

Sensata Technologies Holding N.V.  
Form 10-Q  
October 28, 2014  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission File Number 001-34652

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SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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THE NETHERLANDS  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

98-0641254  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

Kolthofsingel 8, 7602 EM Almelo  
The Netherlands  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip  
Code)

31-546-879-555  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

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

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

As of October 15, 2014, 168,749,263 ordinary shares were outstanding.



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## PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements.

## SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.

## Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 196,737	\$ 317,896
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$9,624 and \$9,199 as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	378,747	291,723
Inventories	274,306	183,395
Deferred income tax assets	25,408	20,975
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	56,131	41,642
Total current assets	931,329	855,631
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	786,325	675,690
Accumulated depreciation	(366,864	) (331,033
Property, plant and equipment, net	419,461	344,657
Goodwill	1,886,002	1,756,049
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,180,157 and \$1,079,595 as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	592,920	502,388
Deferred income tax assets	10,623	10,623
Deferred financing costs	18,459	19,132
Other assets	21,846	10,344
Total assets	\$ 3,880,640	\$ 3,498,824
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt, capital lease and other financing obligations	\$ 168,379	\$ 8,100
Accounts payable	219,478	177,539
Income taxes payable	3,788	5,785
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	172,301	123,239
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,012	3,829
Total current liabilities	565,958	318,492
Deferred income tax liabilities	322,440	281,364
Pension and post-retirement benefit obligations	32,343	19,508
Capital lease and other financing obligations, less current portion	46,525	48,845
Long-term debt, net of discount, less current portion	1,663,708	1,667,021
Other long-term liabilities	25,769	22,006
Commitments and contingencies		
Total liabilities	2,656,743	2,357,236
Shareholders' equity:		
Ordinary shares, €0.01 nominal value per share, 400,000 shares authorized; 178,437 shares issued as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013	2,289	2,289
Treasury shares, at cost, 9,687 and 6,462 shares as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	(383,193	) (236,346
Additional paid-in capital	1,607,059	1,596,544

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Retained earnings/(accumulated deficit)	9,122	(187,792 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,380 )	(33,107 )
Total shareholders' equity	1,223,897	1,141,588
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,880,640	\$3,498,824

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations  
(In thousands, except per share amounts)  
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net revenue	\$577,095	\$498,886	\$1,704,542	\$1,475,717
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	371,940	309,061	1,097,585	940,442
Research and development	19,525	15,189	55,681	43,113
Selling, general and administrative	52,985	40,355	148,295	121,430
Amortization of intangible assets	35,985	33,670	100,562	100,706
Restructuring and special charges	4,543	512	7,148	4,538
Total operating costs and expenses	484,978	398,787	1,409,271	1,210,229
Profit from operations	92,117	100,099	295,271	265,488
Interest expense	(23,874)	(23,476)	(70,973)	(71,573)
Interest income	321	232	910	780
Other, net	(8,578)	9,390	(4,108)	(25,411)
Income before taxes	59,986	86,245	221,100	169,284
(Benefit from)/provision for income taxes	(21,977)	20,223	6,871	48,226
Net income	\$81,963	\$66,022	\$214,229	\$121,058
Basic net income per share:	\$0.49	\$0.38	\$1.26	\$0.69
Diluted net income per share:	\$0.48	\$0.37	\$1.24	\$0.67

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income  
(In thousands)  
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net income	\$81,963	\$66,022	\$214,229	\$121,058
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax:				
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges	18,044	(7,892)	) 22,097	(1,044)
Amortization of net loss and prior service (credit)/cost on defined benefit and retiree healthcare plans	(170)	) 434	(370)	) 1,306
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	17,874	(7,458)	) 21,727	262
Comprehensive income	\$99,837	\$58,564	\$235,956	\$121,320

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(In thousands)  
(unaudited)

	For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$214,229	\$121,058
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	45,161	38,034
Amortization of deferred financing costs and original issue discounts	3,605	3,291
Currency remeasurement gain on debt	(2)	(354)
Share-based compensation	9,920	7,358
Loss on debt refinancing	—	7,111
Amortization of inventory step-up to fair value	1,658	—
Amortization of intangible assets	100,562	100,706
(Gain)/loss on disposition of assets	(578)	946
Deferred income taxes	(13,280)	24,598
Gains from insurance proceeds	(2,417)	(5,000)
Unrealized loss on hedges and other non-cash items	7,023	12,203
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable, net	(57,178)	(45,452)
Inventories	(62,868)	(5,546)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,461)	2,820
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	41,764	50,464
Income taxes payable	(1,997)	3,305
Other	(3,994)	(6,776)
Net cash provided by operating activities	280,147	308,766
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment and capitalized software	(101,104)	(55,523)
Insurance proceeds	2,417	6,400
Proceeds from sale of assets	5,467	326
Acquisition payments, net of cash received	(298,525)	(411)
Net cash used in investing activities	(391,745)	(49,208)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and issuance of ordinary shares	18,083	17,229
Proceeds from issuance of debt	195,000	500,000
Payments on debt	(40,993)	(709,816)
Repurchase of ordinary shares from SCA	(169,680)	—
Payments to repurchase ordinary shares	(11,971)	(126,155)
Payments of debt issuance costs	—	(6,156)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,561)	(324,898)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(121,159)	(65,340)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	317,896	413,539
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$196,737	\$348,199

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.





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SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts, or unless otherwise noted)

(unaudited)

1. Business Description and Basis of Presentation

Business Description

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein reflect the financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income, and cash flows of Sensata Technologies Holding N.V. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the “Company,” “Sensata,” “we,” “our,” or “us.”

We are incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. We conduct our operations through subsidiary companies that operate business and product development centers in the United States (the “U.S.”), the Netherlands, Belgium, China, Germany, and Japan; and manufacturing operations in China, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Bulgaria, Poland, and the U.S. We organize our operations into the sensors and controls businesses.

Our sensors business is a manufacturer of pressure, temperature, speed, position, and force sensors, and electromechanical products used in subsystems of automobiles (e.g., engine, air conditioning, and ride stabilization), heavy on- and off-road vehicles, and in industrial products such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (“HVAC”) systems. These products help improve performance, for example, by making an automobile’s heating and air conditioning systems work more efficiently, thereby improving gas mileage. These products are also used in systems that address safety and environmental concerns, for example by improving the stability control of the vehicle and reducing vehicle emissions.

Our controls business is a manufacturer of a variety of control products used in industrial, aerospace, military, commercial, and residential markets. These products include motor and compressor protectors, circuit breakers, semiconductor burn-in test sockets, electronic HVAC controls, power inverters, precision switches, and thermostats. These products help prevent damage from overheating and fires in a wide variety of applications, including commercial HVAC systems, refrigerators, aircraft, automobiles, lighting, and other industrial applications. The controls business also manufactures direct current to alternating current power inverters, which enable the operation of electronic equipment when grid power is not available.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q, and therefore do not include all of the information and note disclosures required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The accompanying financial information reflects all normal recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the interim period results. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year, nor were those of the comparable 2013 periods necessarily representative of those actually experienced for the full year 2013. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

All U.S. dollar and share amounts presented, except per share amounts, are stated in thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

2. New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) (“ASU 2014-09”), which modifies how all entities recognize revenue, and consolidates into one Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic (ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers) the current guidance found in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and various other revenue accounting standards for specialized transactions and industries. The core principle of the guidance is that “an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.” In

achieving this objective, an entity must perform five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations of the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue

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when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. ASU 2014-09 also clarifies how an entity should account for costs of obtaining or fulfilling a contract in a new ASC Subtopic 340-40, Other Assets and Deferred Costs - Contracts with Customers.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for public companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods, and early adoption is not permitted. ASU 2014-09 may be applied using either a full retrospective approach, in which all years included in the financial statements are presented under the revised guidance, or a modified retrospective approach. Under the modified retrospective approach, financial statements will be prepared using the new standard for the year of adoption, but not for prior years. Under this method, entities will recognize a cumulative catch-up adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the effective date for contracts that still require performance by the company and disclose all line items in the year of adoption as if they were prepared under the old revenue guidance. We will adopt ASU 2014-09 on January 1, 2017 and are currently evaluating the impact that this adoption will have on our consolidated financial statements. At this time, we have not determined the transition method that will be used.

### 3. Inventories

The components of inventories as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Finished goods	\$96,500	\$82,350
Work-in-process	48,713	32,790
Raw materials	129,093	68,255
Total	\$274,306	\$183,395

### 4. Shareholders' Equity

#### Treasury Shares

In October 2012, our Board of Directors authorized a \$250.0 million share repurchase program. In October 2013 and February 2014, the Board of Directors authorized amendments to the terms of the program, in each case to reset the amount available for share repurchases to \$250.0 million. Under this program, we may repurchase ordinary shares from time to time, at such times and in amounts to be determined by our management, based on market conditions, legal requirements, and other corporate considerations, in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The share repurchase program may be modified or terminated by our Board of Directors at any time.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we repurchased 4,302 ordinary shares for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$181.7 million at a weighted-average price of \$42.22 per ordinary share. Of the ordinary shares repurchased, 4,000 were repurchased from Sensata Investment Company S.C.A. ("SCA") in a private, non-underwritten transaction, concurrent with the closing of the May 2014 secondary offering, at \$42.42 per ordinary share, which was equal to the price paid by the underwriters.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we repurchased 3,902 ordinary shares for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$126.2 million at a weighted-average price of \$32.33 per ordinary share.

Ordinary shares repurchased by us are recorded at cost as treasury shares and result in a reduction of shareholders' equity. We reissue treasury shares as part of our share-based compensation programs and employee stock purchase plan. When shares are reissued, we determine cost using the first-in, first-out method. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, we reissued 1,077 and 2,123 treasury shares, respectively, as part of our share-based compensation programs and employee stock purchase plan. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, in connection with our treasury share reissuances, we recognized a loss of \$17.3 million that was recorded in Retained earnings/(accumulated deficit).

#### Secondary Offerings

In May 2014 and September 2014, we completed secondary offerings of our ordinary shares in which SCA sold 11.5 million and 15.1 million ordinary shares, respectively, at offering prices of \$42.42 and \$47.30 per ordinary share, respectively. We did not receive any proceeds from these offerings. As of September 30, 2014, SCA no longer owned

any of our outstanding ordinary shares.

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## Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following is a roll forward of the components of Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, for the nine months ended September 30, 2014:

	Derivative Instruments Designated and Qualifying as Cash Flow Hedges	Defined Benefit and Retiree Healthcare Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$(7,612	) \$(25,495	) \$(33,107
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	17,817	—	17,817
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss	4,280	(370	) 3,910
Net current period other comprehensive income/(loss)	22,097	(370	) 21,727
Balance as of September 30, 2014	\$14,485	\$(25,865	) \$(11,380

The details of the amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 are as follows:

For the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

Component	Amount of Loss/(Gain) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Affected Line in Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
	For the three months ended September 30, 2014	For the three months ended September 30, 2013	
Derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges			
Interest rate caps	\$232	\$257	Interest expense <sup>(1)</sup>
Foreign currency forward contracts	822	(93	) Net revenue <sup>(1)</sup>
Foreign currency forward contracts	(512	) (426	) Cost of revenue <sup>(1)</sup>
	542	(262	) Total before tax
	(132	) 65	(Benefit from)/provision for income taxes
	\$410	\$(197	) Net of tax
Defined benefit and retiree healthcare plans	\$(121	) \$462	Various <sup>(2)</sup>
	(49	) (28	) (Benefit from)/provision for income taxes
	\$(170	) \$434	Net of tax

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

Component	Amount of Loss/(Gain) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Affected Line in Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
	For the nine months ended September 30, 2014	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013	
Derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges			
Interest rate caps	\$972	\$772	Interest expense <sup>(1)</sup>
Interest rate caps	—	1,097	Other, net <sup>(1)</sup>
Foreign currency forward contracts	5,543	195	Net revenue <sup>(1)</sup>
Foreign currency forward contracts	(811	) (1,491	) Cost of revenue <sup>(1)</sup>
	5,704	573	Total before tax
	(1,424	) (144	) (Benefit from)/provision for income taxes
	\$4,280	\$429	Net of tax
Defined benefit and retiree healthcare plans	\$ (307	) \$ 1,392	Various <sup>(2)</sup>
	(63	) (86	) (Benefit from)/provision for income taxes
	\$ (370	) \$ 1,306	Net of tax

<sup>(1)</sup> See Note 12, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," for additional details on amounts to be reclassified in the future from Accumulated other comprehensive loss.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts related to defined benefit and retiree healthcare plans reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss affect the Cost of revenue, Research and development, and Selling, general and administrative line items in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. These amounts reclassified are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. See Note 8, "Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits," for additional details of net periodic benefit cost.

## 5. Restructuring and Special Charges

## Restructuring

Our restructuring programs are described below.

