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (the "2015 Proxy Statement"), which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year. Such information is incorporated herein by reference. The information in the 2015 Proxy Statement set forth under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a guide to ethical conduct, which applies to all of our employees, officers, and directors. Our Guide to Ethical Conduct meets the requirements of a "code of ethics" as defined by Item 406 of Regulation S-K and applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and chief accounting officer, as well as all other employees and directors, as indicated above. Our Guide to Ethical Conduct also meets the requirements of a code of business conduct and ethics under the listing standards of the NYSE. Our Guide to Ethical Conduct is posted on our website at www.te.com under the heading "About TE Who We Are TE Corporate Responsibility Guide to Ethical Conduct." We also will provide a copy of our Guide to Ethical Conduct to shareholders upon request. We intend to disclose any amendments to our Guide to Ethical Conduct, as well as any waivers for executive officers or directors, on our website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information concerning executive compensation may be found under the captions "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Management Development and Compensation Committee Report," "Executive Officer Compensation," "Compensation of Non-Employee Directors," and "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in our 2015 Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information in our 2015 Proxy Statement set forth under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" is incorporated herein by reference.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of September 26, 2014 with respect to common shares issuable under our equity compensation plans or equity compensation plans of Tyco International prior to the separation:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b) ⁽⁴⁾	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c) ⁽⁵⁾
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
2007 Stock and Incentive Plan ⁽¹⁾	13,815,377	\$ 34.57	19,552,010
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders:			
Equity awards under Tyco International Ltd. 2004 Stock and Incentive Plan and other equity incentive plans ⁽²⁾	940,864	38.98	
Equity awards under ADC Plans ⁽³⁾	1,265,226	43.12	3,162,025
Total	16,021,467		22,714,035

-
- (1) The TE Connectivity Ltd. 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (the "2007 Plan"), provides for the award of annual performance bonuses and long-term performance awards, including share options, restricted and performance units, deferred stock units, and other share-based awards (collectively, "Awards") to board members, officers, and non-officer employees. The 2007 Plan provides for a maximum of 59,843,452 common shares to be issued as Awards, subject to adjustment as provided under the terms of the 2007 Plan.
- (2) Includes common shares that may be issued by TE Connectivity pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement under share option awards to current and former employees and directors of Tyco International, which may include individuals currently or formerly employed by or serving with TE Connectivity, Tyco International, or Covidien subsequent to the separation.
- (3) In connection with the acquisition of ADC in December 2010, we assumed equity awards issued under plans sponsored by ADC and the remaining pool of shares available for grant under the ADC 2010 Global Stock Incentive Plan (collectively, the "ADC Plans"). Subsequent to the acquisition, we registered 6,764,455 shares related to the ADC Plans via Forms S-3 and S-8. Shares available represent the number of shares available for issuance under future awards from the ADC Plans, which are now available for issuance of TE Connectivity common shares. During fiscal 2012, the ADC 2010 Global Stock Incentive Plan was renamed the TE Connectivity Ltd. 2010 Stock and Incentive Plan.
- (4) Does not take into account restricted, performance, or deferred stock unit awards that do not have exercise prices.
- (5) The 2007 Plan applies a weighting factor of 1.80 to outstanding nonvested restricted units, deferred stock units, and performance units. The ADC Plans apply a weighting factor of 1.21 to outstanding nonvested restricted units, deferred stock units, and performance units. The remaining shares issuable under both the 2007 Plan and the ADC Plans are increased by forfeitures and cancellations, among other factors.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information in our 2015 Proxy Statement set forth under the captions "Corporate Governance," "The Board of Directors and Board Committees," and "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

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The information in our 2015 Proxy Statement set forth under the caption "Agenda Item No. 7 Election of Auditors Agenda Item No. 7.1" is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a)
1. Financial Statements. See Item 8.
 2. Financial Statement Schedule. See Item 8.
 3. Exhibit Index:

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Separation and Distribution Agreement among Tyco International Ltd., Covidien Ltd. and Tyco Electronics Ltd., dated as of June 29, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 5, 2007)
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 18, 2014 among TE Connectivity Ltd., Wolverine-Mars Acquisition, Inc. and Measurement Specialties, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 18, 2014)
3.1	Articles of Association of TE Connectivity Ltd. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 9, 2014)
3.2	Organizational Regulations of TE Connectivity Ltd. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed January 11, 2013)
4.1(a)	Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., Tyco Electronics Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of September 25, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1(a) to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2007, filed December 14, 2007)
4.1(b)	Second Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., Tyco Electronics Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of September 25, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1(c) to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2007, filed December 14, 2007)
4.1(c)	Third Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., Tyco Electronics Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of September 25, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1(d) to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2007, filed December 14, 2007)
4.1(d)	Fifth Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., Tyco Electronics Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of December 20, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 20, 2010)
4.1(e)	Sixth Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., TE Connectivity Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of February 3, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed February 3, 2012)
4.1(f)	Seventh Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., TE Connectivity Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of February 3, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed February 3, 2012)

