

150
YEARS



AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS

2015 Annual Report



“

As a global organization that does business in over 130 countries, we depend on the people of Axalta to provide the foundation of our success.

”



Dear Shareholders,

In our first full year as a public company, Axalta outperformed our key business and financial metrics. We also delivered against the strategic objectives that we set for 2015. Volume increased overall by 3.9 percent in spite of economic slowdowns in certain markets. While net sales declined slightly due to the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, we still surpassed our goal by increasing Adjusted EBITDA by 3.2 percent for the full year. We completed our four major capital projects to expand production capacity, which have been executed on time and budget in Germany, Brazil, China, and Mexico, and announced additional commitments to construct facilities to help fuel our growth. We also successfully completed our first two acquisitions and increased our ownership in an important joint venture.

Axalta's Transportation Coatings segment, which includes Light Vehicle OEM and Commercial Vehicle end markets, experienced solid volume growth. Light Vehicle OEM operations, which supply coatings to most of the world's leading automobile and light truck end-use manufacturers, built on an already strong global foundation. We won new business with launches comprised of both individual coating layers as well as our Harmonized Coating Technologies™ that provide OEMs with end-to-end coating application systems. We developed product formulations to support the expanding use of plastic and composite materials that are utilized to reduce vehicle weight and increase fuel efficiency. Commercial Vehicle end market sales grew as well with multiple product launches in OEM plants that produce commercial trucks, buses, and rail stock. To capture synergies across the global Transportation Coatings segment, we consolidated our Light Vehicle OEM and Commercial Vehicle end markets, along with all of Axalta's operations in China, under the leadership of Steven Markevich serving as Executive Vice President and President, Transportation Coatings and Greater China.

Our Performance Coatings segment, comprised of Refinish and Industrial end markets, also grew, winning new local and global customers across the segment's diverse customer base. The Industrial Coatings end markets rely on liquid and powder coatings for electrical insulation, architectural, pipeline, corrosion protection, and a myriad of vehicle component and general industrial applications. New products included Ganicin®, a zinc-rich family of coating products designed to protect substrates in highly corrosive environments, Abcite® 585 EF powder coating formulated for crater-free application on glass, and in Asia-Pacific, Nason® Industrial products.

Our Refinish business maintained its growth trajectory. In North America, new accounts were added in core markets. These included leading multi-shop operators (MSOs) which continued to consolidate single store and regional collision repair body shops. The acquisition of ChemSpec USA

broadened our reach in the U.S. economy coatings market. In Asia-Pacific, we extended our premium Cromax®, Spies Hecker® and Standox® offerings, improved customer training capabilities in Japan and Thailand, introduced Nason refinish products, and launched Audurra™ accessory products. In China, we gained new dealer-owned body shops and converted many existing shops to our proprietary waterborne systems. In Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), we secured new body shop customers and, with the acquisition of Metalak Benelux B.V., strengthened our distribution network and customer base in both the premium and mainstream segments. Latin America focused on growth by reinforcing our premium brands in Mexico and increasing our ownership in Axalta Central America. We also expanded our economy portfolio across the region with the increased penetration of Imlar® coatings, as well as the introduction of pre-mixed CorMax® coatings and a new loyalty program for Cromacryl® in Colombia.

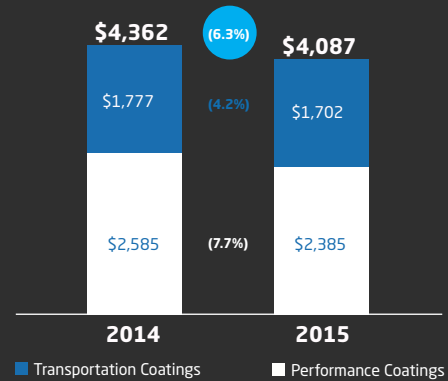
Net sales across our segments and end markets increased by 5.3 percent excluding foreign currency effects. The strength of our global portfolio of brands and expanding customer base enabled us to offset the impact of slower growth or weaker currency markets. Axalta's global manufacturing footprint, comprised of 36 production facilities on six continents, provided opportunities for lower priced local sourcing. Our growing mainstream and economy brand portfolio was positioned to serve more price sensitive customers. Our commitment to improve operational productivity – The Axalta Way – gained ground across the organization driving programs to capture growth opportunities while reducing complexity and increasing cost efficiency. As non-U.S. currencies stabilize and economies improve, we believe that the power of our diverse geographic footprint will be evident.

Looking ahead, 2016 brings a notable milestone for Axalta. We will celebrate our company's 150th anniversary in the coatings industry. From our roots in Germany in 1866, we have proudly become an industry leader by providing innovative coating technologies, color formulations, and application systems to customers around the world.

As a global organization that does business in over 130 countries, we depend on the people of Axalta to provide the foundation of our success. We have continued to expand and develop our talent pool. Senior and mid-level executives have joined our ranks, bringing years of experience as well as new ideas to our business. We expanded our higher education internship program and designed it to help identify participants who could be offered full-time positions after graduation. We launched a leadership development program for top global talent, and introduced an extensive training program for members of our sales force who are the front line ambassadors in a multitude of cultures and market environments working directly with customers. Our employees personify our company's values and will enable us to thrive for the next 150 years.

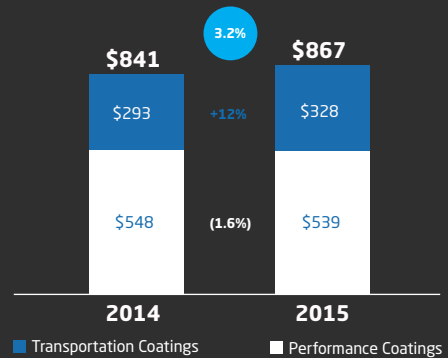


The 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders includes certain non-GAAP financial measures, including adjusted EBITDA. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered only as supplemental to, and not as superior to, financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. Please refer to the Annual Report on Form 10-K included within the 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders for a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measures included herein to the most directly comparable financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA means earnings, before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization.



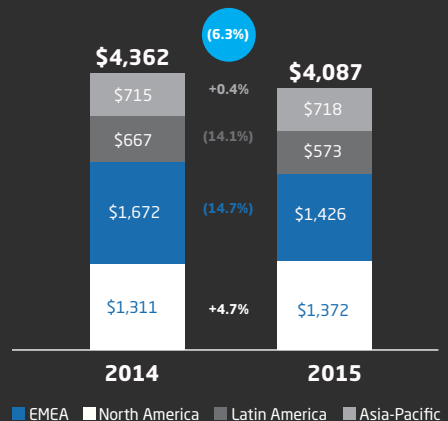
Consolidated Net Sales

Total 2015 consolidated net sales were \$4.1 billion, down 6.3 percent over 2014 caused primarily by significant currency headwinds which had an unfavorable impact of 11.6 percent. Transportation Coatings net sales were \$1.7 billion, down 4.2 percent over 2014. Performance Coatings net sales were \$2.4 billion, down 7.7 percent over 2014. The reduction in Transportation Coatings and Performance Coatings net sales was due primarily to significant currency headwinds which had an unfavorable impact of 9.6 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively.



Adjusted EBITDA

Total Adjusted EBITDA of \$867 million represented an increase of 3.2 percent over 2014. Transportation Coatings Adjusted EBITDA was \$328 million, up 12 percent over 2014. Performance Coatings Adjusted EBITDA was \$539 million, down 1.6 percent over 2014.



Net Sales by Region

Net sales by region were strong despite weaker economic conditions in emerging markets and the impact of strong currency headwinds. In 2015, volume grew in each region led by North America and Asia-Pacific with both EMEA and Latin America also performing well.

All of these statements are based on management's expectations as well as estimates and assumptions prepared by management that, although they believe to be reasonable, are inherently uncertain. These statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors outside of Axalta's control that may cause its business, industry, strategy, financing activities or actual results to differ materially. Axalta undertakes no obligation to update or revise any of the forward looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The Year in Review



Signed joint venture with Shanghai Kinlita Chemical to produce and supply coatings to heavy-duty truck manufacturers in China



Opened first *Coating Technology Training Center* in collaboration with the Automotive Workshop Owners Association in Buenos Aires, Argentina



Opened expanded waterborne coatings manufacturing plant in the Jiading district of Shanghai, China



Broke ground on new *Customer Experience Center* in Concord, NC



Announced investment in India to double production capacity and construct an automotive OEM coatings development laboratory in the state of Gujarat



Opened dual refinish and powder coatings *Customer Training Center* in Houston, TX

Building Resources for Customers

Manufacturing

In China, Axalta began production at its expanded manufacturing center in the Jiading district of Shanghai. The facility, which is adjacent to Axalta's existing operations complex, will be dedicated to producing waterborne coatings. This new facility features advanced manufacturing technologies and integrated production systems engineered to reduce the environmental footprint of coatings manufacturing. The highly automated facility is designed to maximize the use of raw materials and accelerate manufacturing cycle time.

On the site of the company's largest operations complex in Wuppertal, Germany, Axalta commissioned a new facility

to increase its waterborne coatings manufacturing capacity. The additional facility will be dedicated to manufacturing coatings for light and commercial vehicle OEMs in Axalta's EMEA region, as well as for Axalta's three global refinish brands – Cromax®, Spies Hecker® and Standox®.

We also announced the construction of new plants to better serve customers in Latin America and Asia-Pacific. In Argentina, construction began near Buenos Aires on a building for the manufacture of coatings and to serve as country headquarters. In India, the existing operations center in Savli will be expanded to double production capacity and house a new coatings development center.



Commissioned the expansion of waterborne coating manufacturing capacity in Wuppertal, Germany



Sponsored the first Axalta "We Paint Winners" 400 race at Pocono Raceway



Acquired Metalak Benelux B.V. in Belgium



Announced plans to construct Axalta's *Global Innovation Center* at The Navy Yard in Philadelphia, PA



Axalta acquired ChemSpec USA and its portfolio of brands for the North America refinish segment



Announced plans to construct a new country headquarters and manufacturing center in Argentina

Customer Training Centers

Customer focus means supporting the customer even after our products have been purchased. In 2015, Axalta opened or expanded training centers equipped to help our customers improve their skills with the use our products.

- Axalta opened the first dual purpose training center in Houston, Texas to support customers of both refinish and powder products in the south central region of the U.S.
- In Concord, North Carolina Axalta announced construction of a new Customer Experience Center that will include training facilities for refinish technicians and resources that can be used by all Axalta customers.
- In Buenos Aires, Argentina Axalta partnered with the local refinish industry association to create a training center for body shop technicians.
- In Utsonomiya, Japan Axalta celebrated the opening of a refurbished and expanded training center.
- A new Cromax Color Center in Chiang Rai, Thailand was commissioned with the support of a local distributor of Cromax products.

Acquisitions

Axalta completed acquisitions and increased ownership in a joint venture partner as part of a long-term strategic plan to expand market share and enter new markets.

Metalak

In July, Axalta completed its first acquisition with the purchase of Metalak Benelux B.V. For more than 60 years, Metalak had been the exclusive distributor of Axalta's Spies Hecker® refinish coating products sold in the Netherlands and in Flanders, Belgium. Formerly a privately owned company, Metalak maintains offices in Bornem, Belgium and in Tiel, Netherlands. The company will continue to operate under the Metalak name and remain the sales organization for Spies Hecker as well as for Metalak's Plus Paint® products sold in the Netherlands and Belgium.

ChemSpec USA

In November, Axalta purchased ChemSpec USA, an Ohio-based manufacturer of coatings focused on the economy segment of the collision repair industry. This acquisition will allow Axalta to expand its understanding of and footprint in this important customer segment. ChemSpec products include the Metalux® Premium Automotive Refinish System, Hydrolux® Waterborne System, Metacryl® Commercial and Fleet, and Montana Big Sky specialty clear and primer refinish products that cater to the collision repair and heavy-duty truck markets.

Axalta Central America

Axalta increased its ownership of Axalta Coating Systems CA, a joint venture, headquartered in Guatemala. Axalta Central America manufactures and distributes refinish, industrial and architectural coatings throughout Central America and the Caribbean. Axalta's increased position will provide greater access to markets in the region, increase opportunities for local manufacturing, and improve the company's operating efficiency through the implementation of Axalta's productivity and cost savings strategies.

Technology for Growth

Axalta's ability to meet customer expectations for innovative coatings depends on the technologies that can be used to bring new products to market. In order to fulfill this commitment, the Technology organization underwent a transformation in 2015 designed to position its team of more than 1,300 scientists, engineers, and technologists around the world to create the coatings of the future while consistently monitoring and improving the performance of today's products.

Technology for Innovation

Axalta's approach to meeting evolving customer expectations rests on three pillars:

- New and improved product technologies that leverage proprietary materials and leading formulation capabilities will provide durable coatings that deliver both the aesthetics and protective benefits that customers expect.
- Process technologies will create greater operations efficiencies and productivity gains, which are key performance parameters at all of Axalta's manufacturing centers.
- Technology must follow through to the customer by providing superior after-sales service that includes evolving color formulations, application tools, line service support in customer plants, and face-to-face and online training resources designed to ensure that customers derive the maximum benefits from Axalta's products.

Investing for Our Customers' Success

In 2015, Axalta announced construction of two new technology centers, the reorientation of existing facilities, and internal organizational changes to better serve customers. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, minutes away from both Axalta's corporate and North America headquarters, the company announced plans for a new Global Innovation Center which will serve as the hub of a global technology network. Located at The Navy Yard, Philadelphia's center for world class offices and research laboratories, staff at the Global Innovation Center will develop future generations of Axalta's products, processes, and service technologies.

In China, Axalta will open a new Asia-Pacific Technology Center in Shanghai to serve the entire region. The facility will also house a customer training center. These new facilities will join expanded technology centers in Wuppertal, Germany and in Mt. Clemens, Michigan to support customers in the EMEA region and the Americas, respectively.

The Axalta Way

In 2015, Axalta introduced a new operating system across the entire organization known as The Axalta Way. It is built on a successful productivity and cost reduction program adopted in 2014 throughout the EMEA region. To take the concept global, a dedicated, senior cross-functional team was established with the goal of identifying projects, getting them underway, and monitoring progress with consistent benchmarks. In its initial company-wide phase, The Axalta Way focused on finding large scale opportunities for improved productivity by reducing costs and increasing efficiencies. Projects have ranged from maximizing

procurement strategies and reducing manufacturing cycle time to introducing improved processes for bringing new products to market. During 2015, The Axalta Way evolved into a global commitment to continuous improvement across the entire organization. To reach the organization as a whole, project accomplishments and best practices began to be reported in a new global employee newsletter. The publication, named "The Axalta Way," recognizes individuals and teams of employees at all levels of the organization for their commitment to operational excellence and growth opportunities.



Axalta employees in Belgium bike to raise money for a leading cancer charity



Axalta employees plant trees to start the "Axalta Forest" in China's Hebei province as part of a multi-year pledge to support the Mother River Protection Program

Corporate Social Responsibility

Axalta is committed to helping sustain the communities in which our employees live and work through partnerships and corporate social responsibility initiatives. Whenever possible we connect our business and fields of expertise as a technology-based manufacturing company to the projects we select. Consequently, we focus our support on projects related to education, sustainability, and community service.

Education - particularly the STEM disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics - make a substantial contribution to the economic growth of the communities in which we operate and to the future of Axalta. In 2015 we supported projects that benefited high school and university students, institutions, and events that developed and promoted STEM-related initiatives.