## 2011 Plan

In 2011, we committed to a restructuring plan (the "2011 Plan") to reduce the workforce in several business centers and manufacturing facilities throughout the world and to move certain manufacturing operations to our low-cost sites. In 2012, we expanded the 2011 Plan to include additional costs associated with ceasing manufacturing in our JinCheon, South Korea facility. These actions were completed in 2013, and we do not expect to incur any additional charges related to this plan. Substantially all remaining payments have been made.

## MSP Plan

On January 28, 2011, we acquired the Magnetic Speed and Position ("MSP") business from Honeywell International Inc. On January 31, 2011, we announced a plan (the "MSP Plan") to close the manufacturing facilities in Freeport, Illinois and Brno, Czech Republic. Restructuring charges related to these actions consisted primarily of severance and facility exit and other costs. These actions were completed in 2013, and we do not expect to incur any additional charges related to this plan. Substantially all remaining payments have been made.





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## Special Charges

On September 30, 2012, a fire damaged a portion of our manufacturing facility in JinCheon, South Korea. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we recognized \$7.3 million of insurance proceeds related to this fire, which were partially offset by certain charges and expenses incurred during the second quarter of 2014 related to the completed transformation of our South Korean operations. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we did not recognize any insurance proceeds related to this fire. The insurance proceeds received during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, and the offsetting charges and expenses incurred during the second quarter of 2014, were recognized in the Cost of revenue line of our condensed consolidated statements of operations. As discussed in Note 10, "Commitments and Contingencies," we classify insurance proceeds in our condensed consolidated statements of operations in a manner consistent with the related losses.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we recognized \$7.5 million of insurance proceeds related to this fire, of which \$0.8 million was recorded in Restructuring and special charges, and the remainder in Cost of revenue. During the three months ended September 30, 2013, we recognized \$5.0 million of insurance proceeds related to this fire, all of which was recorded in Cost of revenue.

## Summary of Restructuring Programs

The following tables present costs/(gains) recorded within the condensed consolidated statements of operations associated with our restructuring activities and special charges, and where these amounts were recognized, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013:

## For the three months ended September 30, 2014

	2011 Plan	MSP Plan	Other	Special Charges	Total
Restructuring and special charges	\$—	\$—	\$4,543	\$—	\$4,543
Other, net	—	—	(1 )	—	(1 )
Cost of revenue	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$—	\$—	\$4,542	\$—	\$4,542

## For the three months ended September 30, 2013

	2011 Plan	MSP Plan	Other	Special Charges	Total
Restructuring and special charges	\$498	\$—	\$14	\$—	\$512
Other, net	(12 )	—	13	—	1
Cost of revenue	71	—	—	(5,000 )	(4,929 )
Total	\$557	\$—	\$27	\$(5,000 )	\$(4,416 )

## For the nine months ended September 30, 2014

	2011 Plan	MSP Plan	Other	Special Charges	Total
Restructuring and special charges	\$(198 )	\$—	\$7,346	\$—	\$7,148
Other, net	—	—	(1 )	—	(1 )
Cost of revenue	—	—	—	(4,072 )	(4,072 )
Total	\$(198 )	\$—	\$7,345	\$(4,072 )	\$3,075

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	For the nine months ended September 30, 2013				
	2011 Plan	MSP Plan	Other	Special Charges	Total
Restructuring and special charges	\$4,094	\$451	\$1,213	\$(1,220)	) \$4,538
Other, net	(42)	) —	15	—	(27)
Cost of revenue	1,233	—	—	(5,530)	) (4,297)
Total	\$5,285	\$451	\$1,228	\$(6,750)	) \$214

The "other" restructuring charges of \$4.5 million and \$7.3 million recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, consist primarily of \$3.5 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, of charges related to the termination of a limited number of employees in various locations throughout the world. These costs were accounted for as part of an ongoing benefit arrangement in accordance with ASC Topic 712, Compensation - Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits ("ASC 712"). The remainder of the charges for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 consist of severance recorded in connection with acquired businesses.

The "other" restructuring charges of \$1.2 million recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 represent the termination of a limited number of employees in various locations throughout the world.

## 6. Debt

Our debt as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Term Loan Facility	\$470,498	\$474,062
6.5% Senior Notes	700,000	700,000
4.875% Senior Notes	500,000	500,000
Revolving Credit Facility	160,000	—
Less: discount	(2,038)	) (2,289)
Less: current portion	(164,752)	) (4,752)
Long-term debt, net of discount, less current portion	\$1,663,708	\$1,667,021
Capital lease and other financing obligations	\$50,152	\$52,193
Less: current portion	(3,627)	) (3,348)
Capital lease and other financing obligations, less current portion	\$46,525	\$48,845

As of September 30, 2014, there was \$85.1 million of availability under the \$250.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), net of \$4.9 million in letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit are issued primarily for the benefit of certain operating activities. As of September 30, 2014, no amounts had been drawn against these outstanding letters of credit, which are scheduled to expire on various dates in 2015.

As discussed further in Note 17, "Subsequent Events," on October 14, 2014, we issued and sold \$400.0 million of 5.625% senior notes due 2024 (the "5.625% Senior Notes") and entered into a new \$600.0 million incremental term loan facility (the "Incremental Term Loan Facility"). The 5.625% Senior Notes mature on November 1, 2024, with interest payable on May 1 and November 1 each year, commencing on May 1, 2015. The Incremental Term Loan Facility, which was offered at an original issue price of 99.25%, matures on October 14, 2021, with interest indexed to LIBOR, subject to a floor of 0.75% and a spread of 2.75%.

On August 4, 2014, we acquired DeltaTech Controls for \$181.7 million. Refer to Note 16, "Acquisitions," for further discussion of this acquisition. In the three months ended September 30, 2014, we borrowed \$160.0 million on the Revolving Credit Facility to fund a portion of the purchase price of this acquisition.

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Debt Maturities

The final maturity of the Revolving Credit Facility is May 12, 2016. Loans made pursuant to the Revolving Credit Facility must be repaid in full on or prior to such date and are pre-payable at our option at par. All letters of credit issued thereunder will terminate at the final maturity of the Revolving Credit Facility unless cash collateralized prior to such time. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility are classified as current liabilities as we have the periodic option to renew, or pay all or a portion of, the outstanding balance. Through September 30, 2014, we have elected to renew the outstanding balance on a monthly basis.

The final maturity of the original term loan (the "Term Loan Facility") provided under our senior secured credit facilities is May 12, 2019. The Term Loan Facility must be repaid in full on or prior to such maturity date. The 6.5% senior notes due 2019 (the "6.5% Senior Notes") and the 4.875% senior notes due 2023 (the "4.875% Senior Notes") mature on May 15, 2019 and October 15, 2023, respectively.

Accrued Interest

Accrued interest associated with our outstanding debt is included as a component of Accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accrued interest totaled \$30.4 million and \$12.6 million, respectively.

7. Income Taxes

We recorded a (Benefit from)/provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 of \$(22.0) million and \$20.2 million, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 of \$6.9 million and \$48.2 million, respectively. The (Benefit from)/provision for income taxes consists of current tax expense, which relates primarily to our profitable operations in non-US tax jurisdictions, and deferred tax expense, which relates primarily to the amortization of tax deductible goodwill and the use of net operating losses, net of deferred tax benefits related to the release of a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance.

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we released a portion of our U.S. valuation allowance and recognized \$32.5 million of benefit from income taxes in connection with the DeltaTech Controls acquisition, for which deferred tax liabilities were established related primarily to the step-up of intangible assets for book purposes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, in addition to the \$32.5 million of benefit from income taxes recognized in connection with the DeltaTech Controls acquisition, we recognized \$8.3 million of benefit from income taxes due to the release of a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance in connection with the Wabash Technologies acquisition, for which deferred tax liabilities were established related primarily to the step-up of intangible assets for book purposes.

At September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the liability for income taxes associated with unrecognized tax benefits was \$18.6 million and \$22.2 million, respectively. The reduction to the liability for unrecognized tax benefits was primarily due to the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations and decreases related to a prior year tax position. If all of our unrecognized tax benefits as of September 30, 2014 were to be recognizable in the future, we would record a \$16.4 million benefit to the provision for income taxes.

8. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

We provide various retirement and other post-retirement plans for current and former employees, including defined benefit, defined contribution, and retiree healthcare benefit plans.

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The components of net periodic benefit cost associated with our defined benefit and retiree healthcare plans for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 were as follows:

	U.S. Plans				Non-U.S. Plans		Total	
	Defined Benefit		Retiree Healthcare		Defined Benefit			
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Service cost	\$—	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 63	\$ 654	\$ 588	\$ 668	\$ 651
Interest cost	448	361	74	147	319	286	841	794
Expected return on plan assets	(612 )	(627 )	—	—	(216 )	(225 )	(828 )	(852 )
Amortization of net loss	65	238	104	123	45	99	214	460
Amortization of prior service (credit)/cost	—	—	(335 )	—	—	2	(335 )	2
Net periodic benefit cost	\$(99 )	\$( 28 )	\$(143 )	\$ 333	\$ 802	\$ 750	\$ 560	\$ 1,055

The components of net periodic benefit cost associated with our defined benefit and retiree healthcare plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 were as follows:

	U.S. Plans				Non-U.S. Plans		Total	
	Defined Benefit		Retiree Healthcare		Defined Benefit			
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Service cost	\$—	\$ —	\$ 80	\$ 189	\$ 1,884	\$ 1,732	\$ 1,964	\$ 1,921
Interest cost	1,344	1,080	247	442	847	870	2,438	2,392
Expected return on plan assets	(1,837 )	(1,881 )	—	—	(655 )	(685 )	(2,492 )	(2,566 )
Amortization of net loss	196	715	362	368	136	302	694	1,385
Amortization of prior service (credit)/cost	—	—	(1,001 )	—	—	7	(1,001 )	7
Net periodic benefit cost	\$(297 )	\$( 86 )	\$(312 )	\$ 999	\$ 2,212	\$ 2,226	\$ 1,603	\$ 3,139

## 9. Share-Based Payment Plans

### Share-Based Compensation Expense

The table below presents non-cash compensation expense related to our equity awards recorded within Selling, general and administrative expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations during the identified periods:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Stock options	\$2,019	\$1,804	\$5,969	\$5,083
Restricted securities	1,550	952	3,951	2,275
Total share-based compensation expense	\$3,569	\$2,756	\$9,920	\$7,358

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We granted the following options under the Sensata Technologies Holding N.V. 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2010 Equity Plan") during the nine months ended September 30, 2014:

Awards Granted to	Number of Options Granted	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Vesting Period
Various executives and employees	661	\$14.38	25% per year over four years
Directors	96	\$13.99	1 year

We granted the following restricted securities under the 2010 Equity Plan during the nine months ended September 30, 2014:

Awards Granted to	Number of Restricted Securities Granted	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Various executives and employees	239	\$43.16

Of the restricted securities granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, 109 were performance based securities that cliff vest in 2017. The number of these performance based securities that vest will depend on the extent to which certain performance criteria are met and could range between 0% and 150% of the number of securities granted. The remaining restricted securities granted are non-performance based restricted securities that vest on various dates between April 2015 and April 2018.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, 1,030 stock options were exercised, all of which were settled with shares reissued from treasury.

#### 10. Commitments and Contingencies

##### Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

We execute contracts involving indemnifications standard in the relevant industry and indemnifications specific to certain transactions such as the sale of a business. These indemnifications might include claims relating to the following: environmental matters; intellectual property rights; governmental regulations and employment-related matters; customer, supplier, and other commercial contractual relationships; and financial matters. Performance under these indemnifications would generally be triggered by a breach of terms of the contract or by a third-party claim. Historically, we have experienced only minimal and infrequent losses associated with these indemnifications. Consequently, any future liabilities brought about by these indemnifications cannot reasonably be estimated or accrued.

##### Indemnifications Provided As Part of Contracts and Agreements

We are party to the following types of agreements pursuant to which we may be obligated to indemnify a third party with respect to certain matters.

##### Sponsors: Upon the closing of the acquisition of the Sensors and Controls businesses of Texas Instruments

Incorporated ("TI") on April 27, 2006, we entered into customary indemnification agreements with entities associated with Bain Capital Partners, LLC ("Bain Capital") and co-investors (Bain Capital and co-investors are collectively referred to as the "Sponsors"). Pursuant to these indemnification agreements, we agreed to indemnify the Sponsors, either during or after the term of the agreements, against certain liabilities arising out of performance of a consulting agreement between us and each of the Sponsors and certain other claims and liabilities, including liabilities arising out of financing arrangements and securities offerings. There is no limit to the maximum future payments, if any, under these indemnifications.

Officers and Directors: In connection with our initial public offering ("IPO"), we entered into indemnification agreements with each of our board members and executive officers pursuant to which we agreed to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless, and also advance expenses as incurred, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, from damages arising from the fact that such person is or was one of our directors or officers or that of any of our subsidiaries.