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Exhibit Number	Description
4.1(g)	Eighth Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., TE Connectivity Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of November 25, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 25, 2013)
4.1(h)	Ninth Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., TE Connectivity Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated as of July 31, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 31, 2014)
4.1(i)	Tenth Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., TE Connectivity Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated July 31, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 31, 2014)
4.1(j)	Eleventh Supplemental Indenture among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., TE Connectivity Ltd. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, dated July 31, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 31, 2014)
10.1	Tax Sharing Agreement among Tyco International Ltd., Covidien Ltd. and Tyco Electronics Ltd., dated as of June 29, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 5, 2007)
10.2	Five-Year Senior Credit Agreement among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., as borrower, TE Connectivity Ltd., as guarantor, the lenders parties thereto and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as administrative agent, dated as of June 24, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 27, 2011)
10.3	First Amendment to the Five-Year Senior Credit Agreement dated as of August 2, 2013 among Tyco Electronics Group S.A., as borrower, TE Connectivity Ltd., as guarantor, the lenders parties thereto and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as administrative agent (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 2, 2013)
10.4	TE Connectivity Ltd. 2007 Stock and Incentive Plan (as amended and restated)*
10.5	TE Connectivity Ltd. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (as amended and restated) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2012, filed November 13, 2012)
10.6	Form of Founders' Grant Option Award Terms and Conditions (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 5, 2007)
10.7	Form of Option Award Terms and Conditions (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to TE Connectivity's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 24, 2010, filed January 24, 2011)
10.8	Form of Restricted Unit Award Terms and Conditions (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to TE Connectivity's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 24, 2010, filed January 24, 2011)
10.9	Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Terms and Conditions (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to TE Connectivity's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 28, 2012, filed January 25, 2013)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.10	TE Connectivity Change in Control Severance Plan for Certain U.S. Executives (as amended and restated)*
10.11	TE Connectivity Severance Plan for U.S. Executives (as amended and restated)*
10.12	Tyco Electronics Ltd. Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2007, filed December 14, 2007)
10.13	Tyco Electronics Corporation Supplemental Savings and Retirement Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2009, filed November 18, 2009)
10.14	Tyco Electronics Ltd. UK Savings Related Share Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to TE Connectivity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2007, filed December 14, 2007)
10.15	Form of Indemnification Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed October 16, 2009)
10.16	TE Connectivity Ltd. 2010 Stock and Incentive Plan (as amended and restated)*
10.17	Employment Agreement between Thomas J. Lynch and TE Connectivity Ltd. effective December 20, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 20, 2013)
10.18	Employment Agreement between Robert W. Hau and TE Connectivity Ltd. effective December 20, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 20, 2013)
10.19	Employment Agreement between Terrence R. Curtin and TE Connectivity Ltd. effective December 20, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 20, 2013)
10.20	Employment Agreement between Joseph B. Donahue and TE Connectivity Ltd. effective December 20, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 20, 2013)
10.21	Employment Agreement between Robert N. Shaddock and TE Connectivity Ltd. effective December 20, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to TE Connectivity's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 20, 2013)
21.1	Subsidiaries of TE Connectivity Ltd.*
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*
24.1	Power of Attorney*
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

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Exhibit Number	Description
101	Financial statements from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of TE Connectivity Ltd. for the fiscal year ended September 26, 2014, filed on November 12, 2014, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

*
Filed herewith

**
Furnished herewith

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Neither TE Connectivity Ltd. nor any of its consolidated subsidiaries has outstanding any instrument with respect to its long-term debt, other than those filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report, under which the total amount of securities authorized exceeds 10% of the total assets of TE Connectivity Ltd. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. TE Connectivity Ltd. hereby agrees to furnish to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, a copy of each instrument that defines the rights of holders of such long-term debt that is not filed or incorporated by reference as an exhibit to this Annual Report.