Sustainability is central to the health of the planet and to our communities. Axalta's coatings are designed to contribute to a sustainable world by helping our customers save time and energy as they apply our coatings and enabling the materials they coat to last longer. We support organizations that promote the conservation of natural resources and protect the environment.

Whenever possible, Axalta works with both education and sustainability partners, and other selected organizations in or near our home towns, bringing a local focus to our contributions. This also enables our employees to benefit and to volunteer their time and talents on an ongoing basis.

Board of Directors



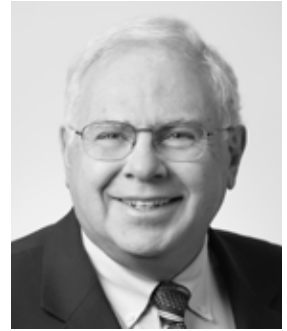
Wesley T. Bielick



Gregor P. Böhm



Orlando A. Bustos



Andreas C. Kramvis



Charles W. Shaver



Gregory S. Ledford



Robert M. McLaughlin



Lori J. Ryerkerk



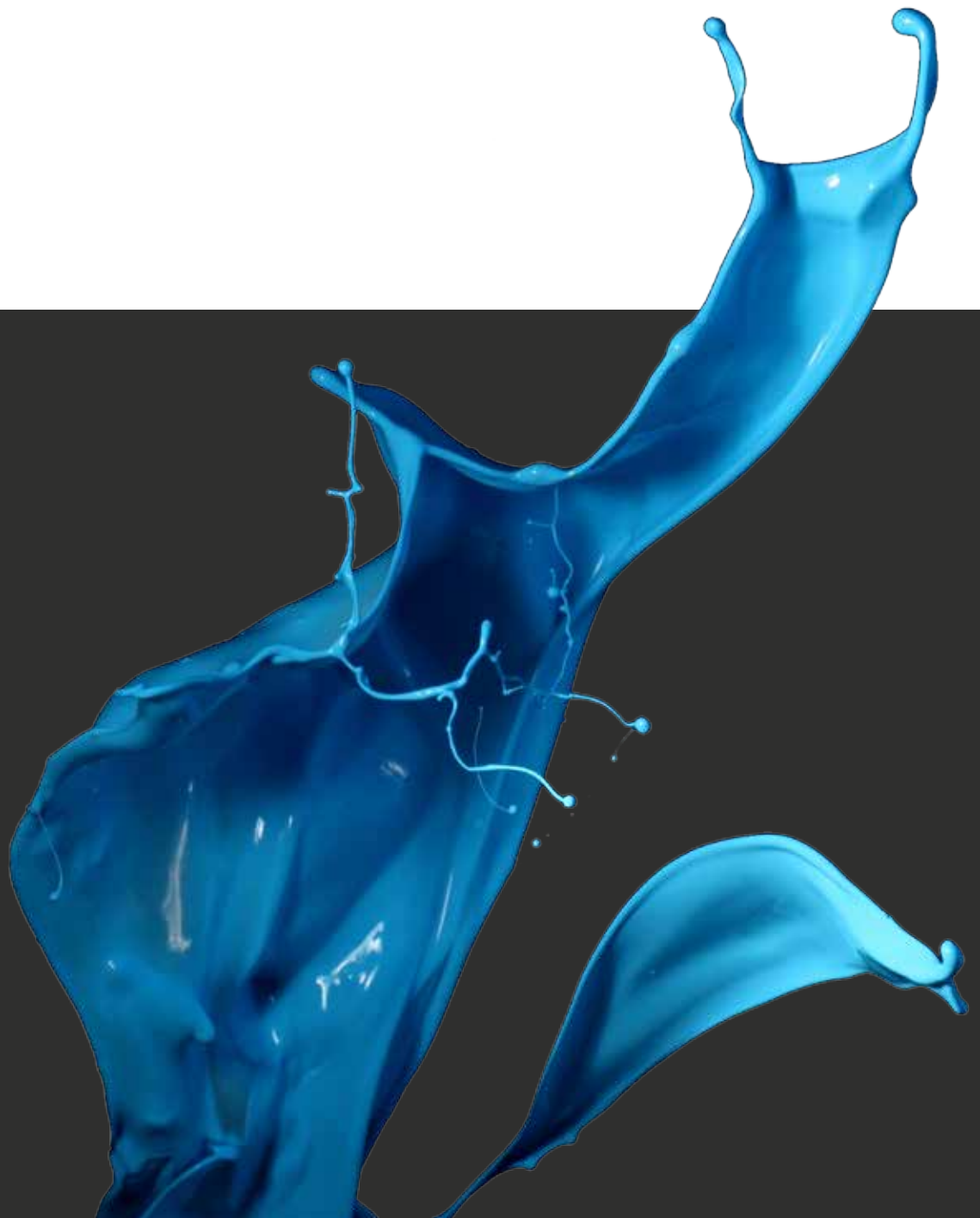
Martin W. Sumner

Management Group



From left to right, front row: Michael A. Cash, Aaron D. Weis, Robert W. Bryant, Charles W. Shaver, Steven R. Markevich, Martin G. Horneck, and Eduardo Nardinelli. Second row: Matthias Schönberg, Michael L. Carr, Joseph F. McDougall, Nigel Budden, Dan Key, and Jorge Cossio. Third row: Michael F. Finn, Barry S. Snyder, Sobers Sethi, Luke Lu, and Rajeev Rao.

Form 10-K



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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015
or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.
Commission File Number: 001-36733

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

2851
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

98-1073028
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Two Commerce Square
2001 Market Street
Suite 3600
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
(855) 547-1461

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of the registrant's principal executive offices)

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

Common Shares, \$1.00 par value
(title of class)

New York Stock Exchange
(Exchange on which registered)

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

As of June 30, 2015, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$5.2 billion (based on the closing sale price of the common stock on that date on the New York Stock Exchange).

As of February 15, 2016, there were 238,295,641 shares of the registrant's common shares outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference from the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Shareholders. Such proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the close of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. ("Axalta," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us"), a Bermuda exempted company formed at the direction of an affiliate of The Carlyle Group L.P. ("Carlyle"), was incorporated on August 24, 2012 for the purpose of consummating the acquisition of DuPont Performance Coatings ("DPC"), a business formerly owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company ("DuPont"), including certain assets of DPC and all of the capital stock and other equity interests of certain entities engaged in the DPC business (the "Acquisition"). Axalta, through its wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries, acquired DPC on February 1, 2013.

We are a leading global manufacturer, marketer and distributor of high performance coatings systems. Based on market information from 2014, we generate approximately 90% of our revenue in markets where we hold the #1 or #2 global market position, including the #1 position in our core automotive refinish end-market with approximately a 25% global market share. We have a 150-year heritage in the coatings industry and are known for manufacturing high-quality products with well-recognized brands supported by market-leading technology and customer service. Over the course of our history we have remained at the forefront of our industry by continually developing innovative coatings technologies designed to enhance the performance and appearance of our customers' products, while improving their productivity and profitability.

Our diverse global footprint of 36 manufacturing facilities, four technology centers, 46 customer training centers and more than 12,800 employees allows us to meet the needs of customers in over 130 countries. We serve our customer base through an extensive sales force and technical support organization, as well as through over 4,000 independent, locally-based distributors. Our scale and strong local presence are critical to our success, allowing us to leverage our technology portfolio and customer relationships globally while meeting customer demands locally.

Our business is organized into two segments, Performance Coatings and Transportation Coatings, serving four end-markets globally as highlighted below. See further discussion in Note 25 to our consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

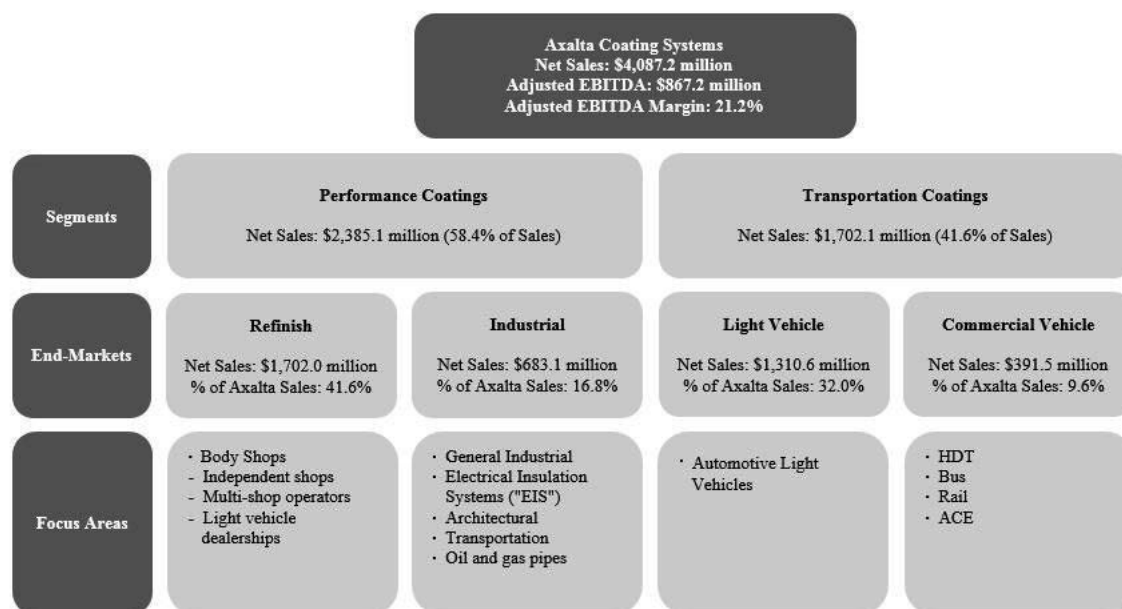
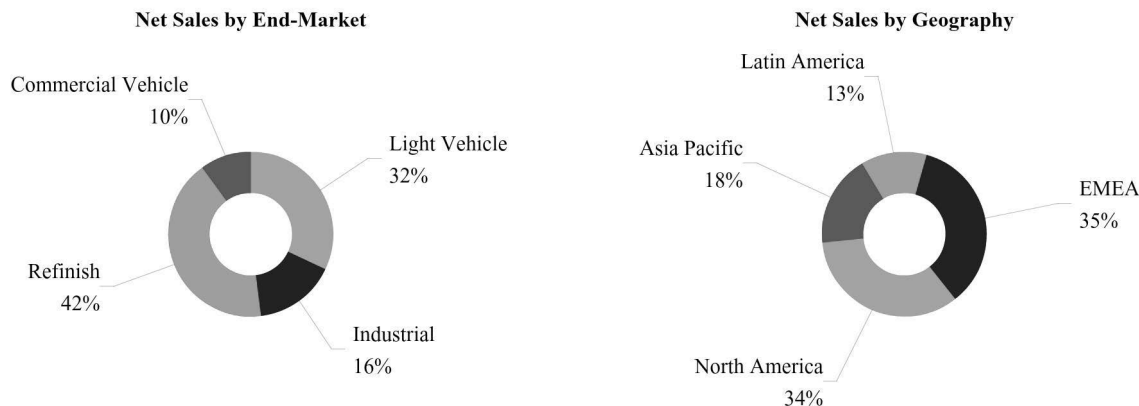


Table above reflects numbers for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Net sales for our four end-markets and four regions for the year ended December 31, 2015 are highlighted below:



Note: Latin America includes Mexico

SEGMENT OVERVIEW

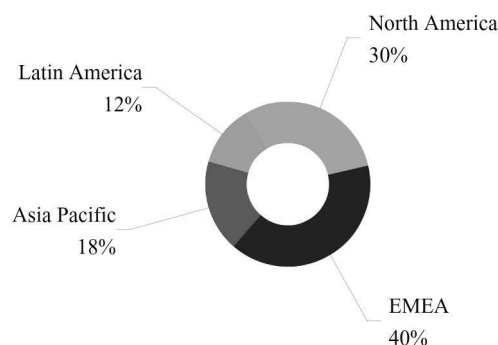
Performance Coatings

Through our Performance Coatings segment we provide high-quality liquid and powder coatings solutions to a fragmented and local customer base. We are one of only a few suppliers with the technology to provide precise color matching and highly durable coatings systems. The end-markets within this segment are refinish and industrial.

2015 Performance Coatings Net Sales by End-Market



2015 Performance Coatings Net Sales by Geography



Note: Latin America includes Mexico

Performance Coatings End-Markets

Refinish

Sales in the refinish end-market are driven by the number of vehicle collisions and owners' propensity to repair their vehicles. Although refinish coatings typically represent only a small portion of the overall vehicle repair cost, they are critical to the vehicle owner's satisfaction given their impact on appearance. As a result, body shop operators are most focused on coatings brands with a strong track record of performance and reliability. Body shops look for suppliers and brands with productivity enhancements, regulatory compliance, consistent quality, the presence of ongoing technical support and exact color match technologies. Color matching is a critical component of coatings supplier selection, since inexact matching adversely impacts vehicle appearance and can significantly impact the speed and volume of repairs at a given shop.

We develop, market and supply a complete portfolio of innovative coatings systems and color matching technologies to facilitate faster automotive collision repairs relative to competing technologies. Our color matching technology provides Axalta-specific formulations that enable body shops to accurately match thousands of vehicle colors, regardless of vehicle brand, color, age or supplier of the original paint during production. It would be time consuming and costly for a new entrant to create such an extensive color inventory.

Industrial

The industrial end-market is comprised of liquid and powder coatings used in a broad array of end-market applications. Within the industrial end-market, we focus on the following:

- *General Industrial*: coatings for a wide and diverse array of applications, including HVAC, shelving, appliances and electrical storage components, as well as specialized coatings used for coating the interior of metal drums and packaging.
- *Electrical Insulation*: coatings to insulate copper wire used in motors and transformers and coatings to insulate sheets forming magnetic circuits of motors and transformers.
- *Architectural*: exterior powder coatings typically used in the construction of commercial structures, residential windows and doors, as well as liquid interior and exterior house paint.
- *Transportation*: coatings for vehicle components, chassis and wheels to protect against corrosion, provide increased durability and impart appropriate aesthetics.
- *Oil & Gas*: powder products to coat tanks, pipelines, valves and fittings protecting against chemicals, corrosion and extreme temperatures in the oil & gas industry.

Demand in this end-market is driven by a wide variety of macroeconomic factors, such as growth in GDP and industrial production. There has also been an increase in demand for products that enhance environmental sustainability, corrosion resistance and productivity. These global trends are bolstered by regional and industry specific trends. Customers select industrial coatings based on protection, durability and appearance.

Performance Coatings Products and Brands

We offer a comprehensive range of specially-formulated waterborne and solventborne products and systems used by the global automotive repair industry to refinish damaged vehicles. Our refinish products and systems include a range of coatings layers required to match the vehicle's color and appearance, producing an indistinguishable repair.

We provide a system that allows body shops to match more than 180,000 active color variations, using over four million formulations, in the global market. Our color science is manifested in our tints, one of the most technologically advanced parts of the refinish coatings system, which makes up the majority of our products in a body shop. We have a large color library and a number of well-known, long-standing brands, including Cromax, Standox and Spies Hecker.

Our color matching and retrieval systems allow customers to quickly match any color, preventing body shop technicians from having to repeat the color matching process multiple times, saving time and materials. The color matching process begins with a technician scanning a damaged vehicle with one of our advanced color matching tools, such as our AcquireRx hand-held spectrophotometer. AcquireRx will determine the unique flake and color characteristics for the specific vehicle. These characteristics may vary significantly, even for vehicles of the same make, model and original color, based on a variety of factors, including a vehicle's age, plant at which it was assembled, weather conditions and operating history. AcquireRx electronically connects with our ColorNet database, which indicates to the technician the precise mix of tints and colors needed to recreate that specific color instance. In addition to AcquireRx, we offer our customers several other color matching tools, including our VINdicator database, which identifies vehicle color based on its vehicle identification number, and traditional color matching wheels.