Our articles of association provide for indemnification of directors and officers by us to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, as it now exists or may hereinafter be amended (but, in the case of an amendment, only to the extent such

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amendment permits broader indemnification rights than permitted prior thereto), against any and all liabilities including all expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action, suit, or proceeding, provided he or she acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, our best interests, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful or outside of his or her mandate. The articles do not provide a limit to the maximum future payments, if any, under the indemnification. No indemnification is provided for in respect of any claim, issue, or matter as to which such person has been adjudged to be liable for gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of his or her duty on our behalf.

In addition, we have a liability insurance policy that insures directors and officers against the cost of defense, settlement, or payment of claims and judgments under some circumstances. Certain indemnification payments may not be covered under our directors' and officers' insurance coverage.

**Underwriters:** Pursuant to the terms of the underwriting agreements entered into in connection with our IPO and secondary public equity offerings, we are obligated to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof. The underwriting agreements do not provide a limit to the maximum future payments, if any, under these indemnifications.

**Initial Purchasers of Senior Notes:** Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreements entered into in connection with our private placement senior note offerings, we are obligated to indemnify the initial purchasers of our senior notes against certain liabilities caused by any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact in various documents relied upon by such initial purchasers, or to contribute to payments the initial purchasers may be required to make in respect thereof. The purchase agreements do not provide a limit to the maximum future payments, if any, under these indemnifications.

**Intellectual Property and Product Liability Indemnification:** We routinely sell products with a limited intellectual property and product liability indemnification included in the terms of sale. Historically, we have had only minimal and infrequent losses associated with these indemnifications. Consequently, any future liabilities resulting from these indemnifications cannot reasonably be estimated or accrued.

**Product Warranty Liabilities**

Our standard terms of sale provide our customers with a warranty against faulty workmanship and the use of defective materials, which, depending on the product, generally exists for a period of twelve to eighteen months after the date we ship the product to our customer or for a period of twelve months after the date the customer resells our product, whichever comes first. We do not offer separately priced extended warranty or product maintenance contracts. Our liability associated with this warranty is, at our option, to repair the product, replace the product, or provide the customer with a credit.

We also sell products to customers under negotiated agreements or where we have accepted the customer's terms of purchase. In these instances, we may provide additional warranties for longer durations, consistent with differing end-market practices, and where our liability is not limited. In addition, many sales take place in situations where commercial or civil codes, or other laws, would imply various warranties and restrict limitations on liability.

In the event a warranty claim based on defective materials exists, we may be able to recover some of the cost of the claim from the vendor from whom the materials were purchased. Our ability to recover some of the costs will depend on the terms and conditions to which we agreed when the materials were purchased. When a warranty claim is made, the only collateral available to us is the return of the inventory from the customer making the warranty claim.

Historically, when customers make a warranty claim, we either replace the product or provide the customer with a credit. We generally do not rework the returned product.

Our policy is to accrue for warranty claims when a loss is both probable and estimable. This is accomplished by accruing for estimated returns and estimated costs to replace the product at the time the related revenue is recognized. Liabilities for warranty claims have historically not been material. In some instances, customers may make claims for costs they incurred or other damages related to a claim. Any potentially material liabilities associated with these

claims are discussed in this Note under the heading Legal Proceedings and Claims.

**Environmental Remediation Liabilities**

Our operations and facilities are subject to U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment and our employees, including those governing air emissions, water discharges, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, and the cleanup of contaminated sites. We could incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, fines,



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civil or criminal sanctions, or third-party property damage or personal injury claims, in the event of violations or liabilities under these laws and regulations, or non-compliance with the environmental permits required at our facilities. Potentially significant expenditures could be required in order to comply with environmental laws that may be adopted or imposed in the future. We are, however, not aware of any threatened or pending material environmental investigations, lawsuits, or claims involving us or our operations.

In 2001, TI Brazil was notified by the State of São Paulo, Brazil regarding its potential cleanup liability as a generator of wastes sent to the Aterro Mantovani disposal site, which operated near Campinas from 1972 to 1987. The site is a landfill contaminated with a variety of chemical materials, including petroleum products, allegedly disposed at the site. TI Brazil is one of over 50 companies notified of potential cleanup liability. There have been several lawsuits filed by third parties alleging personal injuries caused by exposure to drinking water contaminated by the disposal site. Our subsidiary, Sensata Technologies Brazil ("ST Brazil"), is the successor in interest to TI Brazil. However, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition agreement entered into in connection with the acquisition of the Sensors & Controls business of TI (the "Acquisition Agreement"), TI retained these liabilities (subject to the limitations set forth in that agreement) and has agreed to indemnify us with regard to these excluded liabilities. Additionally, in 2008, five lawsuits were filed against ST Brazil alleging personal injuries suffered by individuals who were exposed to drinking water allegedly contaminated by the Aterro Mantovani disposal site. These matters are managed and controlled by TI. TI is defending these five lawsuits in the 1st Civil Court of Jaquariuna, San Paolo. Although ST Brazil cooperates with TI in this process, we do not anticipate incurring any non-reimbursable expenses related to the matters described above. Accordingly, no amounts have been accrued for these matters as of September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

Control Devices, Inc. ("CDI"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of one of our U.S. operating subsidiaries, Sensata Technologies, Inc., acquired through our acquisition of First Technology Automotive, is party to a post-closure license, along with GTE Operations Support, Inc. ("GTE"), from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection with respect to a closed hazardous waste surface impoundment located on real property owned by CDI in Standish, Maine. The post-closure license obligates GTE to operate a pump and treatment process to reduce the levels of chlorinated solvents in the groundwater under the property. The post-closure license obligates CDI to maintain the property and provide access to GTE. We do not expect the costs to comply with the post-closure license to be material. As a related but separate matter, pursuant to the terms of an environmental agreement dated July 6, 1994, GTE retained liability and agreed to indemnify CDI for certain liabilities related to the soil and groundwater contamination from the surface impoundment and an out-of-service leach field at the Standish, Maine facility, and CDI and GTE have certain obligations related to the property and each other. The site is contaminated primarily with chlorinated solvents. In 2013, CDI subdivided and sold a portion of the property subject to the post-closure license, including a manufacturing building, but retained the portion of the property that contains the closed hazardous waste surface impoundment, for which it and GTE continue to be subject to the obligations of the post closure license. The buyer of the facility is also now subject to certain restrictions of the post-closure license. CDI has agreed to complete an ecological risk assessment on sediments in an unnamed stream crossing the sold and retained land and to indemnify the buyer for any remediation costs in excess of \$30 associated with sediments in the unnamed stream. We do not expect the remaining cost associated with addressing the soil and groundwater contamination, or our obligations relating to the indemnification of the buyer of the facility, to be material.

**Legal Proceedings and Claims**

We account for litigation and claims losses in accordance with ASC Topic 450, Contingencies ("ASC 450"). Under ASC 450, loss contingency provisions are recorded for probable and estimable losses at our best estimate of a loss or, when a best estimate cannot be made, at our estimate of the minimum loss. These estimates are often developed prior to knowing the amount of the ultimate loss, require the application of considerable judgment, and are refined each accounting period as additional information becomes known. Accordingly, we are often initially unable to develop a best estimate of loss and therefore the minimum amount, which could be zero, is recorded. As information becomes known, either the minimum loss amount is increased, or a best estimate can be made, generally resulting in additional loss provisions. Occasionally, a best estimate amount is changed to a lower amount when events result in an expectation of a more favorable outcome than previously expected.

We are regularly involved in a number of claims and litigation matters in the ordinary course of business. Most of our litigation matters are third-party claims for property damage allegedly caused by our products, but some involve allegations of personal injury or wrongful death. We believe that the ultimate resolution of the current litigation matters pending against us, except potentially those matters described below, will not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

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### Insurance Claims

The accounting for insurance claims depends on a variety of factors, including the nature of the claim, the evaluation of coverage, the amount of proceeds (or anticipated proceeds), the ability of an insurer to satisfy the claim, and the timing of the loss and corresponding recovery. In accordance with ASC 450, receipts from insurance up to the amount of loss recognized are considered recoveries. Recoveries are recognized in the financial statements when they are probable of receipt. Insurance proceeds in excess of the amount of loss recognized are considered gains. Gains are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which contingencies related to the claim (or a specific portion of the claim) have been resolved. We classify insurance proceeds in our condensed consolidated statements of operations in a manner consistent with the related losses.

### Pending Litigation and Claims

**Ford Speed Control Deactivation Switch Litigation:** We are involved in a number of litigation matters relating to a pressure switch that TI sold to Ford Motor Company (“Ford”) for several years until 2002. Ford incorporated the switch into a cruise control deactivation switch system that it installed in certain vehicles. Due to concerns that, in some circumstances, this system and switch may cause fires, Ford and related companies issued numerous separate recalls of vehicles between 1999 and 2009, which covered approximately fourteen million vehicles in the aggregate.

We were a defendant in one case related to this system and switch that involves wrongful death allegations. This case, *Romans vs. Ford et al*, Case No. CVH 20100126, Court of Common Pleas, Madison County, Ohio, involved claims for property damage, personal injury, and three fatalities resulting from an April 5, 2008 residential fire alleged to involve a Ford vehicle. On April 1, 2010, the plaintiff filed suit against TI and Sensata and this case was subsequently consolidated with an earlier lawsuit, former Case No. CVC 20090074, filed against Ford. On March 18, 2013, the court granted our motion for dismissal, with the case continuing against Ford. The plaintiff subsequently filed an appeal of the decision dismissing Sensata. On April 22, 2013, the court issued a stay of the proceedings until the appeal was completed. On November 18, 2013, the Court of Appeals, 12th Appellate District of Ohio, Madison County (Case No. CA2013-04-012), issued an opinion affirming the summary judgment dismissal granted in our favor. On December 31, 2013, the plaintiff filed notice of appeal in the Supreme Court of Ohio. On March 28, 2014, we were informed that the Ohio Supreme Court had rejected the plaintiff’s request, leaving the appellate court decision in place. We have been dismissed from the litigation in accordance with the trial court’s previous ruling.

As of September 30, 2014, we are a defendant in seven lawsuits in which plaintiffs have alleged property damage and various personal injuries caused by vehicle fires related to the system and switch. For the most part, these cases seek an unspecified amount of compensatory and exemplary damages, however one plaintiff has submitted a demand in the amount of \$0.2 million. Ford and TI are co-defendants in each of these lawsuits. In accordance with the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, we are managing and defending these lawsuits on behalf of both parties.

Pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition Agreement, and subject to the limitations set forth in that agreement, TI has agreed to indemnify us for certain claims and litigation, including the Ford matter. The Acquisition Agreement provides that when the aggregate amount of costs and/or damages from such claims exceeds \$30.0 million, TI will reimburse us for amounts incurred in excess of that threshold up to a cap of \$300.0 million. We entered into an agreement with TI, called the Contribution and Cooperation Agreement, dated October 24, 2011, whereby TI acknowledged that amounts we paid through September 30, 2011, plus an additional cash payment, would be deemed to satisfy the \$30.0 million threshold. Accordingly, TI will not contest the claims or the amounts claimed through September 30, 2011. Costs that we have incurred since September 30, 2011, or may incur in the future, will be reimbursed by TI up to a cap of \$300.0 million less amounts incurred by TI. TI has reimbursed us for expenses incurred through June 30, 2014. We do not believe that aggregate TI and Sensata costs will exceed \$300.0 million.

**SGL Italia:** Our subsidiaries, Sensata Technologies B.V. and Sensata Technologies Italia, are defendants in a lawsuit, *Luigi Lavazza s.p.a. and SGL Italia s.r.l. v. Sensata Technologies Italia s.r.l., Sensata Technologies, B.V., and Komponent s.r.l.*, Court of Milan, bench 7, brought in the court in Milan, Italy. The lawsuit alleges defects in one of our electromechanical control products. The plaintiffs are alleging €4.2 million in damages. We have denied liability in this matter. We filed our most recent answer to the lawsuit in November 2012. On February 14, 2014 the court appointed an independent technical expert and set a calendar for the process, to include a meeting of the expert with

both parties on March 3, 2014 and a series of milestones for production of a report. The expert has submitted its final report to the court. The court will review this report at a hearing scheduled for November 11, 2014. We are actively defending the case, but believe that a loss is probable. As of September 30, 2014, we have recorded an accrual of \$0.3 million, which represents the low end of the estimated range of loss.