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Signature	Title	Date
* _____ Yong Nam	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ Daniel J. Phelan	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ Frederic M. Poses	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ Lawrence S. Smith	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ Paula A. Sneed	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ David P. Steiner	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ John C. Van Scoter	Director	November 12, 2014
* _____ Laura H. Wright	Director	November 12, 2014

*
John S. Jenkins, Jr., by signing his name hereto, does sign this document on behalf of the above noted individuals, pursuant to powers of attorney duly executed by such individuals, which have been filed as Exhibit 24.1 to this Report.

By: /s/ JOHN S. JENKINS, JR.

John S. Jenkins, Jr.
Attorney-in-fact

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of TE Connectivity Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TE Connectivity Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended September 26, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated 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 the Company as of September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended September 26, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 26, 2014, 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 November 12, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
November 12, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of TE Connectivity Ltd.:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of TE Connectivity Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 26, 2014, 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 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 September 26, 2014, 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 of the Company as of and for the fiscal year ended September 26, 2014, and our report dated

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November 12, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
November 12, 2014

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions, except per share data)		
Net sales	\$ 13,912	\$ 13,280	\$ 13,282
Cost of sales	9,220	8,951	9,236
Gross margin	4,692	4,329	4,046
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	1,882	1,773	1,685
Research, development, and engineering expenses	675	675	688
Acquisition and integration costs	31	14	27
Restructuring and other charges, net	59	311	128
Operating income	2,045	1,556	1,518
Interest income	19	17	23
Interest expense	(131)	(142)	(176)
Other income (expense), net	63	(183)	50
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,996	1,248	1,415
Income tax (expense) benefit	(207)	29	(249)
Income from continuing operations	1,789	1,277	1,166
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(8)		(51)
Net income	1,781	1,277	1,115
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		(1)	(3)
Net income attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,112
Amounts attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,163
Loss from discontinued operations	(8)		(51)
Net income	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,112

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Basic earnings per share attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.:				
Income from continuing operations	\$	4.36	\$ 3.05	\$ 2.73
Loss from discontinued operations		(0.02)		(0.12)
Net income		4.34	3.05	2.61
Diluted earnings per share attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.:				
Income from continuing operations	\$	4.29	\$ 3.02	\$ 2.70
Loss from discontinued operations		(0.02)		(0.11)
Net income		4.27	3.02	2.59
Dividends and cash distributions paid per common share	\$	1.08	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.78
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic		410	418	426
Diluted		417	423	430

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

	2014	Fiscal 2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Net income	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,115
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Currency translation	(211)	(28)	(131)
Adjustments to unrecognized pension and postretirement benefit costs, net of income taxes	(123)	131	(88)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of income taxes	14	(29)	20
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(320)	74	(199)
Comprehensive income	1,461	1,351	916
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests		(1)	(3)
Comprehensive income attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd.	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,350	\$ 913

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of September 26, 2014 and September 27, 2013

	Fiscal Year End	
	2014	2013
	(in millions, except share data)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,457	\$ 1,403
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$35 and \$48, respectively	2,439	2,323
Inventories	1,745	1,762
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	567	487
Deferred income taxes	336	334
Total current assets	7,544	6,309
Property, plant, and equipment, net	3,126	3,166
Goodwill	4,595	4,326
Intangible assets, net	1,329	1,244
Deferred income taxes	2,058	2,146
Receivable from Tyco International Ltd. and Covidien plc	1,037	1,002
Other assets	463	268
Total Assets	\$ 20,152	\$ 18,461
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 667	\$ 711
Accounts payable	1,391	1,383
Accrued and other current liabilities	1,717	1,762
Deferred revenue	179	68
Total current liabilities	3,954	3,924
Long-term debt	3,281	2,303
Long-term pension and postretirement liabilities	1,287	1,155
Deferred income taxes	240	321
Income taxes	2,045	1,979
Other liabilities	332	393
Total Liabilities	11,139	10,075
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		

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Equity:

TE Connectivity Ltd. shareholders' equity:		
Common shares, 419,070,781 shares authorized and issued, CHF 0.57 par value, and 428,527,307 shares authorized and issued, CHF 0.57 par value, respectively	184	189
Contributed surplus	5,231	6,136
Accumulated earnings	4,253	2,472
Treasury shares, at cost, 11,383,631 and 17,020,636 shares, respectively	(644)	(720)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(17)	303
Total TE Connectivity Ltd. shareholders' equity	9,007	8,380
Noncontrolling interests	6	6
Total Equity	9,013	8,386
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 20,152	\$ 18,461