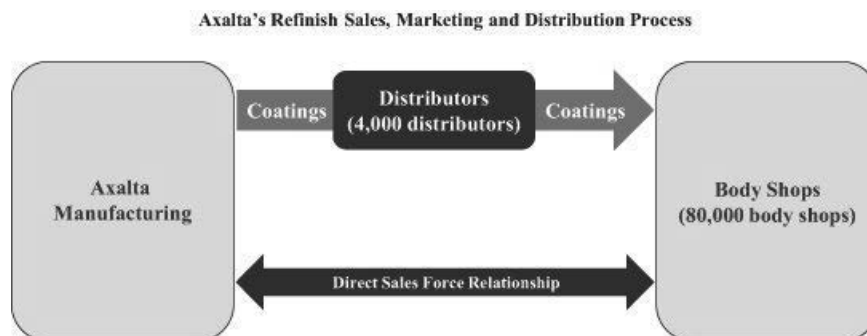
We are also a leading global developer, manufacturer and supplier of functional and decorative liquid and powder coatings for a large number of diversified applications in the industrial end-market. We provide a full portfolio of products for applications including architectural cladding and fittings, automotive coatings, general industrial, job coaters, electrical insulation coatings, HVAC, appliances, rebar and oil & gas pipelines. Our liquid systems are used to provide insulation and corrosion protection for electrical conductors and components, provide chemical resistance for the interiors of metal packaging drums, protect automotive parts and serve as basecoats for alloy and steel wheels. Powder coatings products are often an environmentally responsible, lower cost alternative to liquid coatings. These coatings are typically electrostatically sprayed using a specialized spray gun and cured to create a uniform, high-quality finish. In the oil & gas industry our powder products are used to protect components from corrosion and severe conditions such as extreme temperatures.

Our industrial brands include Voltatex, AquaEC, Chemophan, Lutophen, Stollaquid and Syntopal for liquid coatings and Alesta, Nap-Gard and Abcite for powder.

Performance Coatings Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We leverage a large global refinish sales and technical support team to effectively serve our broad refinish customer base of approximately 80,000 body shops. The majority of our products are supplied by our network of over 4,000 independent local distributors. In select regions, such as in parts of Europe, we also sell directly to customers. Distributors maintain an inventory of our products to fill orders from body shops in their market and assume credit risk and responsibility for logistics, delivery and billing. In certain countries, we utilize importers that buy directly from us and actively market our products to body shops. Our relationships with our top ten distributors are longstanding and continue to contribute to our success in the global refinish market.

Our large sales force manages relationships directly with our customers to drive demand for our products, which in turn are purchased through our distributor network. Due to the local nature of the refinish industry, our sales force operates on a regional/country basis to provide clients with responsive customer service and local insight. As part of their coverage efforts, salespeople introduce new products to body shops and provide technical support and ongoing training. We have established 46 customer training centers, which helps to deepen our customer relationships.



Our sales force also helps to drive shop productivity improvements and to install or upgrade body shop color matching and mixing equipment to improve shop profitability. Once a coating and color system is installed, a body shop almost exclusively uses its specific supplier's products. The proprietary nature of a coatings supplier's color systems, the substantial inventory needed to support a body shop and the body shop's familiarity with an established brand lead to high levels of customer retention. Our customer retention rate levels have been and continue to be strong.

To effectively reach our customers in the industrial end-market we generally ship directly and leverage a dedicated sales force and technical service team that operates on a regional basis. We are one of only three truly global powder coatings producers that can satisfy the needs and specifications of a customer in multiple regions of the world, while maximizing productivity from the broad scale and scope of our operations.

Performance Coatings Customers

Within our Performance Coatings segment, we sell coatings to customers in more than 130 countries. No single customer represented more than 6% of our Performance Coatings net sales and our top ten customers accounted for less than 16% of our Performance Coatings net sales during the year ended December 31, 2015.

We serve a broad, fragmented customer base of approximately 80,000 body shops, including:

- *Independent Body Shops*: Single location body shops that utilize premium, mainstream or economy brands based on the local market.
- *Multi-Shop Operators ("MSOs")*: Body shops with more than one location focused on providing premium paint jobs with industry leading efficiency. MSOs use premium/mainstream coatings and state-of-the-art painting technology to increase shop productivity, allowing them to repair more vehicles faster.
- *Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") Dealership Body Shops*: High-productivity body shops, located in OEM car dealerships, that operate like MSOs and provide premium services to customers using premium/mainstream coatings.

Performance Coatings Competition

Our primary competitors in the refinish end-market include PPG, BASF and Akzo Nobel, but we also compete against regional players in local markets. Similarly, in industrial coatings, we compete against multi-national suppliers, such as Akzo Nobel, PPG, Valspar and BASF, and regional players in local markets. We are one of the few performance coatings companies that can provide the customer service, technology, color design capability and product performance necessary to deliver exceptional value to our customers.

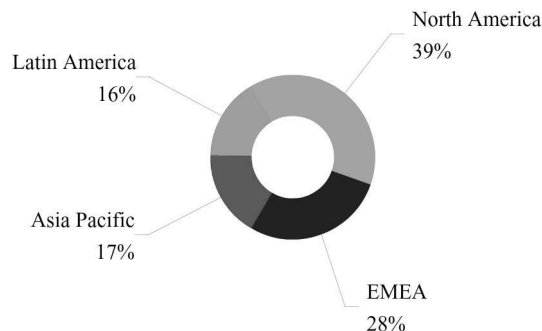
Transportation Coatings

Through our Transportation Coatings segment, we provide advanced coating technologies to OEMs of light and commercial vehicles. These increasingly global customers require a high level of technical support coupled with cost-effective, environmentally responsible coatings systems that can be applied with a high degree of precision, consistency and speed.

2015 Transportation Coatings Net Sales by End-Market



2015 Transportation Coatings Net Sales by Geography



Note: Latin America includes Mexico

Transportation Coatings End-Markets

Light Vehicle

Demand for light vehicle products is driven by the production of light vehicles in a particular region. Light vehicle OEMs select coatings providers on the basis of their global ability to deliver advanced technological solutions that improve exterior appearance and durability and provide long-term corrosion protection. Customers also look for suppliers that can enhance process efficiency to reduce overall manufacturing costs and provide on-site technical support. Rigorous environmental and durability testing as well as obtaining engineering approvals are also key criteria used by global light vehicle OEMs when selecting coatings providers. Globally integrated suppliers are important because they offer products with consistent standards across regions and are able to deliver high-quality products in sufficient quantity while meeting OEM service requirements. Our global scale, differentiated technology platform and customer focus, including on-site support, position us to be a global partner and solutions provider to the most discerning and demanding light vehicle OEMs. We are one of the few coatings producers that can provide OEMs with global product specifications, standardized color development, compatibility with an ever-increasing number of substrates, increasingly complex colors and environmentally responsible coatings while continuing to simplify and reduce steps in the coatings application process.

Commercial Vehicle

Sales in the commercial vehicle end-market are generated from a variety of applications including non-automotive transportation (e.g., heavy-duty truck ("HDT"), bus and rail) and agricultural construction equipment ("ACE"), as well as related markets such as trailers, recreational vehicles and personal sport vehicles. This end-market is primarily driven by global commercial vehicle production, which is influenced by overall economic activity, government infrastructure spending, equipment replacement cycles and evolving environmental standards.

Commercial vehicle OEMs select coatings providers on the basis of their ability to consistently deliver advanced technological solutions that improve exterior appearance, protection and durability and provide extensive color libraries and matching capabilities at the lowest total cost-in-use, while meeting stringent environmental requirements. Particularly for HDT applications, truck owners demand a greater variety of custom colors and advanced product technologies to enable custom designs. Our strong market position and growth are driven by our ability to provide customers with our market-leading brand, Imron, as well as leveraging our global product lines, regional knowledge and service. Additionally, to capture further growth we are launching a new suite of products to meet our customers' evolving needs.

Transportation Coatings Products and Brands

We develop and supply a complete coatings product line for light vehicle OEMs for the original coating of new vehicles. Products are designed to enhance the styling and appearance of a vehicle's exterior while providing protection from the elements, extending the life of the vehicle. Widely recognized in the industry for our advanced and patented technologies, our products not only increase productivity and profitability for OEMs but also produce attractive and durable finishes. Our light vehicle coatings portfolio is one of the broadest in the industry.

The coatings operation is a critical component of the vehicle assembly process, requiring a high degree of precision and speed. The paint shop process typically includes a dip process, three application zones and three high-temperature ovens that cure each coating layer at temperatures ranging from 320°F to 400°F (*i.e.*, "high bake"). Our key products consist of the four main coatings layers: electrocoat, primer, basecoat and clearcoat.

The coatings process accounts for a majority of the total energy consumed during the vehicle manufacturing process. As a result, we have developed Harmonized Coating Technologies™, including 3-Wet, Eco-Concept and 2-Wet Monocoat, that help our OEM customers lower costs by reducing energy consumption while increasing productivity.

OEMs are also increasingly looking to reduce the weight of vehicles in response to increasing vehicle emissions and fuel consumption regulations. As a result, OEMs are constructing vehicle platforms using a variety of new materials in addition to steel and plastic, including aluminum, carbon fiber and other substrates, each of which requires specialized coatings formulations to create a uniform color and finish. We continue to innovate with our OEM customers in driving this trend, as evidenced by use of our coatings on their flagship vehicle platforms.

We also develop and supply a wide array of coatings systems for a broad range of commercial applications including HDT, bus, rail and ACE. These products simultaneously enhance aesthetic appearance and provide protection from the elements. We meet the demands of commercial vehicle customers with our extensive offering of over 70,000 different colors. In the HDT market, because the metal and composite components are painted simultaneously in an automatic process, most truck OEMs use low bake coatings to ensure that the plastic composite parts on a truck's exterior do not deform during the process. Truck owners demand a wide variety of custom colors that are formulated using a combination of on-site mixing machines at the OEM or direct shipments of premixed high volume colors from us. Our commercial vehicle brands include Imron, Imron ExcelPro, Imron Elite, Centari, Rival, Corlar epoxy undercoats and AquaEC.

Transportation Coatings Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We have full-time technical representatives stationed at OEM facilities around the world. These on-site representatives provide customer support, monitor the painting process and track paint demand at each assembly plant. Monitoring OEM line performance in real-time allows our technical support teams to help improve paint department operating efficiency and provide performance feedback to our formulating chemists and paint manufacturing teams. Our customer technical support representatives also help OEMs manage their physical inventory by forecasting facility coatings demand based on the customer's build schedule.

We sell and ship products directly to light vehicle OEM customers in each of our four regions coordinated via a global point of contact for each customer and assist OEMs with on-site customer support. Located in 13 countries, our manufacturing facilities provide a local presence that enables us to cultivate strong relationships, gain intimate customer knowledge, provide superior technical support to our key customers and maintain "just-in-time" product delivery capabilities critical to OEMs. Our local presence also allows us to quickly react to changing local dynamics, offer high-quality products and provide excellent customer service.

In the commercial vehicle end-market, we employ a dedicated sales and technical service team to support our diverse customer base, including a direct sales force supporting the HDT market. We ship our coatings directly to commercial vehicle OEMs and provide on-site technical service representatives that play an important role by helping optimize the painting process and by providing responsive customer support.

Transportation Coatings Customers

We provide our products to light and commercial vehicle customers at over 200 assembly plants worldwide, including nine of the top ten global automotive manufacturers. We have a stable customer base with several relationships dating back approximately 90 years and believe we are well positioned with the fastest growing OEMs in both the developed and emerging markets.

Transportation Coatings Competition

We primarily compete against large multi-national suppliers such as PPG and BASF in the light and commercial vehicle end-markets. Additionally, we compete against certain regional players in Asia Pacific. With our state-of-the-art coatings solutions and local presence in key OEM markets, we are one of the few competitors in the industry that offers global manufacturers the combination of high-quality products, personalized, top-rate technical service and short lead-times for product delivery.

KEY RAW MATERIALS

We use thousands of different raw materials, which fall into six broad categories: resins, pigments, solvents, monomers, isocyanates and additives. Our total raw material spend represents between 45% and 55% of our cost of sales. We purchase raw materials from a diverse group of suppliers, with our top ten suppliers representing approximately 33% of our 2015 spending on raw materials.

Approximately 70% of the raw materials we procure are derived from crude oil and natural gas. While prices for these raw materials fluctuate with energy prices, such fluctuations are mitigated by the fact that the majority of our raw materials are fourth to sixth generation derivatives of crude oil and natural gas. As a result, changes in the prices of our raw materials typically lag behind fluctuations in crude oil prices. Moreover, the dynamics of supply and demand play as important a role in our cost of raw materials as does the price of crude oil. Finally, non-petrochemical based inputs such as minerals that are used to manufacture coating pigments are not significantly affected by volatility in crude oil prices.

Historically, to manage raw material volatility, we have used a combination of price increases to customers and, in limited circumstances, contractual raw material recovery mechanisms. Since 2001, our and our legacy company's variable cost of sales have remained stable between 37% and 42% of net sales.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Our focus on technology has allowed us to proactively provide customers with next-generation offerings that enhance productivity and satisfy increasingly strict environmental regulations. Since our entry into the coatings industry 150 years ago, we believe we have consistently been at the forefront of coatings technology innovation. These innovations have played a fundamental role in our ability to maintain and grow our global market share as well as deliver substantial financial returns.

We believe that we are a technology leader well positioned to benefit from a continued industry shift to more productive, environmentally responsible products. Our technology development is led by a highly experienced and educated workforce that is focused on new product development, color development, technical customer support and improving our manufacturing processes. As such, our technology development covers two critical interrelated aspects for us, Research & Development as well as Technical Support & Development. In total, as of December 31, 2015, we have approximately 1,300 employees dedicated to technology development. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, our research and development expenses were \$51.6 million and \$49.5 million, respectively. We operate four technology centers throughout the world where we develop and align our technology investments with regional business needs.

PATENTS, LICENSES AND TRADEMARKS

As of December 31, 2015, we had a portfolio of 613 issued patents and more than 280 trademarks. We actively apply for and obtain U.S. and foreign patents and trademarks on new products and process innovations and as of December 31, 2015, 246 patent applications were pending throughout the world.

Our primary purpose in obtaining patents is to protect the results of our research for use in operations and licensing. We are also party to a substantial number of patent licenses and other technology agreements. We have a substantial number of trademarks and trademark registrations in the United States and in other countries, as described below.

We own or otherwise have rights to the trademarks, service marks, copyrights and trade names used in conjunction with the marketing and sale of our products and services. These trademarks include Abcite®, Alesta®, AquaEC®, Audurra™, Centari®, Challenger™, Chemophan™, Colornet®, Corlar®, Cromax®, Cromax Mosaic®, Duxone™, Harmonized Coating Technologies™, Imron®, Imron Elite™, Imron ExcelPro™, Lutophen™, Nap-Gard®, Nason®, Rival®, Spies Hecker®, Standox®, Stollaquid™, Syntopal™, Syrox™, Vermeera™ and Voltatex®, which are protected under applicable intellectual property laws and are the property of us and our subsidiaries.

Although we consider that our patents, licenses and trademarks in the aggregate constitute a valuable asset, we do not regard our business as being materially dependent on any single or group of related patents, licenses or trademarks.