Venmar: We have been involved in a related series of claims and lawsuits involving products we sold to one of our customers, Venmar, that sold ventilation and air exchanger equipment containing an electromechanical control product. Venmar conducted

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recalls in conjunction with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission on similar equipment in 2007, 2008, and 2011. In April 2013, two of the pending claims were filed as lawsuits. These are Cincinnati Ins. Co. v. Sensata Technologies, Inc., Case No. 13105170NP, 52<sup>nd</sup> Cir. Ct., Huron Co., MI and Auto-Owners Ins. Co. v. Venmar Ventilation, Case No. 13917CZ, 37<sup>th</sup> Cir. Ct., Calhoun Co., MI. These lawsuits involved claims for damages in the amount of \$0.9 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. On March 28, 2014, the lawsuit filed by Cincinnati Ins. Co. was settled out of court with no contribution from us. On September 4, 2014, Auto-Owners Ins. Co. agreed to dismiss us from the lawsuit and has filed a stipulation and order of dismissal with the court. While there may be some related ongoing or potential claims, in light of the successful outcomes in these lawsuits we do not believe that a further loss is probable. As of September 30, 2014, we have not recorded an accrual for this matter.

Aircraft: In 2012, certain of our subsidiaries, along with more than twenty other defendants, were named in lawsuits involving a plane crash on May 25, 2011 that resulted in four deaths. The first lawsuit was filed on May 24, 2012 in Pike Circuit Court, Kentucky. This lawsuit is styled Campbell vs. Aero Resources Corporation et al, Civil Action 12-C1-652, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Pike Circuit Court, Div. No. I (the "Campbell case"). A second lawsuit was filed on July 5, 2012 in Jessamine Circuit Court, Kentucky. This lawsuit is styled Shuey v. Hawker Beechcraft, Inc. et al, Civil Action 12-C1-650, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Court, Civil Division (the "Shuey case"). The plaintiffs alleged that one of our circuit breakers was a component in the aircraft and brought claims of negligence and strict liability. Damages were unspecified. On December 5, 2013, the plaintiff in the Shuey case filed a stipulation dismissing us without prejudice. On March 24, 2014, we were informed that the plaintiffs in the Campbell case filed a motion to dismiss us without prejudice. With the dismissals of the lawsuits, we do not expect further proceedings in these matters. Accordingly, as of September 30, 2014, we have not recorded an accrual for these matters.

Automotive Customers: In the fourth quarter of 2013, one of our automotive customers alleged defects in certain of our sensor products installed in the customer's vehicles during 2013. In the first quarter of 2014, another customer alleged similar defects. The alleged defects are not safety related. In the third quarter of 2014, we made a contribution to one of the customers in the amount of \$0.7 million. We continue to work with these customers towards a final resolution of these matters and consider a loss to be probable. As of September 30, 2014, we have recorded an accrual of \$0.9 million, representing our best estimate of the potential loss.

Korean Supplier: In the first quarter of 2014, one of our Korean suppliers, Yukwang Co. Ltd. ("Yukwang"), notified us that they were terminating our existing agreement with them and stopped shipping product to us. We brought legal proceedings against Yukwang in Seoul Central District Court, seeking an injunction to protect Sensata-owned manufacturing equipment physically at Yukwang's facility. Yukwang countered that we were in breach of contract and alleged damages of approximately \$7.6 million. We are litigating these proceedings. The Seoul Central District Court granted our request for an injunction ordering Yukwang not to destroy any of our assets physically located at Yukwang's facility, but on August 25, 2014 did not grant injunctive relief requiring Yukwang to return equipment and inventory to us. We have filed an appeal of the adverse decision and intend to aggressively pursue our claims and to defend against Yukwang's counter claims.

In the first quarter of 2014, Yukwang filed a complaint against us with the Small and Medium Business Administration (the "SMBA"), a Korean government agency charged with protecting the interests of small and medium sized businesses. The SMBA attempted to mediate the dispute between us and Yukwang, but its efforts failed. We believe that the SMBA has abandoned its efforts to mediate the dispute.

On May 27, 2014, Yukwang filed a patent infringement action against us and our equipment supplier with the Suwon district court seeking a preliminary injunction for infringement of Korean patent number 847,738. Yukwang also filed a patent scope action on the same patent with the Korean Intellectual Property Tribunal and sought police investigation into the alleged infringement. Yukwang is seeking unspecified damages as well as an injunction barring us from using parts covered by the patent in the future. On October 8, 2014, the Suwon district court entered an order dismissing the patent infringement action on invalidity grounds. Yukwang filed an appeal of that decision on October 14, 2014 and that appeal will be heard by the Seoul High Court (an intermediate appellate court). We continue to vigorously defend ourselves against these actions.

In August 2014, the Korean Fair Trade Commission (the “KFTC”) opened investigations into allegations made by Yukwang that our indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary, Sensata Technologies Korea Limited, engaged in unfair trade practices and violated a Korean law relating to subcontractors. We have responded to information requests from the KFTC. If its investigation determines that our subsidiary has violated Korean law, the KFTC can order injunctions, award damages of up to 2% of impacted revenue for unfair trade practices, and award damages of up to two times the value of the relevant subcontract for

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violations of the subcontractor law. Damages could cover up to the entire period, which is several years, during which Sensata or any of its current subsidiaries had been operating in Korea. In addition, the KFTC has the authority to prosecute criminally.

We are responding to these various actions. We do not believe that a loss is probable, and as of September 30, 2014, we have not recorded an accrual for these matters.

FCPA Voluntary Disclosure

In 2010, an internal investigation was conducted under the direction of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors to determine whether any laws, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), may have been violated in connection with a certain business relationship entered into by one of our operating subsidiaries involving business in China. We believe the amount of payments and the business involved was immaterial. We discontinued the specific business relationship, and our investigation has not identified any other suspect transactions. We contacted the United States Department of Justice (the "DOJ") and the SEC to make a voluntary disclosure of the possible violations, the investigation, and the initial findings. We have been fully cooperating with their review. During 2012, the DOJ informed us that it has closed its inquiry into the matter but indicated that it could reopen its inquiry in the future in the event it were to receive additional information or evidence. We have not received an update from the SEC concerning the status of its inquiry. The FCPA (and related statutes and regulations) provides for potential monetary penalties, criminal and civil sanctions, and other remedies. We are unable to estimate the potential penalties and/or sanctions, if any, that might be assessed and, accordingly, no provision has been made in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

11. Fair Value Measures

Our assets and liabilities reported at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

• Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date.

• Level 2 inputs utilize inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, allowing for situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

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## Measured on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents information about our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fell:

	September 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Assets</b>						
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$—	\$21,450	\$—	\$—	\$1,863	\$—
Commodity forward contracts	—	391	—	—	151	—
Total	\$—	\$21,841	\$—	\$—	\$2,014	\$—
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$—	\$1,532	\$—	\$—	\$11,875	\$—
Commodity forward contracts	—	10,630	—	—	13,229	—
Total	\$—	\$12,162	\$—	\$—	\$25,104	\$—

The valuations of the foreign currency forward contracts are determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each instrument. This analysis utilizes observable market-based inputs, including foreign currency exchange rates, and reflects the contractual terms of these instruments, including the period to maturity. The specific contractual terms utilized as inputs in determining fair value and a discussion of the nature of the risks being mitigated by these instruments are detailed in Note 12, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," under the caption "Hedges of Foreign Currency Risk."

The valuations of the commodity forward contracts are determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each instrument. This analysis utilizes observable market-based inputs, including commodity forward curves, and reflects the contractual terms of these instruments, including the period to maturity. The specific contractual terms utilized as inputs in determining fair value and a discussion of the nature of the risks being mitigated by these instruments are detailed in Note 12, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," under the caption "Hedges of Commodity Risk."

Although we have determined that the majority of the inputs used to value our derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with our derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads, to appropriately reflect both our own non-performance risk and the respective counterparties' non-performance risk in the fair value measurement. However, as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of our derivative positions and have determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of our derivatives. As a result, we have determined that our derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

## Measured on a Non-recurring Basis

We evaluate the recoverability of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill or other intangible assets may be impaired. As of October 1, 2013, we evaluated our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment and determined that the fair value of our reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded their carrying values on that date. As of September 30, 2014, no events or changes in circumstances have occurred that would



trigger the need for an additional impairment review.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are valued primarily using discounted cash flow models that incorporate assumptions for a reporting unit's short- and long-term revenue growth rates, operating margins, and discount rates, which represent our best estimates of current and forecasted market conditions, current cost structure, and the implied rate of return

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that management believes a market participant would require for an investment in a company having similar risks and business characteristics to the reporting unit being assessed.

The fair value of assets held for sale is determined based on the use of appraisals, input from market participants, our experience selling similar assets, and/or internally developed cash flow models. The fair value of these assets is considered to be a Level 3 fair value measurement.

In the second quarter of 2014, we completed the sale of our Oyama, Japan facility for \$5.6 million, resulting in an immaterial gain.

Refer to Note 16, "Acquisitions," for discussion of fair value measurements related to acquisitions that occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

#### Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value

The following table presents the carrying values and fair values of financial instruments not recorded at fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	September 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Carrying Value <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value Level 1	Fair Value Level 2	Fair Value Level 3	Carrying Value <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value Level 1	Fair Value Level 2	Fair Value Level 3
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Term Loan Facility	\$470,498	\$—	\$466,970	\$—	\$474,062	\$—	\$475,016	\$—
6.5% Senior Notes	\$700,000	\$—	\$733,250	\$—	\$700,000	\$—	\$752,500	\$—
4.875% Senior Notes	\$500,000	\$—	\$488,750	\$—	\$500,000	\$—	\$472,500	\$—
Revolving Credit Facility	\$160,000	\$—	\$158,455	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

<sup>(1)</sup> The carrying value is presented excluding discount.

The fair values of our Term Loan Facility, 4.875% Senior Notes, and 6.5% Senior Notes are determined using observable prices in markets where these instruments are generally not traded on a daily basis. The fair value of the Revolving Credit Facility is calculated as the present value of the difference between the contractual spread on the loan and the estimated replacement credit spread using the current outstanding balance on the loan projected to the loan maturity.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, and trade payables are carried at their cost, which approximates fair value, because of their short-term nature.

#### 12. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

As required by ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging ("ASC 815"), we record all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether we have elected to designate a derivative as being in a hedging relationship, and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as hedges of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Derivatives may also be designated as hedges of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge, or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. We may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain risks, even though we elect not to apply hedge accounting under ASC 815. Specific information about the valuations of derivatives and classification in the fair value hierarchy is described in Note 11, "Fair Value Measures."

We do not offset the fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments against fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral. As of December 31, 2013, we had posted \$0.4 million in cash collateral. As of September 30, 2014, we had not posted any cash collateral.



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Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

On August 12, 2014, our interest rate cap, a portion of which was designated as a cash flow hedge of floating interest payments on our Term Loan Facility, matured. As a result, as of September 30, 2014, we have no outstanding interest rate derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk.

Our objectives in using interest rate derivatives have historically been to add stability to interest expense and to manage our exposure to interest rate movements on our floating rate debt. To accomplish these objectives, during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, we used interest rate caps to hedge the variable cash flows associated with our variable rate debt as part of our interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate caps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable rate amounts if interest rates rise above the cap strike rate on the contract.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period in which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges is recognized directly in earnings. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, we recorded no ineffectiveness in earnings and no amounts were excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

Amounts reported in Accumulated other comprehensive loss related to interest rate derivatives are reclassified to Interest expense as interest payments are made on our variable rate debt. On August 12, 2014, our interest rate cap matured, and accordingly, no further amounts will be reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to Interest expense.

Hedges of Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to fluctuations in various foreign currencies against our functional currency, the U.S. dollar. We use foreign currency forward agreements to manage this exposure. We currently have outstanding foreign currency forward contracts that qualify as cash flow hedges intended to offset the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on forecasted sales and certain manufacturing costs. We also have outstanding foreign currency forward contracts that are intended to preserve the economic value of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities; these instruments are not designated for hedge accounting treatment in accordance with ASC 815. Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and are used to manage our exposure to foreign exchange movements, but do not meet the criteria to be afforded hedge accounting treatment.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period in which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, the ineffective portion recognized directly in earnings was not material and no amounts were excluded from the assessment of effectiveness. As of September 30, 2014, we estimate that \$15.3 million in net gains will be reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to earnings during the twelve months ending September 30, 2015.