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

	Common Shares		Treasury Shares		Contributed	Accumulated	Other Comprehensive Income	TE Connectivity Shareholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Surplus	Earnings	(Loss)			
	(in millions)									
Balance at September 30, 2011	463	\$ 593	(39)	\$ (1,235)	\$ 7,604	\$ 84	\$ 428	\$ 7,474	\$ 10	\$ 7,484
Net income						1,112		1,112	3	1,115
Other comprehensive loss							(199)	(199)		(199)
Share-based compensation expense					70			70		70
Distributions approved		(389)		33				(356)		(356)
Exercise of share options			2	60				60		60
Restricted share award vestings and other activity			3	51	(47)			4		4
Repurchase of common shares			(6)	(194)				(194)		(194)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(24)	(11)	24	801	(790)					
Dividends to noncontrolling interests									(7)	(7)
Balance at September 28, 2012	439	\$ 193	(16)	\$ (484)	\$ 6,837	\$ 1,196	\$ 229	\$ 7,971	\$ 6	\$ 7,977
Net income						1,276		1,276	1	1,277
Other comprehensive income							74	74		74
Share-based compensation expense					78			78		78
Dividends approved				1	(413)			(412)		(412)
Exercise of share options			6	214				214		214
Restricted share award vestings and other activity			3	11	(3)			8		8
Repurchase of common shares			(20)	(829)				(829)		(829)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(10)	(4)	10	367	(363)					
Dividends to noncontrolling interests									(1)	(1)
Balance at September 27, 2013	429	\$ 189	(17)	\$ (720)	\$ 6,136	\$ 2,472	\$ 303	\$ 8,380	\$ 6	\$ 8,386
Net income						1,781		1,781		1,781
Other comprehensive loss							(320)	(320)		(320)
Share-based compensation expense					84			84		84
Dividends approved					(473)			(473)		(473)
Exercise of share options			5	156				156		156
Restricted share award vestings and other activity			2	125	(122)			3		3
Repurchase of common shares			(11)	(604)				(604)		(604)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(10)	(5)	10	399	(394)					

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Balance at September 26, 2014 419 \$ 184 (11) \$ (644) \$ 5,231 \$ 4,253 \$ (17) \$ 9,007 \$ 6 \$ 9,013

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Fiscal Years Ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012

	2014	Fiscal 2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 1,781	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,115
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	8		51
Income from continuing operations	1,789	1,277	1,166
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	617	607	609
Non-cash restructuring charges	20	84	1
Deferred income taxes	(234)	30	(48)
Provision for losses on accounts receivable and inventories	50	59	58
Tax sharing (income) expense	(65)	181	(52)
Share-based compensation expense	84	78	68
Other	50	56	63
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts receivable, net	(205)	(81)	17
Inventories	(76)	(61)	116
Inventoried costs on long-term contracts	14	18	7
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(14)	11	103
Accounts payable	52	167	(189)
Accrued and other current liabilities	(282)	(13)	(92)
Deferred revenue	112	(54)	(31)
Income taxes	158	(371)	7
Other	25	60	85
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	2,095	2,048	1,888
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operating activities	(12)	(2)	59
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,083	2,046	1,947
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(673)	(615)	(533)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	129	39	23
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(528)	(6)	(1,384)
Proceeds from divestiture of discontinued operations, net of cash retained by sold operations		14	394
Other	(3)	23	(9)
Net cash used in continuing investing activities	(1,075)	(545)	(1,509)
Net cash used in discontinued investing activities			(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,075)	(545)	(1,510)

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Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper	(23)	50	300
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,322		748
Repayment of long-term debt	(360)	(715)	(642)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	156	214	60
Repurchase of common shares	(578)	(844)	(185)
Payment of common share dividends and cash distributions to shareholders	(443)	(384)	(332)
Other	(21)	(1)	44
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing financing activities	53	(1,680)	(7)
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued financing activities	12	2	(58)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	65	(1,678)	(65)
Effect of currency translation on cash	(19)	(9)	(1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,054	(186)	371
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year	1,403	1,589	1,218
Cash and cash equivalents at end of fiscal year	\$ 2,457	\$ 1,403	\$ 1,589

Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Interest paid	\$ 121	\$ 155	\$ 181
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	283	312	290

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements reflect the consolidated operations of TE Connectivity Ltd. and its subsidiaries and have been prepared in United States ("U.S.") dollars in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP").