JOINT VENTURES

We are party to 11 joint ventures, five of which are focused on the industrial end-market. We are the majority shareholder, exercise control and fully consolidate all but three of our joint ventures. Our fully consolidated joint venture-related net sales were \$204.5 million and \$218.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business—Risks Related to Other Aspects of our Business—Our joint ventures may not operate according to our business strategy if our joint venture partners fail to fulfill their obligations."

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately 12,800 employees located throughout the world consisting of sales, technical, manufacturing operations, supply chain and customer service personnel. This figure does not include joint venture employees and contractors.

As of December 31, 2015, approximately 64% of our employees globally were covered by organized labor agreements, including works councils, with fewer than 50 employees in the United States covered by organized labor agreements. We consider our employee relations to be excellent.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL

We are subject to various laws and regulations around the world governing the protection of the environment and health and safety, including the discharge of pollutants to air and water and the management and disposal of hazardous substances. We have an excellent safety record. Our enhanced focus on health, safety and environmental improvements has resulted in a 68% reduction in our Total Recordable Safety Incident rate from year-end 2003 to year-end 2015, which is nine times better than the 2014 U.S. chemical manufacturing industry average (0.25 versus the 2014 U.S. chemical manufacturing industry average of 2.3), according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

We believe that all of our manufacturing and distribution facilities are operated in compliance in all material respects, with existing environmental requirements, including the operating permits required thereunder at our facilities. Our global manufacturing facilities have an established management system for environmental stewardship and certified under ISO14001.

In addition, many of our manufacturing sites have a long history of industrial operations and cleanup is or may be required at a number of these locations. Although we are indemnified by DuPont for certain environmental liabilities and we do not expect outstanding cleanup obligations to have a material impact on our financial position, the ultimate cost of cleanup is subject to a number of variables and difficult to accurately predict. We may also incur significant additional costs as a result of contamination that is discovered and/or cleanup obligations that are imposed at these or other properties in the future.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Our website address is www.axaltacs.com. We post, and shareholders may access without charge, our recent filings and any amendments thereto of our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and proxy statements as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We also post all financial press releases, including earnings releases, to our website. All other reports filed or furnished to the SEC on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, including current reports on Form 8-K, are available via direct link on our website. Reference to our and the SEC's websites herein do not incorporate by reference any information contained on those websites and such information should not be considered part of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As a global manufacturer, marketer and distributor of high performance coatings systems, we operate in a business environment that includes risks. These risks are not unlike the risks we have faced in the recent past nor are they unlike risks faced by our competitors. If any of the events contemplated by the following discussion of risks should occur, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could suffer significantly. While the factors listed here are considered to be the more significant factors, they should not be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles which may adversely affect our businesses and our results of operations.

Risks Related to our Business

Risks Related to Execution of our Strategic and Operating Plans

Our business performance is impacted by economic conditions and, particularly, by conditions in the light and commercial vehicle end-markets. Adverse developments in the global economy, in regional economies or in the light and commercial vehicle end-markets could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The growth of our business and demand for our products is affected by changes in the health of the overall global economy, regional economies and, in particular, the light and commercial vehicle end-markets. Our business is adversely affected by decreases in the general level of global economic activity, such as decreases in business and consumer spending, construction activity and industrial manufacturing. Economic developments affect businesses such as ours in a number of ways. For example, a tightening of credit in financial markets could adversely affect the ability of our customers and suppliers to obtain financing for significant purchases and operations, could result in a decrease in or cancellation of orders for our products and services and could impact the ability of our customers to make payments owed to us. Similarly, a tightening of credit in financial markets could adversely affect our supplier base and increase the potential for one or more of our suppliers to experience financial distress or bankruptcy.

Our financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected by difficult economic conditions and/or significant volatility in the capital, credit and commodities markets.

Several of the end-markets we serve are cyclical, and macroeconomic and other factors beyond our control could reduce demand from these end-markets for our products, materially adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations. Weak economic conditions could depress new car sales and/or production, reducing demand for our light vehicle OEM coatings and limit the growth of the car parc. These factors could, in turn, cause a related decline in demand for our automotive refinish coatings because, as the age of a vehicle increases, the propensity of car owners to pay for cosmetic repairs generally decreases. Also, during difficult economic times, car owners may refrain from seeking repairs for their damaged vehicles. Similarly, periods of reduced global economic activity could hinder global industrial output, which could decrease demand for our industrial and commercial coating products.

Our global business is adversely affected by decreases in the general level of economic activity, such as decreases in business and consumer spending, construction activity and industrial manufacturing. Disruptions in the United States, Europe or other economies, or weakening of emerging markets, such as Brazil or Venezuela, could adversely affect our sales, profitability and/or liquidity.

We may be unable to successfully execute on our growth initiatives, business strategies or operating plans.

We are executing on a number of growth initiatives, strategies and operating plans designed to enhance our business. For example, we are undertaking certain operational improvement initiatives with respect to realigning our manufacturing facilities in Europe and are growing our sales force in emerging markets and end-markets where we are underrepresented. The anticipated benefits from these efforts are based on several assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate. Moreover, we may not be able to successfully complete these growth initiatives, strategies and operating plans and realize all of the benefits, including growth targets and cost savings, we expect to achieve or it may be more costly to do so than we anticipate. A variety of risks could cause us not to realize some or all of the expected benefits. These risks include, among others, delays in the anticipated timing of activities related to such growth initiatives, strategies and operating plans; increased difficulty and cost in implementing these efforts; and the incurrence of other unexpected costs associated with operating the business. Further, our continued implementation of these programs may disrupt our operations and performance. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will realize these benefits. If, for any reason, the benefits we realize are less than our estimates or the implementation of these growth initiatives, strategies and operating plans adversely affect our operations or cost more or take longer to effectuate than we expect, or if our assumptions prove inaccurate, our results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Increased competition may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face substantial competition from many international, national, regional and local competitors of various sizes in the manufacturing, distribution and sale of our coatings and related products. Some of our competitors are larger than us and have greater financial resources than we do. Other competitors are smaller and may be able to offer more specialized products. We believe that technology, product quality, product innovation, breadth of product line, technical expertise, distribution, service, local presence and price are the key competitive factors for our business. Competition in any of these areas may reduce our net sales and adversely affect our earnings or cash flow by resulting in decreased sales volumes, reduced prices and increased costs of manufacturing, distributing and selling our products.

Weather conditions may reduce the demand for some of our products and could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, weather conditions have an adverse effect on our sales of coatings and related products. For example, unusually mild weather during winter months may lead to fewer vehicle collisions, reducing market demand for our refinish coatings. Conversely, harsh weather conditions can force our customers to reduce or suspend operations, thereby reducing the amount of products they purchase from us. Any such reductions in customer purchases could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Improved safety features on vehicles and insurance company influence may reduce the demand for some of our products and could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Vehicle manufacturers continue to develop new safety features such as collision avoidance technology and self-driving vehicles that may reduce vehicle collisions in the future, potentially negatively impacting demand for our refinish coatings. In addition, insurance companies may influence vehicle owners to use body shops that do not use our products, which could also potentially negatively impact demand for our refinish coatings. Any resulting reduction in demand for our refinish coatings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The loss of any of our largest customers or the consolidation of MSOs, distributors and/or body shops could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have some customers that purchase a large amount of products from us and we are also reliant on distributors to assist us in selling our products. Our largest single customer accounted for approximately 7.6% of our 2015 net sales and our largest distributor accounted for approximately 3.3% of our 2015 net sales. Consolidation of any of our customers, including MSOs, distributors and body shops, could decrease our customer base and impact our results of operations if the resulting business chooses to use one of our competitors for the consolidated business. The loss of any of our large customers or distributors, as a result of changes in business conditions, product requirements, consolidation or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on our distributor network and third-party delivery services for the distribution and export of certain of our products. A significant disruption in these services or significant increases in prices for those services may disrupt our ability to export material or increase our costs.

We ship a significant portion of our products to our customers through our distributor network as well as independent third-party delivery companies. If any of our key distributors or third-party delivery providers experiences a significant disruption such that our products cannot be delivered in a timely fashion or such that we incur additional shipping costs that we could not pass on to our customers, our costs may increase and our relationships with certain of our customers may be adversely affected. In addition, if our distributors or third-party delivery providers increase prices and we are not able to pass along these increases to customers, find comparable alternatives or adjust our delivery network, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We take on credit risk exposure from our customers in the ordinary course of our business.

We routinely offer customers pre-bates, loans and other financial incentives to purchase our products. These arrangements generally obligate the customer to purchase products from us and/or repay us for products over time. In the event that a customer is unwilling or unable to fulfill its obligations under these arrangements, we may incur a financial loss. In addition, in the ordinary course of our business, we guarantee certain of our customers' obligations to third parties. Any default by our customers on their obligations could force us to make payments to the applicable creditor. It is possible that customer defaults on obligations owed to us and on third-party obligations that we have guaranteed could be significant, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Price increases or interruptions in the supply of raw materials could have a significant impact on our ability to grow or sustain earnings.

Our manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors beyond our control. We use a significant amount of raw materials derived from crude oil and natural gas. As a result, volatile oil and gas prices can cause significant variations in our raw materials costs, affecting our operating results. In rising raw material price environments, we may be unable to pass along these increased costs to our customers. In declining raw material price environments, customers may seek price concessions from us greater than any raw material cost savings we realize. If we are not able to fully offset the effects of higher raw materials costs, or if customers demand greater raw material price concessions than we obtain in low raw cost environments, our financial results could deteriorate. In addition to the risks associated with raw materials prices, supplier capacity constraints, supplier production disruptions or the unavailability of certain raw materials could result in supply imbalances that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to develop and market new products and manage product life cycles could impact our competitive position and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating results are largely dependent on our development and management of our portfolio of current, new and developing products and services as well as our ability to bring those products and services to market. We plan to grow our business by focusing on developing and marketing our solutions to meet increasing demand for productivity. Our ability to execute this strategy and our other growth plans successfully could be adversely affected by difficulties or delays in product development, such as the inability to identify viable new products, successfully complete research and development, obtain relevant regulatory approvals, effectively manage our manufacturing process or costs, obtain intellectual property protection, or gain market acceptance of new products and services. Because of the lengthy and costly development process, technological challenges and intense competition, we cannot assure you that any of the products we are currently developing, or that we may develop in the future, will achieve substantial commercial success. For example, in addition to developing technologically advanced products, commercial success of those products will depend on customer acceptance and implementation of those products. A failure to develop commercially successful products or to develop additional uses for existing products could materially adversely affect our business, financial results or results of operations. Further, sales of our new products could replace sales of some of our current products, offsetting the benefit of even a successful product introduction.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted by business disruptions, security threats and security breaches.

Business disruptions, including supply disruptions, increasing costs for energy, temporary plant and/or power outages and information technology system and network disruptions, could harm our operations as well as the operations of our customers, distributors or suppliers. We face security threats and risks of security breaches to our facilities, data and information technology infrastructure. Although it is impossible to predict the occurrence or consequences of business disruptions, security threats or security breaches, they could harm our reputation, subject us to material liabilities, result in reduced demand for our products, make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver products to our customers or distributors or to receive raw materials from suppliers and create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain. Further, while we have designed and implemented controls to restrict access to our data and information technology infrastructure, it is still vulnerable to unauthorized access through cyber-attacks, theft and other security breaches.

Our efforts to minimize business disruptions and security breaches may fail. Such business disruptions and security breaches could significantly increase our cost of doing business, damage our reputation and/or have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to conduct our business might be negatively impacted if we experience difficulties with outsourcing and similar third-party relationships.

We outsource certain business and administrative functions and rely on third parties to perform certain services on our behalf. We may do so increasingly in the future. If we fail to develop and implement our outsourcing strategies, such strategies prove to be ineffective or fail to provide expected cost savings, or our third party providers fail to perform as anticipated, we may experience operational difficulties, increased costs, reputational damage and a loss of business that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. By utilizing third parties to perform certain business and administrative functions, we may be exposed to greater risk of data security breaches. Any breach of data security could damage our reputation and/or result in monetary damages, which, in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Global Operations

As a global business, we are subject to risks associated with our non-U.S. operations that are not present in the United States.

We conduct our business on a global basis, with approximately 70% of our 2015 net sales occurring outside the United States. We anticipate that international sales will continue to represent a substantial portion of our net sales and that our strategy for continued growth and profitability will entail further international expansion, particularly in emerging markets. Changes in local and regional economic conditions could affect product demand in our non-U.S. operations, including our Venezuelan operations. Specifically, our financial results could be affected by changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies, laws and regulations, or other activities of U.S. and non-U.S. governments, agencies and similar organizations. These conditions include, but are not limited to, changes in a country's or region's social, economic or political conditions, trade regulations affecting production, pricing and marketing of products, local labor conditions and regulations, reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some countries, changes in the regulatory or legal environment, restrictions on currency exchange activities, burdensome taxes and tariffs and other trade barriers, as well as the imposition of economic or other trade sanctions, each of which could impact our ability to do business in certain jurisdictions or with certain persons. Our international operations also present risks associated with terrorism, political hostilities, war and other civil disturbances, the occurrence of which could lead to reduced net sales and profitability. Our international sales and operations are also sensitive to changes in foreign national priorities, including government budgets.

Our day-to-day operations outside the United States are subject to cultural and language barriers and the need to adopt different business practices in different geographic areas. In addition, we are required to create compensation programs, employment policies and other administrative programs that comply with the laws of multiple countries. We also must communicate and monitor standards and directives across our global operations. Our failure to successfully manage our geographically diverse operations could impair our ability to react quickly to changing business and market conditions and to enforce compliance with non-U.S. standards and procedures.

Any payment of distributions, loans or advances to and from our subsidiaries could be subject to restrictions on or taxation of, dividends or repatriation of earnings under applicable local law, monetary transfer restrictions, foreign currency exchange regulations in the jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries operate or other restrictions imposed by current or future agreements, including debt instruments, to which our non-U.S. subsidiaries may be a party. In particular, our operations in Brazil, China, India and Venezuela where we maintain local currency cash balances are subject to import authorization or pricing controls.

Our operations in Venezuela continue to be subject to the risks associated with the volatility in economic conditions caused by the weakening of the Venezuelan bolivar and general uncertainty in the political environment. From December 2014 through June 2015, we had utilized Venezuela's Complementary System of Foreign Currency Administration ("SICAD I") to translate our Venezuelan subsidiary's financial statements into U.S. dollars. Because of the continued challenging economic conditions in Venezuela, at June 30, 2015 we re-evaluated the exchange rate used for our Venezuelan subsidiary's operations, including the impact on our non-U.S. dollar denominated monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities. As a result, we determined that the equity of our Venezuelan subsidiary would be realized through a dividend utilizing the Marginal Foreign Exchange System ("SIMADI") exchange mechanism due to the current illiquidity of SICAD I. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2015, we changed our foreign exchange rate to SIMADI and continue to use this foreign exchange rate through December 31, 2015, which currently approximates 199.5 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar. The SIMADI rate compares to the SICAD I rate of 12.0 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar.

Any further volatility in economic conditions in Venezuela caused by general uncertainty in the political environment, change in the currency exchange mechanisms or fluctuation of the SIMADI rate, which may vary in the future, could adversely affect our financial position resulting in a potential impairment or devaluation of our assets and liabilities. These events could result in a material unfavorable impact to our results of operations and financial condition, both for any period in which we determine to remeasure using another rate and on a going forward basis following any such remeasurement. See further discussion in Note 27 to our consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our results of operations and/or financial condition could be adversely impacted, possibly materially, if we are unable to successfully manage these and other risks of international operations in a volatile environment.