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As of September 30, 2014, we had the following outstanding foreign currency forward contracts:

Notional (in millions)	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Index	Weighted- Average Strike Rate	Hedge Designation
257.7 EUR	Various from May 2013 to September 2014	Various from November 2014 to August 2016	Euro to U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate	1.33 USD	Designated
54.0 EUR	Various from May 2013 to September 2014	October 31, 2014	Euro to U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate	1.29 USD	Non-Designated
25.0 CNY	March 20, 2014	November 28, 2014 and December 31, 2014	U.S. Dollar to Chinese Renminbi Exchange Rate	6.24 CNY	Designated
61.5 CNY	March 20, 2014 and September 25, 2014	October 31, 2014	U.S. Dollar to Chinese Renminbi Exchange Rate	6.17 CNY	Non-Designated
2,052.4 JPY	Various from September 2013 to July 2014	Various from November 2014 to December 2015	U.S. Dollar to Japanese Yen Exchange Rate	101.63 JPY	Designated
559.4 JPY	Various from September 2013 to September 2014	October 31, 2014	U.S. Dollar to Japanese Yen Exchange Rate	104.54 JPY	Non-Designated
54,250.0 KRW	Various from September 2013 to September 2014	Various from November 2014 to August 2016	U.S. Dollar to Korean Won Exchange Rate	1,063.81 KRW	Designated
34,900.0 KRW	Various from September 2013 to September 2014	October 31, 2014	U.S. Dollar to Korean Won Exchange Rate	1,049.69 KRW	Non-Designated
50.9 MYR	Various from November 2013 to September 2014	Various from November 2014 to August 2016	U.S. Dollar to Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate	3.32 MYR	Designated
30.8 MYR	November 22, 2013 and September 25, 2014	October 31, 2014	U.S. Dollar to Malaysian Ringgit Exchange Rate	3.26 MYR	Non-Designated
829.3 MXN	Various from June 2013 to September 2014	Various from November 2014 to August 2016	U.S. Dollar to Mexican Peso Exchange Rate	13.61 MXN	Designated
88.2 MXN	Various from June 2013 to September 2014	October 31, 2014	U.S. Dollar to Mexican Peso Exchange Rate	13.57 MXN	Non-Designated

The notional amounts above represent the total quantities we have outstanding over the remaining contracted periods.  
Hedges of Commodity Risk

Our objective in using commodity forward contracts is to offset a portion of our exposure to the potential change in prices associated with certain commodities, including silver, gold, platinum, palladium, copper, aluminum, and nickel, used in the manufacturing of our products. The terms of these forward contracts fix the price at a future date for various notional amounts associated with these commodities. These instruments are not designated for hedge accounting treatment in accordance with ASC 815. Commodity forward contracts not designated as hedges are not speculative and are used to manage our exposure to commodity price movements, but do not meet the criteria afforded

hedge accounting treatment. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated in hedging relationships are recorded in the condensed consolidated statements of operations as a component of Other, net.

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We had the following outstanding commodity forward contracts, none of which were designated as derivatives in qualifying hedging relationships, as of September 30, 2014:

Commodity	Notional	Remaining Contracted Periods	Weighted-Average Strike Price Per Unit
Silver	1,324,013 troy oz.	October 2014 to August 2016	\$22.02
Gold	12,882 troy oz.	October 2014 to August 2016	\$1,363.82
Nickel	662,820 pounds	October 2014 to August 2016	\$7.17
Aluminum	3,240,729 pounds	October 2014 to August 2016	\$0.90
Copper	4,204,281 pounds	October 2014 to August 2016	\$3.29
Platinum	7,239 troy oz.	October 2014 to August 2016	\$1,468.72
Palladium	1,045 troy oz.	October 2014 to August 2016	\$746.16

The notional amounts above represent the total quantities we have outstanding over the remaining contracted periods.

**Financial Instrument Presentation**

The following table presents the fair values of our derivative financial instruments and their classification in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives			
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value September 30, 2014	Fair Value December 31, 2013	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value September 30, 2014	Fair Value December 31, 2013
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815</b>						
Foreign currency forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$14,574	\$ 1,566	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$967	\$ 9,868
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other assets	4,526	—	Other long term liabilities	367	500
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$19,100</b>	<b>\$ 1,566</b>		<b>\$1,334</b>	<b>\$ 10,368</b>
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815</b>						
Commodity forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$306	\$ 80	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$8,766	\$ 10,096
Commodity forward contracts	Other assets	85	71	Other long term liabilities	1,864	3,133
Foreign currency forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,350	297	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	198	1,507
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,741</b>	<b>\$ 448</b>		<b>\$10,828</b>	<b>\$ 14,736</b>





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The following tables present the effect of our derivative financial instruments on the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815	Amount of (Loss)/Gain Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		Location of Net (Loss)/Gain Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income	Amount of Net (Loss)/Gain Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013		September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Interest rate caps	\$—	\$(2	) Interest expense	\$(232	) \$(257
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$25,382	\$(10,149	) Net revenue	\$(822	) \$93
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$(1,871	) \$(106	) Cost of revenue	\$512	\$426

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives		Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	
Commodity forward contracts	\$(9,147	) \$9,791	Other, net
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$4,765	\$(3,671	) Other, net
Interest rate caps	\$—	\$(2	) Other, net

The following tables present the effect of our derivative financial instruments on the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815	Amount of (Loss)/Gain Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		Location of Net (Loss)/Gain Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income	Amount of Net (Loss)/Gain Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013		September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Interest rate caps	\$—	\$(6	) Interest expense	\$(972	) \$(772
Interest rate caps	\$—	\$—	Other, net	\$—	\$(1,097
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$23,664	\$(3,026	) Net revenue	\$(5,543	) \$(195
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$91	\$1,075	Cost of revenue	\$811	\$1,491

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives		Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	
Commodity forward contracts	\$(3,629	) \$(16,401	) Other, net
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$3,726	\$(1,718	) Other, net

Interest rate caps \$— \$(2 ) Other, net

Credit Risk Related Contingent Features

We have agreements with certain of our derivative counterparties that contain a provision whereby if we default on our indebtedness, where repayment of the indebtedness has been accelerated by the lender, then we could also be declared in default on our derivative obligations.

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As of September 30, 2014, the termination value of outstanding derivatives in a liability position, excluding any adjustment for non-performance risk, was \$12.2 million. As of September 30, 2014, we have not posted any cash collateral related to these agreements. If we breach any of the default provisions on any of our indebtedness, as described above, we could be required to settle our obligations under the derivative agreements at their termination values.

## 13. Other, Net

Other, net consisted of the following for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Currency remeasurement gain on debt	\$51	\$169	\$2	\$354
Currency remeasurement (loss)/gain on net monetary assets	(4,512	) 2,948	(4,413	) 406
(Loss)/gain on commodity forward contracts	(9,147	) 9,791	(3,629	) (16,401
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency forward contracts	4,765	(3,671	) 3,726	(1,718
Loss on debt refinancing	—	—	—	(7,111
Loss on interest rate cap	—	—	—	(1,097
Other	265	153	206	156
Total Other, net	\$(8,578	) \$9,390	\$(4,108	) \$(25,411

## 14. Segment Reporting

We organize our business into two reportable segments, sensors and controls, based on differences in products included in each segment. These reportable segments are consistent with how management views the markets served by us and the financial information that is reviewed by our chief operating decision maker. Our operating segments, sensors and controls, which each comprise one of our reportable segments, are businesses that we manage as components of an enterprise, for which separate information is available and is evaluated regularly by our chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance.

An operating segment's performance is primarily evaluated based on segment operating income, which excludes share-based compensation expense, restructuring and special charges, and certain corporate costs not associated with the operations of the segment, including amortization expense and a portion of depreciation expense associated with assets recorded in connection with acquisitions. In addition, an operating segment's performance excludes results from discontinued operations, if any. Corporate costs excluded from an operating segment's performance are separately stated below and also include costs that are related to functional areas such as finance, information technology, legal, and human resources. We believe that segment operating income, as defined above, is an appropriate measure for evaluating the operating performance of our segments. However, this measure should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, or superior to, income from operations or other measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The accounting policies of each of our two reporting segments are the same as those in the summary of significant accounting policies as described in Note 2, "Significant Accounting Policies," included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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The following table presents Net revenue and Segment operating income for the reported segments and other operating results not allocated to the reported segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013:

	For the three months ended September 30, September 30, 2014 2013		For the nine months ended September 30, September 30, 2014 2013	
Net revenue:				
Sensors	\$429,020	\$ 358,159	\$1,261,736	\$ 1,052,124
Controls	148,075	140,727	442,806	423,593
Total net revenue	\$577,095	\$ 498,886	\$1,704,542	\$ 1,475,717
Segment operating income (as defined above):				
Sensors	\$118,056	\$ 109,918	\$354,386	\$ 311,948
Controls	44,765	41,638	132,454	130,708
Total segment operating income	162,821	151,556	486,840	442,656
Corporate and other	(30,176 )	(17,275 )	(83,859 )	(71,924 )
Amortization of intangible assets	(35,985 )	(33,670 )	(100,562 )	(100,706 )
Restructuring and special charges	(4,543 )	(512 )	(7,148 )	(4,538 )
Profit from operations	92,117	100,099	295,271	265,488
Interest expense	(23,874 )	(23,476 )	(70,973 )	(71,573 )
Interest income	321	232	910	780
Other, net	(8,578 )	9,390	(4,108 )	(25,411 )
Income before taxes	\$59,986	\$ 86,245	\$221,100	\$ 169,284

## 15. Net Income per Share

Basic and diluted net income per share are calculated by dividing Net income by the number of basic and diluted weighted-average ordinary shares outstanding during the period. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, the weighted-average shares outstanding for basic and diluted net income per share were as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30, September 30, 2014 2013		For the nine months ended September 30, September 30, 2014 2013	
Basic weighted-average ordinary shares outstanding	168,554	175,941	170,463	176,362
Dilutive effect of stock options	2,042	2,559	1,974	2,993
Dilutive effect of unvested restricted securities	169	129	174	164
Diluted weighted-average ordinary shares outstanding	170,765	178,629	172,611	179,519

Net income and net income per share are presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, certain potential ordinary shares were excluded from our calculation of diluted weighted-average shares outstanding because they would have had an anti-dilutive effect on net income per share, or because they related to share-based awards associated with restricted securities that were contingently issuable, for which the contingency had not been satisfied.

	For the three months ended September 30, September 30, 2014 2013		For the nine months ended September 30, September 30, 2014 2013	
Anti-dilutive shares excluded	773	1,669	747	1,709
Contingently issuable shares excluded	380	524	365	466

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## 16. Acquisitions

## Schrader

On October 14, 2014, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of August Cayman Company, Inc., an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands ("Schrader"), for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.0 billion, subject to certain post-closing adjustments. Schrader will be integrated into our sensors segment. Due to the recent closing of this acquisition, we have not yet completed our initial accounting for the business combination, and we are unable to provide the required disclosures. See Note 17, "Subsequent Events," for further information related to this acquisition.

We incurred approximately \$3.5 million in transaction costs related to this acquisition during the three months ended September 30, 2014, which are included within Selling, general and administrative expense in our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

## DeltaTech Controls

On August 4, 2014, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of CoActive US Holdings, Inc., the direct or indirect parent of companies comprising the DeltaTech Controls business, from CoActive Holdings, LLC (the "Seller") for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$181.7 million, subject to certain post-closing adjustments.

DeltaTech Controls is a manufacturer of customized electronic operator controls based on magnetic position sensing technology for the construction, agriculture, and material handling industries, and is being integrated into our sensors segment.

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Net working capital	\$ 17,074
Property, plant and equipment	8,458
Other intangible assets	111,299
Goodwill	97,114
Other non-current assets	5,663
Deferred income tax liabilities	(36,260 )
Other long term liabilities	(22,539 )
Fair value of net assets acquired, excluding cash and cash equivalents	180,809
Cash and cash equivalents	919
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 181,728

The allocation of the purchase price related to this acquisition is preliminary and is based on management's judgments after evaluating several factors, including preliminary valuation assessments of tangible and intangible assets, and preliminary estimates of the fair value of liabilities assumed. The final allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be completed when the final valuations are completed and estimates of the fair value of liabilities assumed are finalized. The preliminary goodwill of \$97.1 million represents future economic benefits expected to arise from synergies from combining operations and the extension of existing customer relationships. None of the goodwill recorded is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

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In connection with the allocation of purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we identified certain definite-lived intangible assets. The following table presents the acquired intangible assets, their estimated fair values, and weighted-average lives:

	Acquisition Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Life (years)
Acquired definite-lived intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	\$ 82,420	8
Completed technologies	26,139	10
Trademarks	1,820	5
Computer software	920	7
	\$ 111,299	8

The definite-lived intangible assets were valued using the income approach. We used the relief-from-royalty method to value completed technologies and trademark intangibles. The customer relationships were valued using the multi-period excess earnings method. These valuation methods incorporate assumptions including expected discounted future cash flows resulting from either the future estimated after-tax royalty payments avoided as a result of owning the completed technologies and trademark intangibles, or the future earnings related to existing customer relationships. The fair value of these assets is considered to be a Level 3 fair value measurement.

The valuation of certain tangible assets acquired was determined using the cost approach. For personal property, we primarily used the cost approach to develop the estimated reproduction or replacement cost. The fair value of these assets is considered to be a Level 3 fair value measurement.

Magnum Energy

On May 29, 2014, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Magnum Energy for \$60.6 million in cash. Magnum Energy is a supplier of pure sine, low-frequency inverters and inverter/chargers based in Everett, Washington. Magnum Energy products are used in recreational vehicles and the solar/off-grid applications market. Magnum Energy is being integrated into our controls segment.