Description of the Business

TE Connectivity Ltd. ("TE Connectivity" or the "Company," which may be referred to as "we," "us," or "our") is a global technology leader. We design and manufacture connectivity and sensors solutions essential in today's increasingly connected world. We help our customers solve the need for intelligent, efficient, and high-performing products and solutions.

We consist of four reportable segments:

Transportation Solutions. The Transportation Solutions segment is a leader in electronic components, including terminals and connectors, relays, circuit protection devices, and sensors, as well as application tooling, wire and heat shrink tubing, and other custom-engineered solutions for the automotive market including the industrial and commercial vehicle and hybrid and electric vehicle markets.

Industrial Solutions. The Industrial Solutions segment is a leading supplier of products that connect and distribute power and data, including connectors, heat shrink tubing, relays, and wire and cable, as well as custom-engineered solutions. Our products are used primarily in the industrial equipment; aerospace, defense, oil, and gas; and energy markets.

Network Solutions. The Network Solutions segment is one of the world's largest suppliers of infrastructure components and systems for the telecommunications market and electronic components for the data communications market. Our products include connectors, fiber optics, wire and cable, racks and panels, and wireless products. We also are a leader in developing, manufacturing, installing, and maintaining some of the world's most advanced subsea fiber optic communications systems.

Consumer Solutions. The Consumer Solutions segment is a top supplier of electronic components, including connectors, circuit protection devices, antennas, relays, and heat shrink tubing, for the consumer devices and appliances markets.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Significant estimates in these Consolidated Financial Statements include restructuring and other charges, assets acquired and liabilities assumed in acquisitions, allowances for doubtful accounts receivable, estimates of future cash flows and discount rates associated with asset impairments, useful lives for depreciation and amortization, loss contingencies, net realizable value of inventories, estimated contract revenue and related costs, legal contingencies, tax reserves and deferred tax asset valuation allowances, and the determination of discount and other rate assumptions for pension and postretirement employee benefit expenses. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fiscal Year

Unless otherwise indicated, references in the Consolidated Financial Statements to fiscal 2014, fiscal 2013, and fiscal 2012 are to our fiscal years ended September 26, 2014, September 27, 2013, and September 28, 2012, respectively. Our fiscal year is a "52-53 week" year ending on the last Friday of September, such that each quarterly period is 13 weeks in length. For fiscal years in which there are 53 weeks, the fourth quarter reporting period will include 14 weeks. Fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 were each 52 weeks in length.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

We consolidate entities in which we own or control more than fifty percent of the voting shares or otherwise have the ability to control through similar rights. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The results of companies acquired or disposed of are included on the Consolidated Financial Statements from the effective date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenues are generated principally from the sale of our products. Revenue from the sale of products is recognized at the time title and the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. This generally occurs when the products reach the shipping point, the sales price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. For those items where title has not yet transferred, we have deferred the recognition of revenue.

Contract revenues for construction related projects, which are generated in the Network Solutions segment, are recorded primarily using the percentage-of-completion method. Profits recognized on contracts in process are based upon estimated contract revenue and related cost to complete. Percentage-of-completion is measured based on the ratio of actual costs incurred to total estimated costs. Revisions in cost estimates as contracts progress have the effect of increasing or decreasing profits in the current period. Provisions for anticipated losses are made in the period in which they first become determinable. In addition, provisions for credit losses related to construction related projects are recorded as reductions of revenue in the period in which they first become determinable.

We generally warrant that our products will conform to our or mutually agreed to specifications and that our products will be free from material defects in materials and workmanship for a limited time. We limit our warranty to the replacement or repair of defective parts or a refund or credit of the price of the defective product. We accept returned goods only when the customer makes a verified claim and we have authorized the return. Returns result primarily from defective products or shipping discrepancies. A reserve for estimated returns is established at the time of sale based on historical return experience and is recorded as a reduction of sales.

Additionally, certain of our long-term contracts in the Network Solutions segment have warranty obligations. Estimated warranty costs for each contract are determined based on the contract terms and technology-specific considerations. These costs are included in total estimated contract costs and are accrued over the construction period of the respective contracts under percentage-of-completion accounting.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

We provide certain distributors with an inventory allowance for returns or scrap equal to a percentage of qualified purchases. A reserve for estimated returns and scrap allowances is established at the time of the sale, based on a fixed percentage of sales to distributors authorized and agreed to by us, and is recorded as a reduction of sales.