Currency risk may adversely affect our financial condition and cash flows.

We derive a significant portion of our net sales from outside the United States and conduct our business and incur costs in the local currency of most countries in which we operate. Because our financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, we must translate our financial results as well as assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars for financial statement reporting purposes at exchange rates in effect during or at the end of each reporting period, as applicable. Therefore, increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar against other currencies in countries where we operate will affect our results of operations and the value of balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies. In particular, we are exposed to the Euro, the Brazilian real, the Chinese yuan, the Venezuelan bolívar and the Russian ruble. For example, unfavorable movement in the Euro negatively impacted our results of operations in the second half of 2014 and throughout 2015, and the decline of the Euro could affect future periods. Furthermore, many of our local businesses import or buy raw materials in a currency other than their functional currency, which can impact the operating results for these operations if we are unable to mitigate the impact of the currency exchange fluctuations. We cannot accurately predict the effects of exchange rate fluctuations upon our future operating results because of the number of currencies involved, the variability of currency exposures and the potential volatility of currency exchange rates. Accordingly, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and cash flows.

Terrorist acts, conflicts, wars and natural disasters may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a multinational company with a large international footprint, we are subject to increased risk of damage or disruption to us, our employees, facilities, partners, suppliers, distributors, resellers or customers due to terrorist acts, conflicts, wars, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, power outages, pandemics or other public health crises and environmental incidents, wherever located around the world. The potential for future terrorist attacks and natural disasters, the national and international responses to terrorist attacks and natural disasters or perceived threats to national security and other actual or potential conflicts or wars may create economic and political uncertainties. In addition, as a multinational company with headquarters and significant operations located in the United States, actions against or by the United States could result in a decrease in demand for our products, make it difficult or impossible to deliver products to our customers or to receive components from our suppliers, create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain and pose risks to our employees, resulting in the need to impose travel restrictions. A catastrophic loss of the use of all or a portion of one of our key manufacturing facilities due to accident, labor issues, weather conditions, acts of war, political unrest, geopolitical risk, terrorist activity, natural disaster or otherwise, whether short- or long-term, and any interruption in production capability could require us to make substantial capital expenditures to remedy the situation, which could negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Compliance and Litigation

Our failure to comply with the anti-corruption laws of the United States and various international jurisdictions could negatively impact our reputation and results of operations.

Doing business on a global basis requires us to comply with the laws and regulations of the U.S. government and those of various international and sub-national jurisdictions, and our failure to successfully comply with these rules and regulations may expose us to liabilities. These laws and regulations apply to companies, individual directors, officers, employees and agents, and may restrict our operations, trade practices, investment decisions and partnering activities. In particular, our international operations are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption laws and regulations, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), the United Kingdom Bribery Act 2010 (the "Bribery Act") as well as anti-corruption laws of the various jurisdictions in which we operate. The FCPA, the Bribery Act and other laws prohibit us and our officers, directors, employees and agents acting on our behalf from corruptly offering, promising, authorizing or providing anything of value to foreign officials for the purposes of influencing official decisions or obtaining or retaining business or otherwise obtaining favorable treatment. As part of our business, we deal with state-owned business enterprises, the employees and representatives of which may be considered foreign officials for purposes of the FCPA or the Bribery Act. We are subject to the jurisdiction of various governments and regulatory agencies outside of the United States, which may bring our personnel into contact with foreign officials responsible for issuing or renewing permits, licenses or approvals or for enforcing other governmental regulations. In addition, some of the international locations in which we operate lack a developed legal system and have elevated levels of corruption. Our global operations expose us to the risk of violating, or being accused of violating, the foregoing or other anti-corruption laws. Such violations could be punishable by criminal fines, imprisonment, civil penalties, disgorgement of profits, injunctions and exclusion from government contracts, as well as other remedial measures. Investigations of alleged violations can be very expensive, disruptive and damaging to our reputation. Although we have implemented anti-corruption policies and procedures and introduced training since becoming an independent company, there can be no guarantee that these policies, procedures and training will effectively prevent violations by our employees or representatives in the future. Additionally, we face a risk that our distributors and other business partners may violate the FCPA, the Bribery Act or similar laws or regulations. Such violations could expose us to FCPA and Bribery Act liability and/or our reputation may potentially be harmed by their violations and resulting sanctions and fines.

Our international operations require us to comply with anti-terrorism laws and regulations and applicable trade embargoes.

We are subject to trade and economic sanctions laws and other restrictions on international trade. The U.S. and other governments and their agencies impose sanctions and embargoes on certain countries, their governments and designated parties. In the United States, the economic and trade sanctions programs are principally administered and enforced by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control. If we fail to comply with these laws, we could be subject to civil or criminal penalties, other remedial measures and legal expenses, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we have implemented trade-related policies and procedures and introduced training since becoming an independent company, we cannot assure you that such policies, procedures and training will effectively prevent violations in the future, particularly as the scope of certain laws may be unclear and may be subject to changing interpretations.

We cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of future regulatory requirements to which our international sales and manufacturing operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted. Future regulations could limit the countries in which some of our products may be manufactured or sold, or could restrict our access to, or increase the cost of obtaining, products from foreign sources. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to complex and evolving data privacy laws.

Our business is subject to complex and evolving U.S. and foreign laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection and other matters. We could be liable for loss or misuse of our customers' personal information and/or our employee's personally-identifiable information if we fail to prevent or mitigate such misuse or breach. Although we have developed systems and processes that are designed to protect customer and employee information and prevent misuse of such information and other security breaches, failure to prevent or mitigate such misuse or breaches may affect our reputation and operating results negatively and may require significant management time and attention.

As a result of our current and past operations and/or products, including operations and/or products related to our businesses prior to the Acquisition, we could incur significant environmental liabilities and costs.

We are subject to various laws and regulations around the world governing the protection of the environment and health and safety, including the discharge of pollutants to air and water and the management and disposal of hazardous substances. These laws and regulations not only govern our current operations and products, but also impose potential liability on us for our or our predecessors' past operations. We could incur fines, penalties and other sanctions as a result of violations of such laws and regulations. In addition, as a result of our operations and/or products, including our past operations and/or products related to our businesses prior to the Acquisition, we could incur substantial costs, including costs relating to remediation and restoration activities and third-party claims for property damage or personal injury. The ultimate costs under environmental laws and the timing of these costs are difficult to accurately predict. Our accruals for costs and liabilities at sites where contamination is being investigated or remediated may not be adequate because the estimates on which the accruals are based depend on a number of factors including the nature of the matter, the complexity of the site, site geology, the nature and extent of contamination, the type of remedy, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and, at multi-party sites, other Potentially Responsible Parties ("PRPs") and the number and financial viability of other PRPs. Additional contamination may also be identified, and/or additional cleanup obligations may be incurred, at these or other sites in the future. For example, periodic monitoring or investigation activities are ongoing at a number of our sites where contaminants have been detected or are suspected, and we may incur additional costs if more active or extensive remediation is required. In addition, in connection with the Acquisition, DuPont has, subject to certain exceptions and exclusions, agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities relating to environmental remediation obligations and certain claims relating to the exposure to hazardous substances and products manufactured prior to our separation from DuPont. We could incur material additional costs if DuPont fails to meet its obligations, if the indemnification proves insufficient or if we otherwise are unable to recover costs associated with such liabilities. The costs of our current operations complying with complex environmental laws and regulations, as well as internal voluntary programs, are significant and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future as environmental regulations become more stringent. These laws and regulations also change frequently, and we may incur additional costs complying with stricter environmental requirements that are promulgated in the future. Concerns over global climate change as well as more frequent and severe weather events have also promoted a number of legal and regulatory measures as well as social initiatives intended to reduce greenhouse gas and other carbon emissions. We cannot predict the impact that changing climate conditions or more frequent and severe weather events, if any, will have on our business, results of operations or financial condition. Moreover, we cannot predict how legal, regulatory and social responses to concerns about global climate change will impact our business.

As a producer of coatings, we transport certain materials that are inherently hazardous due to their toxic nature.

In our business, we handle and transport hazardous materials. If mishandled or released into the environment, these materials could cause substantial property damage or personal injuries resulting in significant legal claims against us. In addition, evolving regulations concerning the handling and transportation of certain materials could result in increased future capital or operating costs.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by litigation.

We face risks arising from various litigation matters that have been asserted against us or that may be asserted against us in the future, including, but not limited to, claims for product liability, patent and trademark infringement, antitrust, warranty, contract and third party property damage or personal injury. For instance, we have noted a nationwide trend in purported class actions against chemical manufacturers generally seeking relief such as medical monitoring, property damages, off-site remediation and punitive damages arising from alleged environmental torts without claiming present personal injuries. We have also noted a trend in public and private nuisance suits being filed on behalf of states, counties, cities and utilities alleging harm to the general public. In addition, various factors or developments can lead to changes in current estimates of liabilities such as a final adverse judgment, significant settlement or changes in applicable law. A future adverse ruling or unfavorable development could result in future charges that could have a material adverse effect on us. An adverse outcome in any one or more of these matters could be material to our business, financial condition and results of operations. In particular, product liability claims, regardless of their merits, could be costly, divert management's attention and adversely affect our reputation and demand for our products.

Risks Related to Human Resources

We may not be able to recruit and retain the experienced and skilled personnel we need to compete.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract, retain, develop and motivate highly skilled personnel. We must have talented personnel to succeed and competition for senior management in our industry is intense. Our ability to meet our performance goals depends upon the personal efforts and abilities of the principal members of our senior management who provide strategic direction, develop our business, manage our operations and maintain a cohesive and stable work environment. We cannot assure you that we will retain or successfully recruit senior executives, or that their services will remain available to us.

We rely on qualified managers and skilled employees, such as scientists, with technical and manufacturing industry experience in order to operate our business successfully. From time to time, there may be a shortage of skilled labor, which may make it more difficult and expensive for us to attract and retain qualified employees. If we are unable to attract and retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals or our costs to do so increase significantly, our operations could be materially adversely affected.

If we are required to make unexpected payments to any pension plans applicable to our employees, our financial condition may be adversely affected.

We have defined benefit pension plans in which many of our current and former employees outside the United States participate or have participated. Many of these plans are underfunded or unfunded and the liabilities in relation to these plans will need to be satisfied as they mature from our operating reserves. In jurisdictions where the defined benefit pension plans are intended to be funded with assets in a trust or other funding vehicle, the liabilities exceed the corresponding assets in many of the plans. Various factors, such as changes in actuarial estimates and assumptions (including as to life expectancy, discount rates and rate of return on assets) as well as actual return on assets, can increase the expenses and liabilities of the defined benefit pension plans. The assets and liabilities of the plans must be valued from time to time under applicable funding rules and as a result we may be required to increase the cash payments we make in relation to these defined benefit pension plans.

Our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected to the extent that we are required to make any additional payments to any relevant defined benefit pension plans in excess of the amounts assumed in our current projections and assumptions or report higher pension plan expenses under relevant accounting rules.

We are subject to work stoppages, union negotiations, labor disputes and other matters associated with our labor force, which may adversely impact our operations and cause us to incur incremental costs.

Many of our employees globally are in unions or otherwise covered by labor agreements, including works councils. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 0.5% of our U.S. workforce was unionized and approximately 64% of our workforce outside the United States was unionized or otherwise covered by labor agreements. Consequently, we may be subject to potential union campaigns, work stoppages, union negotiations and other potential labor disputes. Additionally, negotiations with unions or works councils in connection with existing labor agreements may result in significant increases in our cost of labor, divert management's attention away from operating our business or break down and result in the disruption of our operations. The occurrence of any of the preceding outcomes could impair our ability to manufacture our products and result in increased costs and/or decreased operating results. Further, we may be impacted by work stoppages at our suppliers or customers that are beyond our control.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

Our inability to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our financial results.

Intellectual property rights both in the United States and in foreign countries, including patents, trade secrets, confidential information, trademarks and trade names, are important to our business and will be critical to our ability to grow and succeed in the future. We make strategic decisions on whether to apply for intellectual property protection and what kind of protection to pursue based on a cost benefit analysis. While we endeavor to protect our intellectual property rights in certain jurisdictions in which our products are produced or used and in jurisdictions into which our products are imported, the decision to file for intellectual property protection is made on a case-by-case basis. Because of the differences in foreign trademark, patent and other laws concerning proprietary rights, our intellectual property rights may not receive the same degree of protection in foreign countries as they would in the United States. Our failure to obtain or maintain adequate protection of our intellectual property rights for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have applied for patent protection relating to certain existing and proposed products, processes and services in certain jurisdictions. While we generally consider applying for patents in those countries where we intend to make, have made, use or sell patented products, we may not accurately assess all of the countries where patent protection will ultimately be desirable. If we fail to timely file a patent application in any such country, we may be precluded from doing so at a later date. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that our pending patent applications will not be challenged by third parties or that such applications will eventually be issued by the applicable patent offices as patents. We also cannot assure you that the patents issued as a result of our foreign patent applications will have the same scope of coverage as our U.S. patents. It is possible that only a limited number of the pending patent applications will result in issued patents, which may have a materially adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The patents we own could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by others and may not be of sufficient scope or strength to provide us with any meaningful protection or commercial advantage. Furthermore, our existing patents are subject to challenges from third parties that may result in invalidations and will all eventually expire, after which we will not be able to prevent our competitors from using our previously patented technologies, which could materially adversely affect our competitive advantage stemming from those products and technologies. We also cannot assure you that competitors will not infringe our patents, or that we will have adequate resources to enforce our patents.

We also rely on unpatented proprietary technology. It is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar technology or otherwise obtain access to our unpatented technology. To protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information, we require certain employees, consultants, advisors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality agreements as we deem appropriate. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enter into these confidentiality agreements or that these agreements will provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation or disclosure of such trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information. If we are unable to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies, we could be materially adversely affected.

We rely on our trademarks, trade names and brand names to distinguish our products from the products of our competitors, and have registered or applied to register many of these trademarks. We cannot assure you that our trademark applications will be approved. Third parties may also oppose our trademark applications, or otherwise challenge our use of the trademarks. In the event that our trademarks are successfully challenged, we could be forced to rebrand our products, which could result in loss of brand recognition, and could require us to devote resources to advertising and marketing new brands. Further, we cannot assure you that competitors will not infringe our trademarks, or that we will have adequate resources to enforce our trademarks. We also license third parties to use our trademarks. In an effort to preserve our trademark rights, we enter into license agreements with these third parties that govern the use of our trademarks and contain limitations on their use. Although we make efforts to police the use of our trademarks by our licensees, we cannot assure you that these efforts will be sufficient to ensure that our licensees abide by the terms of their licenses. In the event that our licensees fail to do so, our trademark rights could be diluted.

If we are sued for infringing intellectual property rights of third parties, it may be costly and time consuming, and an unfavorable outcome in any litigation could harm our business.

We cannot assure you that our activities will not, unintentionally or otherwise, infringe on the patents, trademarks or other intellectual property rights owned by others. We may spend significant time and effort and incur significant litigation costs if we are required to defend ourselves against intellectual property rights claims brought against us, regardless of whether the claims have merit. If we are found to have infringed on the patents, trademarks or other intellectual property rights of others, we may be subject to substantial claims for damages, which could materially impact our cash flow, business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also be required to cease development, use or sale of the relevant products or processes, or we may be required to obtain a license on the disputed rights, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Risks Related to Other Aspects of our Business

We may engage in acquisitions and divestitures, and may encounter difficulties integrating acquired businesses with, or disposing of divested businesses from, our current operations and, as a result, we may not realize the anticipated benefits of these acquisitions and divestitures.