The allocation of the purchase price related to this acquisition is preliminary, and is based on management's judgments after evaluating several factors, including preliminary valuation assessments of tangible and intangible assets. The final allocation of the purchase price will be completed when the estimates of the fair value of liabilities assumed are finalized. The majority of the purchase price was allocated to intangible assets, including goodwill.

The preliminary goodwill recognized as a result of this acquisition was approximately \$12.8 million, which represents future economic benefits expected to arise from synergies from combining operations and the extension of existing customer relationships. In accordance with the terms of the agreement to purchase Magnum Energy, we have treated this acquisition as an asset purchase as allowed under U.S. tax rules, and therefore all of the goodwill recorded is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the allocation of purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we identified certain definite-lived intangible assets. The following table presents the acquired intangible assets, their estimated fair values, and weighted-average lives:

	Acquisition Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Life (years)
Acquired definite-lived intangible assets:		
Completed technologies	\$ 28,810	12
Customer relationships	11,670	7
Trademark	1,850	12
	\$ 42,330	11

The completed technologies and trademark intangibles were valued using the income approach (the multi-period excess earnings method and the relief-from-royalty method, respectively). The customer relationships were valued

using the cost

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approach. These valuation methods incorporate assumptions including future earnings related to completed technologies, expected discounted future cash flows resulting from the future estimated after-tax royalty payments avoided as a result of owning the trademark, and the estimated cost of replacement of existing customer relationships. The fair value of these assets is considered to be a Level 3 fair value measurement.

**Wabash Technologies**

On January 2, 2014, we completed the acquisition of all the outstanding shares of Wabash Technologies from an affiliate of Sun Capital Partners, Inc. for \$59.6 million in cash. Wabash Technologies develops, manufactures, and sells a broad range of custom-designed sensors and has operations in the U.S., Mexico, and the United Kingdom. We acquired Wabash Technologies in order to complement our existing magnetic speed and position sensors product portfolio and to provide new capabilities in throttle position and transmission range sensing, while enabling additional entry points into the heavy vehicle and off-road end-market. Wabash Technologies is being integrated into our sensors segment.

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Net working capital	\$9,232	
Property, plant and equipment	17,210	
Other intangible assets	21,500	
Goodwill	20,173	
Deferred income tax liabilities	(8,967	)
Other long term liabilities	(867	)
Fair value of net assets acquired, excluding cash and cash equivalents	58,281	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,304	
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$59,585	

The allocation of the purchase price related to this acquisition is preliminary and is based on management's judgments after evaluating several factors, including preliminary valuation assessments of tangible and intangible assets, and preliminary estimates of the fair value of liabilities assumed. The final allocation of the purchase price will be completed when the estimates of the fair value of liabilities assumed are finalized. The preliminary goodwill of \$20.2 million represents future economic benefits expected to arise from synergies from combining operations and the extension of existing customer relationships. None of the goodwill recorded is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

In connection with the allocation of purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we identified certain definite-lived intangible assets. The following table presents the acquired intangible assets, their estimated fair values, and weighted-average lives:

	Acquisition Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Life (years)
Acquired definite-lived intangible assets:		
Completed technologies	\$13,600	9
Customer relationships	7,900	7
	\$21,500	8

The definite-lived intangible assets were valued using the income approach. We used the relief-from-royalty method to value completed technologies and the multi-period excess earnings method to value customer relationships. These valuation methods incorporate assumptions including expected discounted future cash flows resulting from either the future estimated after-tax royalty payments avoided as a result of owning the completed technologies or the future earnings related to existing customer relationships. The fair value of these assets is considered to be a Level 3 fair value measurement.

The valuation of certain tangible assets acquired were determined using cost and market approaches. For personal property, we primarily used the cost approach to develop the estimated reproduction or replacement cost. For real



property, we used a market approach based on the use of appraisals and input from market participants. The fair value of these assets is considered to be a Level 3 fair value measurement.

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Aggregated Information on Business Combinations

Net revenue for DeltaTech Controls, Magnum Energy, and Wabash Technologies included in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 was \$47.7 million and \$92.6 million, respectively. Net income for DeltaTech Controls, Magnum Energy, and Wabash Technologies included in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 was not material to our consolidated results.

Had the DeltaTech Controls, Magnum Energy, and Wabash Technologies acquisitions closed at the beginning of 2013, Net revenue and Net income would not have been materially different from the amounts reported for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013.

17. Subsequent Events

On October 14, 2014, our indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary, Sensata Technologies B.V. ("STBV") completed the acquisition of Schrader for \$1.0 billion, subject to certain post-closing adjustments (the "Acquisition"). Upon closing of the Acquisition, we assumed all of Schrader's liabilities, including, without limitation, all contingent liabilities arising from various pending litigation matters. We are currently evaluating these liabilities and contingent liabilities in order to assess our exposure.

Schrader is a global manufacturer of sensing and valve solutions for automotive and industrial manufacturers. Schrader is headquartered in Denver, Colorado and has sales and design offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Japan, and South Korea. Manufacturing facilities are located in the United States, United Kingdom, France, Brazil, and China. Schrader employs 2,500 people globally. Schrader is a manufacturer of tire pressure monitoring sensors ("TPMS"), a safety feature now standard on all cars and light trucks sold in the United States and growing globally in Europe and Asia. Fuel economy and safety regulations in each region are driving the rapid adoption of TPMS. The Acquisition adds TPMS and additional low pressure sensing capabilities to our current position.

On October 14, 2014, STBV completed a series of financing transactions (the "Transactions") in order to fund the Acquisition. The Transactions included the issuance and sale of the 5.625% Senior Notes and the entry into the third amendment to STBV's existing senior secured credit facilities that provides for the Incremental Term Loan Facility, which was offered at an original issue price of 99.25%. The net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the 5.625% Senior Notes and borrowings under the Incremental Term Loan Facility, together with cash on hand, were used to (i) fund the Acquisition, (ii) permanently repay all outstanding indebtedness under Schrader's existing credit facilities, and (iii) pay all related fees and expenses in connection with the Transactions and the Acquisition.

The 5.625% Senior Notes mature on November 1, 2024, with interest payable on May 1 and November 1 each year, commencing on May 1, 2015. The Incremental Term Loan Facility matures on October 14, 2021, with interest indexed to LIBOR, subject to a floor of 0.75% and a spread of 2.75%.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements relate to analyses and other information, which are based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements also relate to our future prospects, developments, and business strategies.

These forward looking statements are identified by the use of terms and phrases such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “should,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “will,” “plan,” “predict,” “project,” “forecast,” “continue,” and similar terms and the negative of such terms and phrases, including references to assumptions. However, these words are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. These statements are contained in many sections of this report, including “Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Although we believe that our plans, intentions, and expectations reflected in, or suggested by, such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that we will achieve those plans, intentions, or expectations.

We believe that the following factors, among others (including those described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and those described in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q), could affect our future performance and the liquidity and value of our securities and cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf: worldwide economic conditions; general conditions in the automotive industry; continued fundamental changes in the industries in which we operate; our ability to maintain existing relationships with customers and our exposure to industry and customer-specific demand fluctuations; pricing and other pressures from our customers; resources required to integrate acquired companies; risks associated with our non-U.S. operations; our ability to attract and retain key personnel; competitive pressures in the markets in which we compete, which could require us to lower our prices or result in reduced demand for our products; and our ability to secure financing to operate and grow our business or explore opportunities.

There may be other factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Our actual results, performance, or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. We can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations and financial condition. You should carefully read the factors described in the “Risk Factors” section of this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 for a description of certain risks that could, among other things, cause our actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, and we undertake no obligation to revise or update this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.

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## Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in February 2014, and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

## Results of Operations

The tables below present our results of operations in millions of dollars and as a percentage of net revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. We have derived the results of operations from the condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Amounts and percentages have been calculated based on unrounded numbers. Accordingly, certain amounts may not add due to the effect of rounding.

## Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared to the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

(Dollars in millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2014		September 30, 2013		
	Amount	Percent of Net Revenue	Amount	Percent of Net Revenue	
Net revenue:					
Sensors	\$429.0	74.3	% \$358.2	71.8	%
Controls	148.1	25.7	140.7	28.2	
Net revenue	577.1	100.0	498.9	100.0	
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue	371.9	64.5	309.1	62.0	
Research and development	19.5	3.4	15.2	3.0	
Selling, general and administrative	53.0	9.2	40.4	8.1	
Amortization of intangible assets	36.0	6.2	33.7	6.7	
Restructuring and special charges	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	
Total operating costs and expenses	485.0	84.0	398.8	79.9	
Profit from operations	92.1	16.0	100.1	20.1	
Interest expense, net	(23.6)	(4.1)	(23.2)	(4.7)	)
Other, net	(8.6)	(1.5)	9.4	1.9	)
Income before taxes	60.0	10.4	86.2	17.3	
(Benefit from)/provision for income taxes	(22.0)	(3.8)	20.2	4.1	
Net income	\$82.0	14.2	% \$66.0	13.2	%

Net revenue. Net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2014 increased \$78.2 million, or 15.7%, to \$577.1 million from \$498.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in net revenue was composed of a 19.8% increase in sensors and a 5.2% increase in controls.

Sensors net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2014 increased \$70.9 million, or 19.8%, to \$429.0 million from \$358.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in sensors net revenue was primarily composed of 8.1% growth in organic revenue (defined as sales, including the impact of pricing, but excluding the impact of acquisitions and the effect of foreign currency exchange) and the impact of acquisitions, including Wabash Technologies and DeltaTech Controls, which contributed 11.3%. The growth in organic revenue was primarily driven by growth in content (including the impact of product obsolescence) and production of light vehicles and heavy trucks, partially offset by pricing. In general, regulatory requirements for higher fuel efficiency, lower emissions, and safer vehicles continue to drive the need for advancements in engine management and safety features that in turn lead to a greater demand for our sensors. The growth in content was due in large part to significant design wins resulting in new business opportunities that we believe are primarily driven by upcoming emissions requirements, for example the Euro 6 requirements in Europe, CAFE requirements in the U.S., and China 4 requirements in Asia.



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Controls net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2014 increased \$7.3 million, or 5.2%, to \$148.1 million from \$140.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in controls net revenue was primarily related to the impact of the acquisition of Magnum Energy in the second quarter of 2014. Controls net revenue was also impacted by growth in our commercial aerospace and industrial end-markets, offset by declines in our appliance and heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning end-markets.

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$371.9 million (64.5% of net revenue) and \$309.1 million (62.0% of net revenue), respectively. Cost of revenue increased as a percentage of net revenue primarily due to acquisitions and the impact of insurance proceeds. In the three months ended September 30, 2013, we recorded \$5.0 million of insurance proceeds in Cost of revenue. We did not record any insurance proceeds in Cost of revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Research and development expense. Research and development ("R&D") expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$19.5 million (3.4% of net revenue) and \$15.2 million (3.0% of net revenue), respectively. The increase in R&D expense was primarily due to continued investment to support new platform and technology developments with our customers in order to drive future revenue growth, and investment related to acquired businesses. R&D expense consists of costs related to direct product design, development, and process engineering. The level of R&D expense is related to the number of products in development, the stage of such products in the development process, the complexity of the underlying technology, the potential scale of the product upon successful commercialization, and the level of our exploratory research. These factors may impact our level of R&D expense in the future. We conduct R&D activities in areas that we believe will accelerate our longer term net revenue growth. Our development expense is typically associated with (1) engineering core technology platforms to specific applications, and (2) engineering major upgrades that improve the functionality of existing products. Costs related to modifications of existing products for use by new customers in familiar applications is accounted for in cost of revenue and not included in R&D expense.

Selling, general and administrative expense. Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$53.0 million (9.2% of net revenue) and \$40.4 million (8.1% of net revenue), respectively. SG&A expense consists of all expenditures incurred in connection with the sales and marketing of our products, as well as administrative overhead costs. These costs may be fixed or variable in nature, and we may at times experience increased or decreased variable costs for reasons other than increased or decreased net revenue. As a result, SG&A expense will not necessarily remain consistent as a percentage of net revenue. SG&A expense increased primarily due to increased compensation related to non-production headcount, as well as \$4.0 million in transaction costs during the third quarter and integration costs and SG&A expenses associated with acquired businesses.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization expense associated with definite-lived intangible assets for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$36.0 million and \$33.7 million, respectively. Acquisition-related intangible assets are amortized on an economic benefit basis according to the useful lives of the assets, or on a straight-line basis if a pattern of economic benefits cannot be determined. Amortization expense increased compared to the prior period primarily due to additional amortization related to intangible assets recognized as a result of recent acquisitions and a difference in the pattern of economic benefits between the third quarter of 2014 and the third quarter of 2013. For further discussion of intangible assets related to our recent acquisitions, refer to Note 16, "Acquisitions," of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Restructuring and special charges. Restructuring and special charges for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 were \$4.5 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. Restructuring and special charges increased from the prior period primarily due to charges incurred in connection with the termination of a limited number of employees in various locations throughout the world, in order to align our structure with our strategy.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$23.6 million and \$23.2 million, respectively.