Other allowances include customer quantity and price discrepancies. A reserve for other allowances is generally established at the time of sale based on historical experience and is recorded as a reduction of sales. We believe we can reasonably and reliably estimate the amounts of future allowances.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from the time of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable reflects the best estimate of probable losses inherent in our outstanding receivables after consideration of aging, known troubled accounts, and other currently available information.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or market value using the first-in, first-out cost method, except for inventoried costs incurred in the performance of long-term contracts primarily by the Network Solutions segment.

Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net and Long-Lived Assets

Property, plant, and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repair expenditures are charged to expense when incurred. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are 10 to 20 years for land improvements, 5 to 40 years for buildings and improvements, and 1 to 15 years for machinery and equipment.

We periodically evaluate, when events and circumstances warrant, the net realizable value of long-lived assets, including property, plant, and equipment and amortizable intangible assets, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, and anticipated future cash flows. When indicators of potential impairment are present, the carrying values of the asset group are evaluated in relation to the operating performance and estimated future undiscounted cash flows of the underlying asset group. Impairment of the carrying value of an asset group is recognized whenever anticipated future undiscounted cash flows from an asset group are estimated to be less than its carrying value. The amount of impairment recognized is the difference between the carrying value of the asset group and its fair value. Fair value estimates are based on assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates, reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets include both indeterminable-lived residual goodwill and determinable-lived identifiable intangible assets. Intangible assets with a determinable life include primarily intellectual property, consisting of patents, trademarks, and unpatented technology, as well as customer relationships. Recoverability estimates range from 1 to 50 years and costs are generally amortized on a straight-line basis. An evaluation of the remaining useful life of determinable-lived intangible assets is performed on a periodic basis and when events and circumstances warrant an evaluation. We assess determinable-lived intangible assets for impairment consistent with our policy for assessing other long-lived assets for impairment. Goodwill is assessed for impairment separately from determinable-lived intangible assets by comparing the carrying value of each reporting unit to its fair value on the first day of the fourth fiscal quarter of each year or whenever we believe a triggering event requiring a more frequent assessment has occurred. In assessing the existence of a triggering event, management relies on a number of reporting-unit-specific factors including operating results, business plans, economic projections, anticipated future cash flows, transactions, and market place data. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and management's judgment in applying these factors to the goodwill impairment analysis.

At fiscal year end 2014, we had seven reporting units, six of which contained goodwill. There is one reporting unit in the Transportation Solutions segment and two reporting units in each of the Industrial Solutions, Network Solutions, and Consumer Solutions segments. When changes occur in the composition of one or more reporting units, goodwill is reassigned to the reporting units affected based on their relative fair values.

When testing for goodwill impairment, we perform a step I goodwill impairment test to identify potential impairment. In doing so, we compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill may be impaired and a step II goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. In the step II goodwill impairment test, we compare the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner consistent with how goodwill is recognized in a business combination. We allocate the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit, including intangible assets, as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. Any excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill.

Fair value estimates used in the step I goodwill impairment tests are calculated using an income approach based on the present value of future cash flows of each reporting unit. The income approach generally has been supported by guideline analyses (a market approach). These approaches incorporate a number of assumptions including future growth rates, discount rates, income tax rates, and market activity in assessing fair value and are reporting unit specific. Changes in economic and operating conditions impacting these assumptions could result in goodwill impairments in future periods.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures are expensed when incurred and are included in research, development, and engineering expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Research and

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

development expenses include salaries, direct costs incurred, and building and overhead expenses. The amounts expensed in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$572 million, \$576 million, and \$595 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740, *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been reflected on the Consolidated Financial Statements. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the differences between the book and tax bases of particular assets and liabilities and operating loss carryforwards using tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided to offset deferred tax assets if, based upon the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, debt, and derivative financial instruments.

We account for derivative financial instrument contracts on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. For instruments not designated as hedges under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, the changes in the instruments' fair value are recognized currently in earnings. For instruments designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the underlying hedged item affects earnings. Ineffective portions of a cash flow hedge, including amounts excluded from the hedging relationship, are recognized currently in earnings. Changes in the fair value of instruments designated as fair value hedges affect the carrying value of the asset or liability hedged, with changes in both the derivative instrument and the hedged asset or liability being recognized currently in earnings.

We determine the fair value of our financial instruments by using methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each balance sheet date. Standard market conventions are used to determine the fair value of financial instruments, including derivatives.