We may seek to grow through strategic acquisitions, joint ventures or other arrangements. Our due diligence reviews in these transactions may not identify all of the material issues necessary to accurately estimate the cost or potential loss contingencies with respect to a particular transaction, including potential exposure to regulatory sanctions resulting from a counterparty's previous activities. We may incur unanticipated costs or expenses, including post-closing asset impairment charges, expenses associated with eliminating duplicate facilities, litigation and other liabilities. We may also face regulatory scrutiny as a result of perceived concentration in certain markets, which could cause additional delay or prevent us from completing certain acquisitions that would be beneficial to our business. We may also encounter difficulties in integrating acquisitions with our operations, applying our internal controls processes to these acquisitions or in managing strategic investments. Additionally, we may not achieve the benefits we anticipate when we first enter into a transaction in the amount or timeframe anticipated. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business and results of operations. In addition, accounting requirements relating to business combinations, including the requirement to expense certain acquisition costs as incurred, may cause us to experience greater earnings volatility and generally lower earnings during periods in which we acquire new businesses. Furthermore, we may make strategic divestitures from time to time. These divestitures may result in continued financial involvement in the divested businesses, such as through indemnities, guarantees or other financial arrangements. These arrangements could result in financial obligations imposed upon us and could affect our future financial condition and results of operations. Acquisitions and divestitures may also require us to devote significant internal resources and could divert management's attention away from operating our business.

Our joint ventures may not operate according to our business strategy if our joint venture partners fail to fulfill their obligations.

As part of our business, we have entered into certain joint venture arrangements, and may enter into additional joint venture arrangements in the future. The nature of a joint venture requires us to share control over significant decisions with unaffiliated third parties. Since we may not exercise control over our current or future joint ventures, we may not be able to require our joint ventures to take actions that we believe are necessary to implement our business strategy. Additionally, differences in views among joint venture participants may result in delayed decisions or failures to agree on major issues. If these differences cause the joint ventures to deviate from our business strategy, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

The insurance we maintain may not fully cover all potential exposures.

Our product liability, property, business interruption and casualty insurance coverages may not cover all risks associated with the operation of our business and may not be sufficient to offset the costs of any losses, lost sales or increased costs experienced during business interruptions. For some risks, we elect not to obtain insurance. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially and, in some instances, certain insurance policies may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. As a result, we may not be able to renew our insurance policies or procure other desirable insurance on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Losses and liabilities from uninsured or underinsured events and delay in the payment of insurance proceeds could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may need to recognize impairment charges related to goodwill, identifiable intangible assets and fixed assets.

Under the acquisition method of accounting, the net assets acquired were recorded at fair value as of the date of the Acquisition, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The Acquisition resulted in significant balances of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets. We are required to test goodwill and any other intangible asset with an indefinite life for possible impairment on the same date each year, unless conditions exist that would require a more frequent evaluation. We are also required to evaluate amortizable intangible assets and fixed assets for impairment if there are indicators of a possible impairment.

There is significant judgment required in the analysis of a potential impairment of goodwill, identified intangible assets and fixed assets. If, as a result of a general economic slowdown, deterioration in one or more of the markets in which we operate or impairment in our financial performance and/or future outlook, the estimated fair value of our long-lived assets decreases, we may determine that one or more of our long-lived assets is impaired. An impairment charge would be determined based on the estimated fair value of the assets and any such impairment charge could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Our Predecessor financial information may not be comparable to the Successor financial information.

Our Predecessor financial information may not reflect what our results of operations and cash flows would have been had we been a separate, standalone entity during those periods and may not be indicative of what our results of operations and cash flows will be in the future. As a result, you have limited information on which to evaluate our business. This is primarily because:

- Our Predecessor combined financial information has been derived from the financial statements and accounting records of DuPont and reflects assumptions made by DuPont. Those assumptions and allocations may be different from the comparable expenses we would have incurred as a standalone company;
- Certain general corporate expenses were historically allocated to the Predecessor period by DuPont that, while reasonable, may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred had we been operating as a standalone company, nor are they indicative of the costs that will be incurred in the future as a standalone company;
- Our working capital requirements historically were satisfied as part of DuPont's corporate-wide cash management policies. Since becoming a standalone company, we no longer rely on DuPont for working capital. In connection with the Acquisition, we incurred a large amount of indebtedness and will therefore assume significant debt service costs. As a result, our cost of debt and capitalization is significantly different from that reflected in the Predecessor financial information; and
- Following the Acquisition, we have experienced increases in our costs, including the cost to establish an appropriate accounting and reporting system, debt service obligations, providing healthcare and other costs of being a standalone company.

See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 8 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

DuPont's potential breach of its obligations in connection with the Acquisition, including failure to comply with its indemnification obligations, may materially affect our business and operating results.

Although the Acquisition closed on February 1, 2013, DuPont still has performance obligations to us, including fulfilling indemnification requirements. We could incur material additional costs if DuPont fails to meet its obligations or if we otherwise are unable to recover costs associated with such liabilities.

If we are treated as a financial institution under FATCA, withholding tax may be imposed on payments on our common shares.

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and applicable Treasury Regulations commonly referred to as “FATCA” may impose 30% withholding on “foreign passthru payments” made by a “foreign financial institution” (as defined in the Code) that has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to perform certain diligence and reporting obligations with respect to the foreign financial institution’s U.S.-owned accounts. Such withholding on “foreign passthru payments” will apply from January 1, 2019 at the earliest. The applicable Treasury Regulations treat an entity as a “financial institution” if it is a holding company formed in connection with or availed of by a private equity fund or other similar investment vehicle established with an investment strategy of investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets. The term “foreign passthru payment” is currently not defined. The United States has entered into an intergovernmental agreement (an “IGA”) with Bermuda, which modifies the FATCA withholding regime described above. It is not clear whether we would be treated as a financial institution subject to the diligence, reporting and withholding obligations under FATCA or the Bermuda IGA. Furthermore, it is not yet clear how the Bermuda IGA will address foreign passthru payments. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential impact of FATCA, the Bermudan IGA and any non-U.S. legislation implementing FATCA, on their investment in our common shares.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of our common shares.

Based on the market price of our common shares and the composition of our income, assets and operations, we do not expect to be treated as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. However, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to uncertainty in several respects, and we cannot assure you the U.S. Internal Revenue Service will not take a contrary position. Furthermore, this is a factual determination that must be made annually after the close of each taxable year. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. person holds our common shares, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to such U.S. person.

Risks Related to our Indebtedness

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy and our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from meeting our obligations with respect to our indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$3.4 billion of indebtedness on a consolidated basis, including \$750.0 million of our Dollar Senior Notes (as defined herein), \$274.4 million of our Euro Senior Notes (as defined herein), \$2,042.5 million of the Dollar Term Loan facility (as defined herein) and \$428.0 million of the Euro Term Loan facility (as defined herein). In addition, as of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$375.1 million in borrowing capacity available under our Revolving Credit Facility, after giving effect to \$24.9 million of outstanding letters of credit. As of December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under our outstanding debt instruments.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

- limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, general corporate purposes or other purposes;
- require us to devote a substantial portion of our annual cash flow to the payment of interest on our indebtedness;
- expose us to the risk of increased interest rates as, over the term of our debt, the interest cost on a significant portion of our indebtedness is subject to changes in interest rates;
- hinder our ability to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions;
- limit our ability to secure adequate bank financing in the future with reasonable terms and conditions or at all; and
- increase our vulnerability to and limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, a potential downturn in general economic conditions or in one or more of our businesses.

We are more leveraged than some of our competitors, which could adversely affect our business plans. A relatively greater portion of our cash flow is used to service debt and other financial obligations. This reduces the funds we have available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other purposes and, given current credit constriction, may make it more difficult for us to borrow in the future. Similarly, our relatively greater leverage increases our vulnerability to, and limits our flexibility in planning for, adverse economic and industry conditions and creates other competitive disadvantages compared with other companies with relatively less leverage.

In addition, the indentures governing the Senior Notes (as defined herein) and the agreements governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities (as defined herein) contain affirmative and negative covenants that limit our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interests. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our debts.

To service all of our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash and our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries and our ability to make cash payments on our indebtedness will depend on the earnings and the distribution of funds from our subsidiaries. None of our subsidiaries, however, is obligated to make funds available to us for payment on our indebtedness. Further, the terms of the instruments governing our indebtedness significantly restrict our subsidiaries from paying dividends and otherwise transferring assets to us. Our ability to make cash payments on and refinance our debt obligations, to fund planned capital expenditures and to meet other cash requirements will depend on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. We might not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

Our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings may not be available under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, or to fund our other liquidity needs, including planned capital expenditures. In such circumstances, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we cannot service our indebtedness, we may have to take actions such as selling assets, seeking additional equity or reducing or delaying capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances. Such actions, if necessary, may not be effected on commercially reasonable terms or at all. The instruments governing our indebtedness restrict our ability to sell assets and our use of the proceeds from such sales, and we may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants in the instruments governing our indebtedness, we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, the lenders under our Revolving Credit Facility could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders under the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities or we are in default thereunder and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the lenders could exercise their rights, as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Despite our current level of indebtedness and restrictive covenants, we and our subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness or we may pay dividends in the future. This could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial financial leverage.

We and our subsidiaries may incur significant additional indebtedness under the agreements governing our indebtedness. Although the indentures governing the Senior Notes and the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of thresholds, qualifications and exceptions, and the additional indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. Additionally, these restrictions also will not prevent us from incurring obligations that, although preferential to our common shares in terms of payment, do not constitute indebtedness. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$375.1 million of additional borrowing capacity under our Revolving Credit Facility, after giving effect to \$24.9 million of outstanding letters of credit.

In addition, if new debt is added to our and/or our subsidiaries' debt levels, the related risks that we now face as a result of our leverage would intensify. See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financial Condition."

We are dependent upon our lenders for financing to execute our business strategy and meet our liquidity needs. If our lenders are unable or unwilling to fund borrowings under their credit commitments or we are unable to borrow, it could negatively impact our business.

We are dependent upon our lenders for financing to execute our business strategy and meet our liquidity needs. If our lenders are unable to fund borrowings under their credit commitments or we are unable to borrow from them for any reason, our business could be negatively impacted. During periods of volatile credit markets, there is risk that any lenders, even those with strong balance sheets and sound lending practices, could fail or refuse to honor their legal commitments and obligations under existing credit commitments, including, but not limited to, extending credit up to the maximum permitted by a credit facility, allowing access to additional credit features and otherwise accessing capital and/or honoring loan commitments. If our lenders are unable or unwilling to fund borrowings under their revolving credit commitments or we are unable to borrow from them, it could be difficult in such environments to obtain sufficient liquidity to meet our operational needs.

Our ability to obtain additional capital on commercially reasonable terms may be limited.

Although we believe our cash and cash equivalents, together with cash we expect to generate from operations and unused capacity available under our Revolving Credit Facility, provide adequate resources to fund ongoing operating requirements, we may need to seek additional financing to compete effectively.

If we are unable to obtain capital on commercially reasonable terms, it could:

- reduce funds available to us for purposes such as working capital, capital expenditures, research and development, strategic acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;
- restrict our ability to introduce new products or exploit business opportunities;
- increase our vulnerability to economic downturns and competitive pressures in the markets in which we operate; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage.

Difficult and volatile conditions in the capital, credit and commodities markets and in the overall economy could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Difficult global economic conditions, including concerns about sovereign debt and significant volatility in the capital, credit and commodities markets, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. These global economic factors, combined with low levels of business and consumer confidence and high levels of unemployment, have precipitated a slow recovery from the global recession and concern about a return to recessionary conditions. The difficult conditions in these markets and the overall economy affect our business in a number of ways. For example:

- as a result of the volatility in commodity prices, we may encounter difficulty in achieving sustained market acceptance of past or future price increases, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows;
- under difficult market conditions there can be no assurance that borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility would be available or sufficient, and in such a case, we may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on reasonable terms, or at all;
- in order to respond to market conditions, we may need to seek waivers from various provisions in the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and in such case, there can be no assurance that we can obtain such waivers at a reasonable cost, if at all;
- market conditions could cause the counterparties to the derivative financial instruments we may use to hedge our exposure to interest rate, commodity or currency fluctuations to experience financial difficulties and, as a result, our efforts to hedge these exposures could prove unsuccessful and, furthermore, our ability to engage in additional hedging activities may decrease or become more costly; and
- market conditions could result in our key customers experiencing financial difficulties and/or electing to limit spending, which in turn could result in decreased sales and earnings for us.

In general, downturns in economic conditions can cause fluctuations in demand for our and our customers' products, product prices, volumes and margins. Future economic conditions may not be favorable to our industry and future growth in demand for our products, if any, may not be sufficient to alleviate any existing or future conditions of excess industry capacity. A decline in the demand for our products or a shift to lower-margin products due to deteriorating economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and could also result in impairments of certain of our assets. We do not know if market conditions or the state of the overall economy will continue to improve in the near future. We cannot provide assurance that a continuation of current economic conditions or a further economic downturn in one or more of the geographic regions in which we sell our products would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our debt obligations may limit our flexibility in managing our business.

The indentures governing our Senior Notes and the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities require us to comply with a number of customary financial and other covenants, such as maintaining leverage ratios in certain situations and maintaining insurance coverage. See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financial Condition." These covenants may limit our flexibility in our operations, and breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under the instruments governing the applicable indebtedness even if we had satisfied our payment obligations. If we were to default on the indentures governing our Senior Notes, the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities or other debt instruments, our financial condition and liquidity would be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Ownership of our Common Shares

Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. is a holding company with no operations of its own. Because our operations are conducted almost entirely through our subsidiaries and joint ventures, we are largely dependent on our receipt of distributions and dividends or other payments from our subsidiaries and joint ventures for cash to fund all of our operations and expenses, including to make future dividend payments, if any.

Our operations are conducted almost entirely through our subsidiaries and our ability to generate cash to meet our debt service obligations or to make future dividend payments, if any, is highly dependent on the earnings and the receipt of funds from our subsidiaries in the form of dividends, loans or advances and through repayment of loans or advances from us. Payments to us by our subsidiaries and joint ventures will be contingent upon our subsidiaries' or joint ventures' earnings and other business considerations and may be subject to statutory or contractual restrictions. We do not currently expect to declare or pay dividends on our common shares for the foreseeable future; however, to the extent that we determine in the future to pay dividends on our common shares, the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the indentures governing the Senior Notes significantly restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or otherwise transfer assets to us. In addition, Bermuda law imposes requirements that may restrict our ability to pay dividends to holders of our common shares. In addition, there may be significant tax and other legal restrictions on the ability of foreign subsidiaries or joint ventures to remit money to us.

The price of our common shares may fluctuate significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Volatility in the market price of our common shares may prevent you from being able to sell your common shares at or above the price you paid for your common shares. The market price of our common shares could fluctuate significantly for various reasons, including:

- our operating and financial performance and prospects;
- our quarterly or annual earnings or those of other companies in our industry;
- the public's reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements and our filings with the SEC;
- changes in, or failure to meet, earnings estimates or recommendations by research analysts who track our common shares or the stock of other companies in our industry;
- the failure of research analysts to cover our common shares;
- strategic actions by us, our customers or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- the impact on our profitability temporarily caused by the time lag between when we experience cost increases until these increases flow through cost of sales because of our method of accounting for inventory, or the impact from our inability to pass on such price increases to our customers;
- material litigations or government investigations;
- changes in general conditions in the United States and global economies or financial markets, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to such events;
- changes in key personnel;
- sales of common shares by us, Carlyle, Berkshire Hathaway Inc. affiliate ("Berkshire") or members of our management team;
- termination or expiration of lock-up agreements with our management team and principal shareholders;
- the granting of restricted common shares, stock options and other equity awards;
- volume of trading in our common shares; and
- the realization of any risks described under this "Risk Factors" section.