Other, net. Other, net for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$(8.6) million and \$9.4 million, respectively. Other, net for the three months ended September 30, 2014 consisted primarily of losses on

commodity forward contracts of \$9.1 million (compared to gains of \$9.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013) and currency remeasurement losses on net monetary assets of \$4.5 million (compared to gains of \$2.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013), partially offset by gains on forward currency forward contracts of \$4.8 million (compared to losses of \$3.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013). See Note 13, "Other, Net," of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further details of the gains and losses included within this account.

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We enter into forward contracts with third parties to offset a portion of our exposure to the potential change in prices associated with certain commodities, including silver, gold, platinum, palladium, copper, aluminum, and nickel, used in the manufacturing of our products. The terms of these forward contracts fix the price at a future date for various notional amounts associated with these commodities. Currently, these derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges. Changes in fair value of these forward contracts are recognized within Other, net, and are driven by changes in the forward prices for the commodities that we hedge. We cannot predict the future trends in commodity prices, and there can be no assurances that commodity losses experienced in past periods will not recur in future periods. Refer to Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 for further discussion of the sensitivity of amounts recorded in Other, net related to changes in forward prices of commodities.

(Benefit from)/provision for income taxes. (Benefit from)/provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$(22.0) million and \$20.2 million, respectively. The (benefit from)/provision for income taxes consists of current tax expense, which relates primarily to our profitable operations in non-U.S. tax jurisdictions, and deferred tax expense, which relates primarily to the amortization of tax deductible goodwill and the use of net operating losses, net of a deferred tax benefit relating to a release of a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance.

The change in the (benefit from)/provision for income taxes was primarily due to the release of a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance in the third quarter of 2014, as well as a change in the amount and distribution of income recorded in profitable jurisdictions, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we released a portion of our U.S. valuation allowance, and recognized \$32.5 million of benefit from income taxes in connection with the DeltaTech Controls acquisition, for which deferred tax liabilities were established related primarily to the step-up of intangible assets for book purposes.

Deferred taxes, in part, involve accounting for differences between the financial statement carrying value of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. The future related consequences of these differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets by assessing whether it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will be realized. To the extent we believe that a more likely than not standard cannot be met, we record a valuation allowance. Significant management judgment is required in determining the need for a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets. We review the need for valuation allowances jurisdictionally during each reporting period based on information available to us at that time. We have significant valuation allowances in certain jurisdictions where our businesses have historically incurred operating losses. Should our judgment change about the need for a valuation allowance, it may result in the recognition of a valuation allowance or the reduction of some or all of the previously recognized valuation allowances, possibly resulting in a material tax provision or benefit in the period of such change.



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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

(Dollars in millions)	For the nine months ended September 30, 2014		September 30, 2013		
	Amount	Percent of Net Revenue	Amount	Percent of Net Revenue	
Net revenue:					
Sensors	\$1,261.7	74.0	% \$1,052.1	71.3	%
Controls	442.8	26.0	423.6	28.7	
Net revenue	1,704.5	100.0	1,475.7	100.0	
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue	1,097.6	64.4	940.4	63.7	
Research and development	55.7	3.3	43.1	2.9	
Selling, general and administrative	148.3	8.7	121.4	8.2	
Amortization of intangible assets	100.6	5.9	100.7	6.8	
Restructuring and special charges	7.1	0.4	4.5	0.3	
Total operating costs and expenses	1,409.3	82.7	1,210.2	82.0	
Profit from operations	295.3	17.3	265.5	18.0	
Interest expense, net	(70.1)	(4.1)	(70.8)	(4.8)	)
Other, net	(4.1)	(0.2)	(25.4)	(1.7)	)
Income before taxes	221.1	13.0	169.3	11.5	
Provision for income taxes	6.9	0.4	48.2	3.3	
Net income	\$214.2	12.6	% \$121.1	8.2	%

Net revenue. Net revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 increased \$228.8 million, or 15.5%, to \$1,704.5 million from \$1,475.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in net revenue was composed of a 19.9% increase in sensors and a 4.5% increase in controls.

Sensors net revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 increased \$209.6 million, or 19.9%, to \$1,261.7 million from \$1,052.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in sensors net revenue was primarily composed of 11.0% growth in organic revenue and the impact of acquisitions, including Wabash Technologies and DeltaTech Controls, which contributed 8.5%. The growth in organic revenue was primarily driven by growth in content (including the impact of product obsolescence) and production of light vehicles and heavy trucks, partially offset by pricing. In general, regulatory requirements for higher fuel efficiency, lower emissions, and safer vehicles continue to drive the need for advancements in engine management and safety features that in turn lead to a greater demand for our sensors. The growth in content was due in large part to significant design wins resulting in new business opportunities that we believe are primarily driven by upcoming emissions requirements, for example the Euro 6 requirements in Europe, CAFE requirements in the U.S., and China 4 requirements in Asia.

Controls net revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 increased \$19.2 million, or 4.5%, to \$442.8 million from \$423.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in controls net revenue was primarily composed of 2.2% growth in organic revenue and the impact of the acquisition of Magnum Energy in the second quarter of 2014, which contributed 2.3%. The growth in organic revenue was primarily due to growth in our commercial aerospace, industrial, automotive, and semiconductor manufacturing end-markets, partially offset by declines in our appliance and heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning end-markets.

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$1,097.6 million (64.4% of net revenue) and \$940.4 million (63.7% of net revenue), respectively. Cost of revenue increased as a percentage of net revenue primarily due to acquisitions. In the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, we recorded \$7.3 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, of insurance proceeds in Cost of revenue.

Research and development expense. R&D expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$55.7 million (3.3% of net revenue) and \$43.1 million (2.9% of net revenue), respectively. The increase in R&D expense was primarily due to continued investment to support new platform and technology developments with

our customers in order to drive future revenue growth, and investment related to acquired businesses.

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Selling, general and administrative expense. SG&A expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$148.3 million (8.7% of net revenue) and \$121.4 million (8.2% of net revenue), respectively. SG&A expense increased primarily due to increased compensation related to non-production headcount, as well as \$4.9 million in transaction costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and integration costs and SG&A expenses associated with acquired businesses.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization expense associated with definite-lived intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$100.6 million and \$100.7 million, respectively. Amortization expense was impacted by a decrease related to a difference in the pattern of economic benefits over which intangibles were amortized between the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, offset by additional amortization related to intangible assets recognized as a result of recent acquisitions. For further discussion of intangible assets acquired as a result of our recent acquisitions, refer to Note 16, "Acquisitions," of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Restructuring and special charges. Restructuring and special charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 were \$7.1 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. Restructuring and special charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 consisted of severance charges recorded in connection with acquired businesses and charges incurred in connection with the termination of a limited number of employees in various locations throughout the world, in order to align our structure with our strategy. Restructuring and special charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 consisted of actions attributable to the execution of the 2011 Plan and the MSP Plan. These actions and events are discussed further in Note 5, "Restructuring and Special Charges," of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$70.1 million and \$70.8 million, respectively.

Other, net. Other, net for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$(4.1) million and \$(25.4) million, respectively. Other, net for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 consisted primarily of currency remeasurement losses on net monetary assets of \$4.4 million (compared to gains of \$0.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013) and losses on commodity forward contracts of \$3.6 million (compared to losses of \$16.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013), partially offset by gains on forward currency forward contracts of \$3.7 million (compared to losses of \$1.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013). The nine months ended September 30, 2013 also included losses of \$7.1 million related to our debt transactions in April 2013. See Note 13, "Other, Net," of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further details of the gains and losses included within this account.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$6.9 million and \$48.2 million, respectively. The provision for income taxes consists of current tax expense, which relates primarily to our profitable operations in non-US tax jurisdictions, and deferred tax expense, which relates primarily to the amortization of tax deductible goodwill and the use of net operating losses, net of a deferred tax benefit relating to a release of a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance.

The decrease in the provision for income taxes was primarily due to the release of a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance, a change in the amount and distribution of income recorded in profitable jurisdictions, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we released a portion of the U.S. valuation allowance and recognized \$40.8 million of benefit from income taxes in connection with our acquisitions, for which deferred tax liabilities were established related primarily to the step-up of intangible assets for book purposes. These benefits included an \$8.3 million benefit from income taxes recorded in the first quarter of 2014 in connection with the Wabash Technologies acquisition, and a \$32.5 million benefit from income taxes recorded in the third quarter of 2014 in connection with the DeltaTech Controls acquisition.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

We held cash and cash equivalents of \$196.7 million and \$317.9 million at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, of which \$33.6 million and \$131.3 million, respectively, was held in the Netherlands, \$64.3 million and \$83.3 million, respectively, was held by U.S. subsidiaries, and \$98.8 million and \$103.3 million,

respectively, was held by other foreign subsidiaries. The amount of cash and cash equivalents held in the Netherlands and in our U.S. and other foreign subsidiaries fluctuates throughout the year due to a variety of factors, including timing of cash receipts and disbursements in the normal course of business.

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## Cash Flows:

The table below summarizes our primary sources and uses of cash for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013. We have derived the summarized statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 from the condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Amounts in the table below have been calculated based on unrounded numbers. Accordingly, certain amounts may not add due to the effects of rounding.

(Dollars in millions)	For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Net cash provided by/(used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income adjusted for non-cash items	\$365.9	\$310.0
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions	(85.7)	(1.2)
Operating activities	280.1	308.8
Investing activities	(391.7)	(49.2)
Financing activities	(9.6)	(324.9)
Net change	\$(121.2)	\$(65.3)

Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$280.1 million and \$308.8 million, respectively. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to an increase in our inventory balance from December 31, 2013 to September 30, 2014 and timing of customer receipts and supplier payments, partially offset by increased profitability. The increase in our inventory balance from December 31, 2013 to September 30, 2014 was driven by a buildup of inventory to continue to ensure on-time delivery to our customers and an effective transition to our upgraded Oracle Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") system.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we received \$7.3 million of insurance proceeds associated with the fire at our South Korean facility in September 2012, of which \$4.9 million are classified as cash flows from operating activities as they relate to losses associated with the interruption of our business as a result of the fire. The remaining proceeds are classified as cash flows from investing activities as they relate to the replacement of manufacturing equipment damaged as a result of the fire. We do not expect to receive further insurance proceeds related to the fire.

Investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$391.7 million and \$49.2 million, respectively, which consisted primarily of \$298.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, of acquisition payments, net of cash received, and \$101.1 million and \$55.5 million, respectively, in capital expenditures. Refer to Note 16, "Acquisitions," of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further details of the cash used for acquisitions. The increase in capital expenditures primarily relates to investments associated with increasing our manufacturing capacity and upgrading our existing Oracle ERP system. In 2014, we anticipate capital expenditures of approximately \$120 million to \$140 million, which we plan to fund with cash flows from operations.

As discussed further in Note 17, "Subsequent Events," to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, on October 14, 2014, Sensata Technologies B.V. ("STBV") acquired all of the outstanding equity interests of August Cayman Company, Inc. ("Schrader") for \$1.0 billion, subject to certain post-closing adjustments.

Financing activities. Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 was \$9.6 million and \$324.9 million, respectively. Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 included cash used of \$169.7 million to repurchase 4.0 million ordinary shares from Sensata Investment Company S.C.A. in the second quarter of 2014, partially offset by \$160.0 million of cash provided by borrowings on our \$250.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), which was used to fund a portion of the purchase of DeltaTech Controls (see Investing activities above). In addition, during the second quarter of 2014, we borrowed \$35.0 million on the Revolving Credit Facility, which was subsequently re-paid

prior to June 30, 2014.

Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 consisted primarily of \$200.0 million used to repay a portion of our original term loan (the "Term Loan Facility") provided under our senior secured credit facilities in April 2013, and \$126.2 million used to repurchase ordinary shares.

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We may repurchase ordinary shares from time to time, at such times and in amounts to be determined by management, based on market conditions, legal requirements, and other corporate considerations. The payments to repurchase ordinary shares are associated with the \$250.0 million share buyback program discussed further in Capital Resources, under which, as of September 30, 2014, there is approximately \$74.7 million remaining.

As discussed further in Note 17, "Subsequent Events," to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, on October 14, 2014, we issued and sold \$400.0 million of 5.625% senior notes due 2024 (the "5.625% Senior Notes") and entered into a new \$600.0 million incremental term loan facility (the "Incremental Term Loan Facility") in order to fund the acquisition of Schrader.

**Indebtedness and Liquidity:**

Our liquidity requirements are significant due to our highly leveraged nature. As of September 30, 2014, we had \$1,880.7 million in gross outstanding indebtedness, including our outstanding capital lease and other financing obligations.