The cash flows related to derivative financial instruments are reported in the operating activities section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Our derivative financial instruments present certain market and counterparty risks. Concentration of counterparty risk is mitigated, however, by our use of financial institutions worldwide, substantially all of which have long-term Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and/or Fitch credit ratings of A/A2 or higher. In addition, we utilize only conventional derivative financial instruments. We are exposed to potential losses if a counterparty fails to perform according to the terms of its agreement. With respect to counterparty net asset positions recognized at September 26, 2014, we have assessed the likelihood of counterparty default as remote. We currently provide guarantees from a wholly-owned subsidiary to the counterparties to our commodity swap derivatives. The likelihood of performance on those guarantees has been assessed as remote. For all other derivative financial instruments, we are not required to provide, nor do we require counterparties to provide, collateral or other security.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, specifies a fair value hierarchy based upon the observable inputs utilized in valuation of certain assets and liabilities. Observable inputs (highest level) reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs (lowest level) reflect internally developed market assumptions. Fair value measurements are classified under the following hierarchy:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2. Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, or other inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3. Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flows methodologies, and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The valuation methodologies used for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

Derivative financial instruments. Fair value of these assets and liabilities is generally determined using observable inputs such as spot and forward rates for commodities, foreign currencies, and interest rates (level 2).

Rabbi trust assets. Rabbi trust assets are composed principally of equity funds that are marked to fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (level 1) and fixed income securities that are marked to fair value based on quoted market prices or other pricing determinations based on the results of market approach valuation models using observable market data such as recently reported trades, bid and offer information, and benchmark securities (level 2).

Financial instruments other than derivative instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and long-term debt. These instruments are recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at book value. For cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, we believe book value approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. See Note 11 for disclosure of the fair value of debt. The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for the respective financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at book value, which we consider to be equivalent to unadjusted quoted prices (level 1).

Accounts receivable. Accounts receivable are valued based on the net value expected to be realized. The net realizable value generally represents an observable contractual agreement (level 2).

Accounts payable. Accounts payable are valued based on the net value expected to be paid, generally supported by an observable contractual agreement (level 2).

TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Long-term debt. The fair value of long-term debt, including both current and non-current maturities, is derived from quoted market prices or other pricing determinations based on the results of market approach valuation models using observable market data such as recently reported trades, bid and offer information, and benchmark securities (level 2).

Pension and Postretirement Benefits

The funded status of our defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans is recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and is measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation at the measurement date. For defined benefit pension plans, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation, which represents the actuarial present value of benefits expected to be paid upon retirement factoring in estimated future compensation levels. For the postretirement benefit plans, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, which represents the actuarial present value of postretirement benefits attributed to employee services already rendered. The fair value of plan assets represents the current market value of cumulative company and participant contributions made to irrevocable trust funds, held for the sole benefit of participants, which are invested by the trustee of the funds. The benefits under pension and postretirement plans are based on various factors, such as years of service and compensation.

Net periodic pension benefit cost is based on the utilization of the projected unit credit method of calculation and is charged to earnings on a systematic basis over the expected average remaining service lives of current participants.

The measurement of benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost is based on estimates and assumptions determined by our management. These valuations reflect the terms of the plans and use participant-specific information such as compensation, age, and years of service, as well as certain assumptions, including estimates of discount rates, expected return on plan assets, rate of compensation increases, interest crediting rates, and mortality rates.

Share-Based Compensation

We determine the fair value of share awards on the date of grant. Share options are valued using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model; restricted share awards and performance awards are valued using our end-of-day share price on the date of grant. The fair value is expensed ratably over the expected service period, with an allowance made for estimated forfeitures based on historical employee activity. Estimates regarding the attainment of performance criteria are reviewed periodically; the cumulative impact of a change in estimate regarding the attainment of performance criteria is recorded in the period in which that change is made.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd. is computed by dividing net income attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd. by the basic weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd. is computed by dividing net income attributable to TE Connectivity Ltd. by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding adjusted for the potentially dilutive impact of share-based compensation arrangements.

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Currency Translation

For our non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using fiscal year end exchange rates. Sales and expenses are translated at average monthly exchange rates. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within equity.

Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions, which are included in earnings, were immaterial in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012.

Restructuring Charges

Restructuring activities involve employee-related termination costs, facility exit costs, and asset impairments resulting from reductions-in-force, migration of facilities or product lines from higher-cost to lower-cost countries, or consolidation of facilities within countries. We recognize termination costs based on requirements established by severance policy, government law, or previous actions. Facility exit costs generally reflect the cost to terminate a facility lease before the end of its term (measured at fair value at the time we cease using the facility) or costs that will continue to be incurred under the facility lease without future economic benefit to us. Restructuring activities often result in the disposal or abandonment of assets that require an acceleration of depreciation or impairment reflecting the excess of the assets' carrying values over fair value.