A summary of our indebtedness as of September 30, 2014 is as follows:

	September 30, 2014	
Term Loan Facility	\$470,498	
6.5% Senior Notes	700,000	
4.875% Senior Notes	500,000	
Revolving Credit Facility	160,000	
Less: discount	(2,038	)
Less: current portion	(164,752	)
Long-term debt, net of discount, less current portion	\$1,663,708	
Capital lease and other financing obligations	\$50,152	
Less: current portion	(3,627	)
Capital lease and other financing obligations, less current portion	\$46,525	

As of September 30, 2014, there was \$85.1 million of availability under the \$250.0 million Revolving Credit Facility, net of \$4.9 million in letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit are issued primarily for the benefit of certain operating activities. As of September 30, 2014, no amounts had been drawn against these outstanding letters of credit, which are scheduled to expire on various dates in 2015.

As discussed further in Note 17, "Subsequent Events," to our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, on October 14, 2014, we issued and sold the 5.625% Senior Notes and entered into the Incremental Term Loan Facility. The 5.625% Senior Notes mature on November 1, 2024, with interest payable on May 1 and November 1 each year, commencing on May 1, 2015. The Incremental Term Loan Facility matures on October 14, 2021, with interest indexed to LIBOR, subject to a floor of 0.75% and a spread of 2.75%.

**Capital Resources:**

Our sources of liquidity include cash on hand, cash flows from operations, and amounts available under the Revolving Credit Facility. We believe, based on our current level of operations as reflected in our results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, and taking into consideration the restrictions and covenants discussed below, that these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our operations, capital expenditures, ordinary share repurchases, and debt service for at least the next twelve months.

Our ability to raise additional financing, and our borrowing costs, may be impacted by short-term and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies, which are based, in significant part, on our performance as measured by certain credit metrics such as interest coverage and leverage ratios. As of October 27, 2014, Moody's Investors Service's corporate credit rating for STBV was Ba2 with a stable outlook and Standard & Poor's corporate credit rating for STBV was BB+ with a stable outlook.

We cannot make assurances that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us under our Revolving Credit Facility in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our

indebtedness, including the 6.5% senior notes due 2019 (the "6.5% Senior Notes"), the 4.875% senior notes due 2023 (the "4.875% Senior Notes," and

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collectively with the 6.5% Senior Notes, the "Senior Notes"), the Term Loan Facility, our new debt as discussed in Note 17, "Subsequent Events," or to fund our other liquidity needs. Further, our highly leveraged nature may limit our ability to procure additional financing in the future.

In October 2012, we announced that our Board of Directors approved a \$250.0 million share buyback program. In October 2013 and February 2014, the Board of Directors authorized amendments to the terms of the program, in each case to reset the amount available for share repurchases to \$250.0 million. Under the amended program, we may repurchase ordinary shares from time to time, at such times and in amounts to be determined by management, based on market conditions, legal requirements, and other corporate considerations, in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we used \$181.7 million of cash to repurchase approximately 4.3 million shares under the amended program. At September 30, 2014, \$74.7 million remained available for share repurchase under the amended program.

As discussed in Note 8, "Debt," of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, the credit agreement and indentures under which the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (as defined therein) and the Senior Notes, respectively, were issued, contain covenants that limit the ability of STBV and certain of its subsidiaries to, among other things, incur subsequent indebtedness, sell assets, make capital expenditures, pay dividends, and make other restricted payments. These covenants, which are subject to important exceptions and qualifications set forth in the credit agreement and indentures, were taken into consideration in establishing our amended share buyback program. We do not believe that the covenants described above will prevent us from funding share repurchases under our existing buyback program with available cash and cash flows from operations or other available sources of funds, should we decide to do so. As of September 30, 2014, we were in compliance with all the covenants and default provisions under our credit arrangements.

### New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) ("ASU 2014-09"), which modifies how all entities recognize revenue, and consolidates into one Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic (ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers) the current guidance found in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and various other revenue accounting standards for specialized transactions and industries. The core principle of the guidance is that "an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services." In achieving this objective, an entity must perform five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations of the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. ASU 2014-09 also clarifies how an entity should account for costs of obtaining or fulfilling a contract in a new ASC Subtopic 340-40, Other Assets and Deferred Costs - Contracts with Customers.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for public companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods, and early adoption is not permitted. ASU 2014-09 may be applied using either a full retrospective approach, in which all years included in the financial statements are presented under the revised guidance, or a modified retrospective approach. Under the modified retrospective approach, financial statements will be prepared using the new standard for the year of adoption, but not for prior years. Under this method, entities will recognize a cumulative catch-up adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the effective date for contracts that still require performance by the company and disclose all line items in the year of adoption as if they were prepared under the old revenue guidance. We will adopt ASU 2014-09 on January 1, 2017 and are currently evaluating the impact that this adoption will have on our consolidated financial statements. At this time, we have not determined the transition method that will be used.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

For a discussion of the critical accounting policies that require the use of significant judgments and estimates by management, refer to Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates," included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.



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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

As of September 30, 2014, there have been no significant changes to our market risk since December 31, 2013. Given the leveraged nature of our company, we have exposure to changes in interest rates. On October 14, 2014, we amended our senior secured credit facilities to provide for a new \$600.0 million incremental term loan facility (the "Incremental Term Loan Facility"). The interest rate on borrowings under the Incremental Term Loan Facility is indexed to LIBOR, subject to a floor of 0.75% and a spread of 2.75%. Based on the LIBOR rate at October 14, 2014, the interest rate on borrowings under the Incremental Term Loan Facility is equal to 3.5% (the floor plus the spread). However, in the future, LIBOR could rise above the floor of 0.75%, resulting in an increase to our interest expense in future periods.

For a discussion of market risk affecting us, refer to Part II, Item 7A—"Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

The required certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are included as exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The disclosures set forth in this Item 4 contain information concerning the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, management's report on internal control over financial reporting, and changes in internal control over financial reporting referred to in these certifications. These certifications should be read in conjunction with this Item 4 for a more complete understanding of the matters covered by the certifications.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

With the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2014. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2014, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the three months ended September 30, 2014 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we completed the implementation of an upgrade of our existing Oracle Enterprise Resource Planning system to a newer version of Oracle. This implementation did not result in material changes to our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's assessment of the overall effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting has historically been based on the framework set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission. In May 2013, COSO issued an updated framework (the "2013 COSO Framework"). We will integrate the changes prescribed by the 2013 COSO Framework into our internal controls over financial reporting during fiscal year 2014. We expect that management's assessment of the overall effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for the year ending December 31, 2014 will be based on the 2013 COSO Framework. We do not expect that our transition to the 2013 COSO Framework will have a significant impact on our internal control over financial reporting or our disclosure controls and procedures.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control over financial reporting can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal controls over financial reporting are subject to various inherent limitations, including cost limitations, judgments used in decision making, assumptions about the likelihood of future events, the soundness of our systems, the possibility of human error, and the risk of fraud. Moreover, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may be inadequate because of changes in conditions and the risk that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate over time.

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PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Information regarding legal proceedings is discussed in Part I, Item 3—“Legal Proceedings,” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Information regarding risk factors appears in Part I, Item 1A—“Risk Factors,” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. The information presented below updates and should be read in connection with the risk factors and information previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

We may be unable to successfully integrate the operations of August Cayman Company, Inc. (“Schrader”) into our operations and we may not realize the anticipated efficiencies and synergies of the Schrader acquisition. If the acquisition of Schrader does not achieve its intended results, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The integration of Schrader into our operations will be a significant undertaking and will require significant attention from our management team. The acquisition of Schrader (the “Acquisition”) involves the integration of two companies that previously operated independently, and the unique business cultures of the two companies may prove to be incompatible. It is possible that the integration process could take longer than anticipated and could result in the loss of valuable employees, the disruption of each company’s ongoing businesses, processes and systems, or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures, practices, policies, and compensation arrangements, any of which could adversely affect our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the Acquisition. Our results of operations could also be adversely affected by any issues attributable to Schrader’s operations that arose or are based on events or actions that occurred prior to the closing of the Acquisition. We may have difficulty addressing possible differences in corporate cultures and management philosophies between Schrader and us. The integration process is subject to a number of uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated benefits will be realized or, if realized, the timing of their realization. Although we currently anticipate significant synergies over the enterprise life of the combined company, we cannot assure you that these expected synergies will be fully realized, if at all. Our actual synergies and the expenses required to realize these synergies could differ materially from our current expectations, and we cannot assure you that we will achieve the full amount of expected synergies on the schedule anticipated, or at all, or that these synergies will not have other adverse effects on our business. Failure to achieve these anticipated benefits of the Acquisition could result in increased costs or decreases in the amount of expected revenue and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The assumption of known and unknown liabilities in the Acquisition may harm our financial condition and results of operations.

As a result of the Acquisition, we have assumed all of Schrader’s liabilities, including known and unknown contingent liabilities. If there are significant unknown Schrader obligations, or if we incur significant losses arising from known contingent liabilities assumed by us upon closing of the Acquisition, the combined company’s business could be materially and adversely affected. We may learn additional information about Schrader’s business that adversely affects the combined company, such as unknown liabilities, or issues that could affect our ability to comply with applicable laws. As a result, we cannot assure you that the Acquisition will be successful or that it will not, in fact, harm our business. Among other things, if Schrader’s liabilities are greater than expected, or if there are material obligations of which we are not aware, our business could be materially and adversely affected. If we become responsible for substantial uninsured liabilities, these liabilities may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We have no recourse (whether through indemnity or otherwise) to recover any such liabilities.

Export of our products are subject to various export control regulations and may require a license from either the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Commerce, or the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Any failure to comply with such regulations could result in governmental enforcement actions, fines, penalties or other remedies,

which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We must comply with the United States Export Administration Regulations, International Traffic in Arms Regulation (“ITAR”), and the sanctions, regulations, and embargoes administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”).

Certain of our products that have military applications are on the munitions list of the ITAR and require an individual validated license in order to be exported to certain jurisdictions. Any changes in export regulations may further restrict the export of our products, and we may cease to be able to procure export licenses for our products under existing regulations. For example, changes in the

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OFAC administrated embargo on trade with Iran have eliminated exceptions that may have previously permitted direct or indirect sales to that country. This area remains fluid in terms of regulatory developments. Should we need an export license, the length of time required by the licensing process can vary, potentially delaying the shipment of products and the recognition of the corresponding revenue. Any restriction on the export of a significant product line or a significant amount of our products could cause a significant reduction in revenue.

We have discovered in the past, and may discover in the future, deficiencies in our OFAC compliance program. Although we are currently making progress in our efforts to enhance our OFAC compliance program, we cannot assure you that any such enhancements will ensure that we are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations at all times, or that OFAC (or other applicable authorities) will not raise compliance concerns or perform audits to confirm our compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Any failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in governmental enforcement actions, fines or penalties, criminal and/or civil proceedings, or other remedies, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Weighted-Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Programs (in millions)
July 1 through July 31, 2014	—	\$ —	—	\$74.7
August 1 through August 31, 2014	—	\$ —	—	\$74.7
September 1 through September 30, 2014	10,656	(1) \$ 48.09	—	\$74.7
Total	10,656	\$ 48.09	—	\$74.7

(1) In the second quarter of 2014, we began allowing “withhold to cover” as a method for collecting and paying withholding taxes upon the vesting of restricted securities for our employees. Pursuant to the “withhold to cover” method, we withheld from such employees the shares noted in the table above to cover such statutory minimum tax withholdings. These transactions took place outside of a publicly-announced repurchase plan. The weighted-average price per share listed in the above table is the weighted-average of the fair market prices at which we calculated the number of shares withheld to cover tax withholdings for the employees.

## Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit No. Description

4.1	Indenture, dated as of October 14, 2014, among Sensata Technologies B.V., the Guarantors, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 17, 2014).
10.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 3, 2014, by and among Sensata Technologies Minnesota, Inc., CoActive Holdings, LLC, and CoActive US Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on July 7, 2014).
10.2	Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 15, 2014, by and among Sensata Technologies B.V., Sensata Technologies Holding N.V., and Schrader International, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 18, 2014).
10.3	Commitment Letter, dated as of August 15, 2014, by and among Sensata Technologies B.V., Sensata Technologies Finance Company, LLC, Barclays Bank PLC, and Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 18, 2014).
10.4	Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement dated as of October 14, 2014, to the Credit Agreement dated as of May 12, 2011, by and among Sensata Technologies B.V., Sensata Technologies Finance Company LLC, Sensata Technologies Intermediate Holding B.V., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Barclays Bank PLC and the other lenders party thereto, and Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 17, 2014).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
101	The following materials from Sensata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.



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SIGNATURES

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

Date: October 28, 2014

SENSATA TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING N.V.

/s/ Martha Sullivan

(Martha Sullivan)

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Paul Vasington

(Paul Vasington)

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)