The recognition of restructuring costs require that we make certain judgments and estimates regarding the nature, timing, and amount of costs associated with the planned exit activity. To the extent our actual results differ from our estimates and assumptions, we may be required to revise the estimated liabilities, requiring the recognition of additional restructuring costs or the reduction of liabilities already recognized. At the end of each reporting period, we evaluate the remaining accrued balances to ensure these balances are properly stated and the utilization of the reserves are for their intended purpose in accordance with developed exit plans.

Acquisitions

We account for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting. This method requires, among other things, that most assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. We allocate the purchase price of acquired businesses to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values, or as required by ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. The excess of the purchase price over the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. We may engage independent third-party appraisal firms to assist us in determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets.

Contingent Liabilities

We record a loss contingency when the available information indicates it is probable that we have incurred a liability and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. When a range of possible losses with equal likelihood exists, we record the low end of the range. The likelihood of a loss with respect to a particular contingency is often difficult to predict, and determining a meaningful estimate of the

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

loss or a range of loss may not be practicable based on information available. In addition, it is not uncommon for such matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information must continuously be evaluated to determine whether a loss is probable and a reasonable estimate of that loss can be made. When a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, or when a loss is at least reasonably possible, disclosure is provided.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This guidance supersedes ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*, and introduces a single, comprehensive, five-step revenue recognition model. ASC 606 also enhances disclosures related to revenue recognition. ASC 606 will be effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 and allows for either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach at adoption. We are continuing to assess the impact of adopting ASC 606, but do not expect adoption to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

3. Restructuring and Other Charges, Net

Restructuring and other charges consisted of the following:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Restructuring charges, net	\$ 63	\$ 314	\$ 128
Other credits, net	(4)	(3)	
	\$ 59	\$ 311	\$ 128

Restructuring Charges, Net

Net restructuring charges by segment were as follows:

	Fiscal		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)		
Transportation Solutions	\$ 7	\$ 38	\$ 18
Industrial Solutions	7	61	28
Network Solutions	36	129	59
Consumer Solutions	13	86	23
Restructuring charges, net	\$ 63	\$ 314	\$ 128

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TE CONNECTIVITY LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Restructuring and Other Charges, Net (Continued)

Activity in our restructuring reserves is summarized as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Charges	Changes in Estimate	Cash Payments	Non-Cash Items	Currency Translation	Balance at End of Fiscal Year
(in millions)							
Fiscal 2014 Activity:							
Fiscal 2014 Actions:							
Employee severance	\$	\$ 31	\$ (1)	\$ (13)	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 16
Facility and other exit costs		1					1
Property, plant, and equipment		9			(9)		
Total		41	(1)	(13)	(9)	(1)	17
Fiscal 2013 Actions:							
Employee severance	168	23	(12)	(105)		(4)	70
Facility and other exit costs	1	5		(5)			1
Property, plant, and equipment		11			(11)		
Total	169	39	(12)	(110)	(11)	(4)	71
Fiscal 2012 Actions:							
Employee severance	35	3	(8)	(23)			7
Facility and other exit costs		1	1	(1)			1
Total	35	4	(7)	(24)			8
Pre-Fiscal 2012 Actions:							
Employee severance	16	1	(4)	(6)			7
Facility and other exit costs	26	2		(7)		(1)	20
Total	42	3	(4)	(13)		(1)	27

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Total fiscal 2014 activity	\$	246	\$	87	\$	(24)	\$	(160)	\$	(20)	\$	(6)	\$	123
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Fiscal 2013 Activity:

Fiscal 2013 Actions:

Employee severance	\$		\$	253	\$	(8)	\$	(79)	\$		\$	2	\$	168
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Facility and other exit costs				5				(4)						1
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Property, plant, and equipment				58				(58)						
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Total				316		(8)		(83)		(58)		2		169
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Fiscal 2012 Actions:

Employee severance		79		7		(10)		(43)				2		35
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Facility and other exit costs		2		1				(3)						
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Property, plant, and equipment				26				(26)						
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Total		81		34		(10)		(46)		(26)		2		35
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Pre-Fiscal 2012

Actions:

Employee severance		51				(21)		(15)				1		16
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Facility and other exit costs		29		3				(7)				1		26
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