In addition, over the past several years, the stock markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including companies in our industry. The changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. Hence, the price of our common shares could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with our company, and these fluctuations could materially reduce our share price and cause you to lose all or part of your investment. Further, in the past, market fluctuations and price declines in a company's stock have led to securities class action litigations. If such a suit were to arise, it could have a substantial cost and divert our resources regardless of the outcome.

If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce accurate and timely financial statements could be impaired and investors' views of us could be harmed.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act") requires, among other things, that we maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. One key aspect of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is that we must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management and our independent registered public accounting firm to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, with auditor attestation of the effectiveness of our internal controls. If we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our common shares could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the NYSE, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan and comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires us to be able to prepare timely and accurate financial statements, among other requirements. Any delay in the implementation of, or disruption in the transition to, new or enhanced systems, procedures or controls, may cause our operations to suffer and we may be unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective and to obtain an unqualified report on internal controls from our auditors. Moreover, we cannot be certain that these measures would ensure that we implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future. Even if we were to conclude, and our independent registered public accounting firm were to concur, that our internal control over financial reporting provided reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"), because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect fraud or misstatements. This, in turn, could have an adverse impact on the market price for our common shares, and could adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets.

We have incurred and will continue to incur increased costs as a result of operating as a publicly traded company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

As a publicly traded company, we have incurred and will continue to incur additional legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not previously incur. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the rules of the SEC and the NYSE impose various requirements on public companies. Our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives as well as investor relations. Moreover, these rules and regulations have increased our legal and financial compliance costs and have made some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these rules and regulations make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we have incurred additional costs to maintain such coverage.

Furthermore, if we are not able to continue to comply with these requirements, the market price of our common shares could decline and we could be subject to potential delisting by the NYSE and review by the NYSE, the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which would require the expenditure by us of additional financial and management resources and could harm our business and the market price of our common shares.

We are no longer a controlled company, and we may have difficulties complying with NYSE rules relating to the composition of our Board of Directors.

Our common shares are listed on the NYSE. Prior to April 2015, we were a controlled company under NYSE rules, meaning that we were not subject to a number of corporate governance rules relating to the composition of our Board of Directors and certain committees. Following the sales of common shares by Carlyle in April 2015, we are no longer a controlled company. Under NYSE rules, we are permitted to phase into compliance with certain corporate governance requirements from which we were previously exempt, including:

- the requirement that a majority of the Board of Directors consist of independent directors;
- the requirement that we have a nominating and corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities;
- the requirement that we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and
- the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees.

We intend to comply with these NYSE rules. However, we may not be able to attract and retain the number of independent directors needed to comply with NYSE rules during the phase-in period for compliance.

Carlyle will continue to have the ability to significantly influence our decisions, and their interests in our business may be different from yours.

As of December 31, 2015, Carlyle owned 29.6% of our common shares and continues to exercise significant influence over our affairs. Pursuant to a principal stockholders agreement, a majority of our Board of Directors has been designated by Carlyle. See Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence” As a result, Carlyle and its designees to our Board of Directors currently have the ability to control: the appointment of our management, any determination to enter into a merger, sales of substantially all or all of our assets and other extraordinary transactions and any amendments to our memorandum of association or bye-laws. Pursuant to our principal stockholders agreement, Carlyle continues to have the ability to designate a majority of our directors until it owns less than 25% of our outstanding common shares and, as a result, until such time, Carlyle will exercise significant influence over the vote in any election of directors and will have the ability to prevent any transaction that requires shareholder approval regardless of whether other shareholders believe the transaction is in our best interests. In any of these matters, the interests of Carlyle may differ from or conflict with your interests. Moreover, this concentration of share ownership may also adversely affect the trading price for our common shares to the extent investors perceive disadvantages in owning shares of a company with a controlling shareholder.

In addition, Carlyle is in the business of making investments in companies and may, from time to time, acquire interests in businesses that directly or indirectly compete with our business, as well as businesses that are our significant existing or potential suppliers or customers. Carlyle may acquire or seek to acquire assets that we seek to acquire and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us or may be more expensive for us to pursue.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common shares and, consequently, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation in the price of our common shares.

We do not intend to declare and pay dividends on our common shares for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to invest our future earnings, if any, to fund our growth and potentially reduce our indebtedness. Therefore, you are not likely to receive any dividends on your common shares for the foreseeable future and the success of an investment in our common shares will depend upon any future appreciation in their value. There is no guarantee that our common shares will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which our shareholders have purchased their shares. The payment of future dividends, however, will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board of Directors deems relevant. The credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the indentures governing the Senior Notes also effectively limit our ability to pay dividends. As a consequence of these limitations and restrictions, we may not be able to make, or may have to reduce or eliminate, the payment of dividends on our common shares.

Future sales of our common shares in the public market could lower our share price, and any additional capital raised by us through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities may dilute your ownership in us and may adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

We and our shareholders may sell additional common shares in subsequent offerings. We may also issue additional common shares or convertible debt securities. As of February 15, 2016, we had 1,000,000,000 common shares authorized and 238,295,641 common shares outstanding.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances or sales of our common shares or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our common shares will have on the market price of our common shares. Sales of substantial amounts of our common shares (including sales that may occur pursuant to the registration rights of Carlyle and/or Berkshire, sales by members of management and shares that may be issued in connection with an acquisition), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common shares. See Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence”

We are a Bermuda company and it may be difficult for you to enforce judgments against us or our directors and executive officers.

We are a Bermuda exempted company. As a result, the rights of our shareholders are governed by Bermuda law and our memorandum of association and bye-laws. The rights of shareholders under Bermuda law may differ from the rights of shareholders of companies incorporated in another jurisdiction, and a substantial portion of our assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process on those persons in the United States or to enforce in the United States judgments obtained in U.S. courts against us or those persons based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. It is doubtful whether courts in Bermuda will enforce judgments obtained in other jurisdictions, including the United States, against us or our directors or officers under the securities laws of those jurisdictions or entertain actions in Bermuda against us or our directors or officers under the securities laws of other jurisdictions.

Bermuda law differs from the laws in effect in the United States and may afford less protection to our shareholders.

We are organized under the laws of Bermuda. As a result, our corporate affairs are governed by the Companies Act 1981 (the "Companies Act"), which differs in some material respects from laws typically applicable to U.S. corporations and shareholders, including the provisions relating to interested directors, amalgamations, mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, shareholder lawsuits and indemnification of directors. Generally, the duties of directors and officers of a Bermuda company are owed to the company only. Shareholders of Bermuda companies typically do not have rights to take action against directors or officers of the company and may only do so in limited circumstances. Shareholder class actions are not available under Bermuda law. The circumstances in which shareholder derivative actions may be available under Bermuda law are substantially more proscribed and less clear than they would be to shareholders of U.S. corporations. The Bermuda courts, however, would ordinarily be expected to permit a shareholder to commence an action in the name of a company to remedy a wrong to the company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the company or illegal, or would result in the violation of the company's memorandum of association or bye-laws. Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or, for instance, where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of the company's shareholders than those who actually approved it.

When the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner that is oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some shareholders, one or more shareholders may apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda, which may make such order as it sees fit, including an order regulating the conduct of the company's affairs in the future or ordering the purchase of the shares of any shareholders by other shareholders or by the company. Additionally, under our bye-laws and as permitted by Bermuda law, each shareholder has waived any claim or right of action against our directors or officers for any action taken by directors or officers in the performance of their duties, except for actions involving fraud or dishonesty. In addition, the rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Bermuda law are not as clearly established as under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in jurisdictions in the United States, particularly the State of Delaware. Therefore, our shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction within the United States.

We have anti-takeover provisions in our bye-laws that may discourage a change of control.

Our bye-laws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our Board of Directors. These provisions provide for:

- a classified Board of Directors with staggered three-year terms;
- directors only to be removed for cause;
- restrictions on the time period in which directors may be nominated; and
- our Board of Directors to determine the powers, preferences and rights of our preference shares and to issue the preference shares without shareholder approval.

These anti-takeover defenses could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company and may prevent our shareholders from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our common shares offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common shares if the provisions are viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests, make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us to take corporate actions other than those you desire.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters is located in Philadelphia, PA. Our extensive geographic footprint is comprised of 36 manufacturing facilities (including nine manufacturing sites operated by our joint ventures), four major technology centers and 46 customer training centers supporting our global operations. The table below presents summary information regarding our facilities as of December 31, 2015.

<u>Type of Facility/Country</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Segment</u>
<i>Manufacturing Facilities</i>		
<i>North America</i>		
Canada	Ajax	Transportation
United States of America	Front Royal, VA	Performance; Transportation
	Ft. Madison, IA	Performance; Transportation
	Houston, TX	Performance
	Hilliard, OH	Performance
	Mt. Clemens, MI	Performance; Transportation
	Toledo, OH	Performance; Transportation
	Orrville, OH	Performance
<i>Latin America</i>		
Brazil	Guarulhos	Performance; Transportation
Mexico	Monterrey	Performance
	Ocoyoacac	Performance; Transportation
	Tlalnepantla	Performance; Transportation
Venezuela	Valencia	Performance; Transportation
<i>EMEA</i>		
Austria	Guntramsdorf	Performance; Transportation
Belgium	Mechelen	Performance; Transportation
France	Montbrison	Performance
Germany	Wuppertal	Performance; Transportation
	Landshut	Performance
	Vastervik	Performance
Sweden	Vastervik	Performance
Switzerland	Bulle	Performance
Turkey	Gebze	Performance; Transportation
United Kingdom	Darlington	Performance
<i>Asia Pacific</i>		
Australia	Riverstone	Performance; Transportation
China	Changchun	Performance; Transportation
	Jiading	Performance; Transportation
India	Savli	Performance; Transportation
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Performance
<i>Joint Venture Owned Manufacturing Facilities</i>		
China	Chengdu	Performance
	Dongguan	Performance
	Huangshan	Performance
	Qingpu	Performance
	Shangdong	Performance
	Colombia	Cartagena de Indias
Indonesia	Cikarang	Performance
Taiwan	Taipei	Transportation
Guatemala	Amatitlan	Performance

Type of Facility/Country	Location	Segment
<i>Joint Venture Partner-Owned Manufacturing Facilities</i>		
China	Wuhan	Performance
Japan	Amagasaki	Transportation
	Chiba	Transportation
South Africa	Durban	Transportation
	Port Elizabeth	Transportation
Russia	Moscow	Transportation
<i>Technology Centers</i>		
China	Shanghai	Performance; Transportation
Germany	Wuppertal	Performance; Transportation
United States of America	Mt. Clemens, MI	Performance; Transportation
	Wilmington, DE	Performance; Transportation
<i>Customer Training Centers</i>		
	Location by Region	Number of Facilities
	North America	11
	Latin America	8
	EMEA	19
	Asia Pacific	8

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are from time to time party to legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. We are not involved in any litigation other than that which has arisen in the ordinary course of business. We do not expect that any currently pending lawsuits will have a material effect on us. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business—Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Compliance and Litigation—Our results of operations could be adversely affected by litigation" and Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business—Risks Related to Other Aspects of our Business—DuPont's potential breach of its obligations in connection with the Acquisition, including failure to comply with its indemnification obligations, may materially affect our business and operating results."

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Share Price and Dividends

Our common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "AXTA" and began trading on the NYSE on November 12, 2014. The high and low sales prices for our common shares from November 12, 2014 through December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Quarter Ended	2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter (March 31)	\$ 29.64	\$ 24.74	N/A	N/A
Second Quarter (June 30)	36.50	27.20	N/A	N/A
Third Quarter (September 30)	33.63	23.94	N/A	N/A
Fourth Quarter (December 31) ¹	30.02	25.01	\$ 27.50	\$ 19.50

¹Fourth Quarter 2014 includes November 12, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

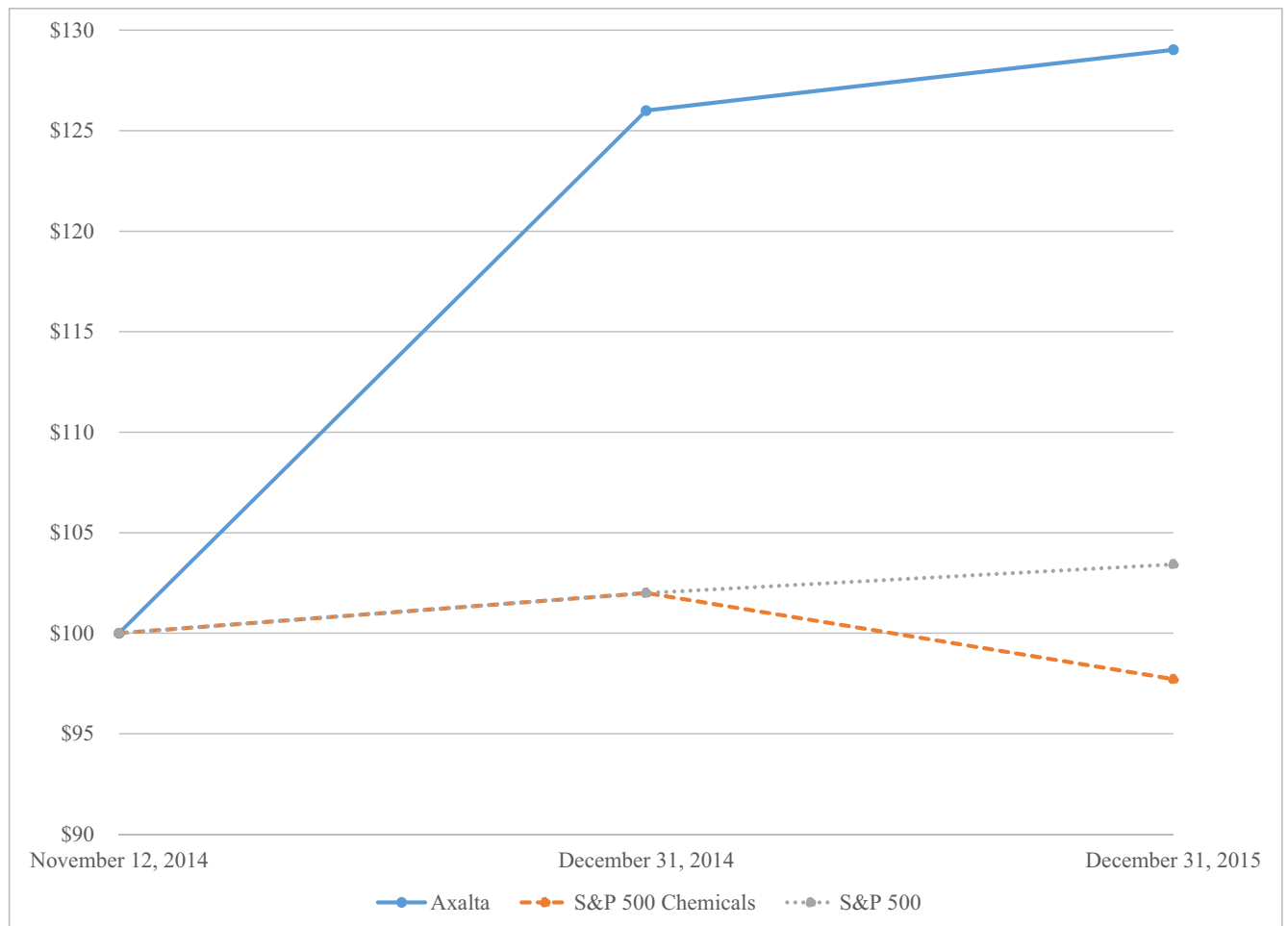
As of February 15, 2016, there were approximately 30 holders of record of our common shares. Since our incorporation in August 2012, we have not paid dividends on our common shares, and we do not currently intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Instead, we intend to reinvest earnings in our business. The declaration and payment of any dividends in the future will be determined by our board of directors, in its discretion, and will depend on a number of factors, including our earnings, capital requirements, overall financial condition and contractual restrictions, including covenants in the agreements governing our Senior Notes and Senior Secured Credit Facilities, which may limit our ability to pay dividends.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Stock Performance

The line graph illustrated below compares the cumulative total shareholder value return of our common shares since the initial public offering with the cumulative total returns of an overall stock market index, the Standard & Poor's (Composite 500 Index ("S&P 500")), and our peer group index, Standard & Poor's 500 Chemicals Index ("S&P 500 Chemicals"). This graph assumes an investment of \$100 in our common shares and each index (with all dividends reinvested) on November 12, 2014.



ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated and combined financial data and other information of Axalta. As a result of the Acquisition, we applied acquisition accounting whereby the purchase price paid was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities at fair value. The financial reporting periods presented are as follows:

- The years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 ("Predecessor" periods) reflect the combined results of operations of the DPC business.
- The years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 ("Successor" periods) reflect the consolidated results of operations of Axalta, which include the effects of acquisition accounting commencing on the acquisition date of February 1, 2013.

The historical results of operations and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the historical balance sheet data as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 presented below were derived from our Successor audited financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The historical balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 presented below was derived from our Successor audited financial statements and the related notes thereto included in the 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As of and for the Successor period of August 24, 2012 (inception date) through December 31, 2012, the Successor had no operations or activity prior to the Acquisition, other than merger and acquisition costs of \$29.0 million, which consisted primarily of investment banking, legal and other professional advisory services costs.

The historical combined financial data for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as well as the period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 have been derived from the Predecessor audited combined financial statements and the related notes thereto for the DPC business.

Our historical financial data and that of the Predecessor DPC business are not necessarily indicative of our future performance, nor does such data reflect what our financial position and results of operations would have been had we operated as an independent company during the periods shown.

	Successor			Predecessor		
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through January 31,	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
(In millions, except per share data)						
Statements of Operations Data:						
Net sales	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2	\$ 4,219.4	\$ 4,281.5
Other revenue	26.1	29.8	35.7	1.1	37.4	34.3
Total revenue	4,113.3	4,391.5	3,986.8	327.3	4,256.8	4,315.8
Cost of goods sold ⁽¹⁾	2,597.3	2,897.2	2,772.8	232.2	2,932.6	3,074.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽²⁾	914.8	991.5	1,040.6	70.8	873.4	869.1
Research and development expenses	51.6	49.5	40.5	3.7	41.5	49.6
Amortization of acquired intangibles	80.7	83.8	79.9	—	—	—
Merger and acquisition related expenses	—	—	28.1	—	—	—
Income from operations	468.9	369.5	24.9	20.6	409.3	322.6
Interest expense, net	196.5	217.7	215.1	—	—	0.2
Bridge financing commitment fees	—	—	25.0	—	—	—
Other expense, net	111.2	115.0	48.5	5.0	16.3	20.2
Income (loss) before income taxes	161.2	36.8	(263.7)	15.6	393.0	302.2
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	63.3	2.1	(44.8)	7.1	145.2	120.7
Net income (loss)	97.9	34.7	(218.9)	8.5	247.8	181.5
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4.2	7.3	6.0	0.6	4.5	2.1
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	\$ 93.7	\$ 27.4	\$ (224.9)	\$ 7.9	\$ 243.3	\$ 179.4
Per share data:						
Net income (loss) per share:						
Basic	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.97)			
Diluted	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.97)			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	233.8	229.3	228.3			
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	239.7	230.3	228.3			
Other Financial Data:						
Cash flows from:						
Operating activities	\$ 399.6	\$ 251.4	\$ 376.8	\$ (37.7)	\$ 388.8	\$ 236.2
Investing activities	(164.3)	(178.5)	(5,011.2)	(8.3)	(88.2)	(116.6)
Financing activities	(74.5)	(123.2)	5,098.1	43.0	(290.6)	(125.1)
Depreciation and amortization	307.7	308.7	300.7	9.9	110.7	108.7
Capital expenditures	(138.1)	(188.4)	(107.3)	(2.4)	(73.2)	(82.7)

(In millions)	Successor			Predecessor	
	December 31,			December 31,	
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 485.0	\$ 382.1	\$ 459.3	\$ 28.7	\$ 18.8
Working capital ⁽³⁾	1,035.7	926.2	952.2	605.2	640.0
Total assets	5,854.2	6,170.7	6,638.3	2,878.6	2,833.6
Indebtedness	3,441.5	3,614.3	3,822.1	0.2	0.9
Total liabilities	4,713.0	5,058.7	5,426.5	1,181.6	1,028.5
Total shareholders' equity/combined equity	1,141.2	1,112.0	1,211.8	1,697.0	1,805.1

- (1) In the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2013, cost of goods sold included the impacts of \$1.2 million and \$103.7 million, respectively, attributable to the increases in inventory value resulting from the fair value adjustments associated with our acquisition accounting for inventories.
- (2) Selling, general and administrative expense included transition-related and cost-savings initiatives of \$64.4 million, \$127.1 million and \$231.5 million for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Additionally, during the Predecessor year ended December 31, 2012, \$0.7 million in employee separation and asset related costs were recorded.
- (3) Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

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

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, those set forth under Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and other matters included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated and combined financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as the information presented under Part II, Item 6, "Selected Financial Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Many statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not statements of historical fact, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("the "Securities Act") and should be evaluated as such. Forward-looking statements include information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations, including descriptions of our business plan and strategies. These statements often include words such as "anticipate," "expect," "suggests," "plan," "believe," "intend," "estimates," "targets," "projects," "should," "could," "would," "may," "will," "forecast" and other similar expressions. We base these forward-looking statements or projections on our current expectations, plans and assumptions that we have made in light of our experience in the industry, as well as our perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate under the circumstances and at such time. As you read and consider this Annual Report on Form 10-K, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. The forward-looking statements and projections are subject to and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements or projections. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements and projections are based on reasonable assumptions at the time they are made, you should be aware that many factors could affect our actual financial results or results of operations and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements and projections. Factors that may materially affect such forward-looking statements and projections include:

- adverse developments in economic conditions and, particularly, in conditions in the automotive and transportation industries;
- volatility in the capital, credit and commodities markets;
- our inability to successfully execute on our growth strategy;
- risks associated with our non-U.S. operations;
- currency-related risks;
- increased competition;
- risks of the loss of any of our significant customers or the consolidation of MSOs, distributors and/or body shops;
- our reliance on our distributor network and third-party delivery services for the distribution and export of certain of our products;
- price increases or interruptions in our supply of raw materials;
- failure to develop and market new products and manage product life cycles;
- litigation and other commitments and contingencies;
- significant environmental liabilities and costs as a result of our current and past operations or products, including operations or products related to our business prior to the Acquisition;
- unexpected liabilities under any pension plans applicable to our employees;
- risk that the insurance we maintain may not fully cover all potential exposures;
- failure to comply with the anti-corruption laws of the United States and various international jurisdictions;
- failure to comply with anti-terrorism laws and regulations and applicable trade embargoes;
- business disruptions, security threats and security breaches;
- our ability to protect and enforce intellectual property rights;
- intellectual property infringement suits against us by third parties;

- our substantial indebtedness;
- our ability to obtain additional capital on commercially reasonable terms may be limited;
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions and divestitures;
- our joint ventures' ability to operate according to our business strategy should our joint venture partners fail to fulfill their obligations;
- the risk of impairment charges related to goodwill, identifiable intangible assets and fixed assets;
- ability to recruit and retain the experienced and skilled personnel we need to compete;
- work stoppages, union negotiations, labor disputes and other matters associated with our labor force;
- terrorist acts, conflicts, wars and natural disasters that may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- transporting certain materials that are inherently hazardous due to their toxic nature;
- weather conditions that may temporarily reduce the demand for some of our products;
- reduced demand for some of our products as a result of improved safety features on vehicles and insurance company influence;
- the amount of the costs, fees, expenses and charges related to being a public company;
- any statements of belief and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing;
- Carlyle's ability to control our common shares;
- other factors disclosed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K; and
- other factors beyond our control.

These cautionary statements should not be construed by you to be exhaustive and are made only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

For information regarding the basis of presentation of our financial statements for our Successor and Predecessor periods, see Note 2 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In addition to the historical analysis of results of operations, we have prepared unaudited supplemental pro forma results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013, derived from our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the audited financial statements for the DPC business for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, each of which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as if the Acquisition and related Financing had occurred on January 1, 2013. The pro forma analysis is prepared and presented to aid in explaining the results of operations. The pro forma discussion follows the historical analysis of results of operations.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading global manufacturer, marketer and distributor of high performance coatings systems. We have a 150-year heritage in the coatings industry and are known for manufacturing high-quality products with well-recognized brands supported by market-leading technologies and customer service. Our diverse global footprint of 36 manufacturing facilities, four technology centers, 46 customer training centers and approximately 12,800 employees allows us to meet the needs of customers in over 130 countries. We serve our customers through an extensive sales force and technical support organization, as well as through over 4,000 independent, locally based distributors.

We operate our business in two segments, Performance Coatings and Transportation Coatings. Our segments are based on the type and concentration of customers served, service requirements, methods of distribution and major product lines.

Through our Performance Coatings segment we provide high-quality liquid and powder coatings solutions to a fragmented and local customer base. We are one of only a few suppliers with the technology to provide precise color matching and highly durable coatings systems. The end-markets within this segment are refinish and industrial.

Through our Transportation Coatings segment we provide advanced coating technologies to OEMs of light and commercial vehicles. These increasingly global customers require a high level of technical support coupled with cost-effective, environmentally responsible coatings systems that can be applied with a high degree of precision, consistency and speed. The end-markets within this segment are light vehicle and commercial vehicle.

In November 2014, we priced our initial public offering (the "Offering", or the "IPO"), in which certain selling shareholders affiliated with Carlyle sold 57,500,000 common shares at a price of \$19.50 per share.

In April 2015, we completed a secondary offering (the "Secondary Offering") in which Carlyle sold an aggregate of 46,000,000 common shares at a price of \$28.00 per share. In addition, Carlyle also sold 20,000,000 common shares in a private placement to an affiliate of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (together with the Secondary Offering, the "April 2015 Secondary Offerings") for \$28.00 per share. Following the April 2015 Secondary Offerings, Carlyle ceased to control a majority of our common shares.

In August 2015, we completed a secondary offering (together with the IPO and the April 2015 Secondary Offerings, the "Carlyle Offerings") in which Carlyle sold an aggregate of 34,500,000 common shares at a public offering price of \$29.75 per share. We did not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares in any of the Carlyle Offerings.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS AND TRENDS

From 2012 to 2014, we managed the transition of ownership and operational separation resulting from the planned divestiture of our business by DuPont and ultimately the Acquisition, including significant changes to our senior leadership team. During 2015, we continued to focus on our productivity initiatives, capacity expansions, and operational excellence. Since 2012, our Adjusted EBITDA has grown at a 15% CAGR primarily as the result of several strategic initiatives focused on margin improvement. In addition to regular price increases in our refinish end-market, these initiatives included selective price increases in other end-markets, reducing sales with lower margin customers and productivity improvements, which collectively drove Adjusted EBITDA growth in both of our segments.

From 2012 to 2014, our net sales increased at a 2% CAGR with net sales growth in both our Transportation Coatings segment and our Performance Coatings segment. Net sales in our Transportation Coatings segment grew at a 1% CAGR, driven by consistent net sales in our light vehicle end-market and increasing sales in our commercial vehicle end-market, primarily as a result of increased vehicle production in North America and Asia Pacific and improvements in average selling price, driven by new product and color introductions. Net sales in our Performance Coatings segment increased at a 2% CAGR over the same period as a result of higher average selling prices, partially offset by lower volumes in both our refinish and industrial end-markets in developed markets as well as unfavorable impacts of currency exchange. In EMEA, volumes declined as a result of a difficult economic environment. In North America, our lack of participation in the MSO market prior to the Acquisition had a negative impact on our volumes as MSO body shops increased the number of vehicles serviced at the expense of independent body shop customers. These factors in developed markets were partially offset by continued refinish net sales growth in the emerging markets.

Our net sales decreased approximately 6.3% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to a decline of approximately 11.6% from unfavorable currency translation. Excluding the impact of currency translation, our net sales increased approximately 5.3% as a result of an increase in net sales volumes in all regions and increases in average selling prices primarily in Latin America. The following trends have impacted our segment and end-market sales performance for the year ended December 31, 2015:

- *Performance Coatings*: Net sales excluding currency translation increased approximately 5.2% driven by increases in average selling price within our refinish end-market, particularly in Latin America, and increased volumes in both our refinish and industrial end-markets.
- *Transportation Coatings*: Net sales excluding currency translation increased approximately 5.4% driven primarily by volume growth in both our light vehicle and commercial vehicle end-markets from new business wins and increased vehicle builds, particularly in North America and Asia Pacific.

Since the Acquisition, we have implemented numerous initiatives to reduce our fixed and variable costs that have improved our Adjusted EBITDA margin. Examples include transitioning our IT systems to more cost-effective solutions that better meet our needs as an independent company, developing a global procurement organization to reduce procurement costs and investing in a European manufacturing re-alignment to position the region for profitable growth. Additionally in 2015, we commenced a new "Axalta Way" initiative which focuses on commercial alignment and cost reduction. These initiatives are contributing to our financial results and we believe they will continue to drive profitability improvements over the next several years.

Our business serves four end-markets globally as follows:

(In millions)	Successor		Pro Forma		2015 vs 2014 % change	2014 vs 2013 % change
	Year Ended December 31,					
	2015	2014	2013			
Performance Coatings						
Refinish	\$ 1,702.0	\$ 1,850.8	\$ 1,799.4		(8.0)%	2.9 %
Industrial	683.1	734.2	712.7		(7.0)%	3.0 %
Total Net sales Performance Coatings	2,385.1	2,585.0	2,512.1		(7.7)%	2.9 %
Transportation Coatings						
Light Vehicle	1,310.6	1,384.5	1,403.1		(5.3)%	(1.3)%
Commercial Vehicle	391.5	392.2	362.1		(0.2)%	8.3 %
Total Net sales Transportation Coatings	1,702.1	1,776.7	1,765.2		(4.2)%	0.7 %
Total Net sales	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 4,277.3		(6.3)%	2.0 %

Acquisition Accounting

We allocated the purchase price paid to acquire the DPC business to the acquired assets and liabilities assumed based on their respective estimated fair value as of the acquisition date. The application of acquisition accounting resulted in an increase in amortization and depreciation expense relating to our acquired intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. In addition to the increase in the net carrying value of property, plant and equipment, we revised the remaining depreciable lives of property, plant and equipment to reflect the estimated remaining useful lives for purposes of calculating periodic depreciation expense. We adjusted the carrying values of the joint ventures to reflect their estimated fair values at the date of purchase. We adjusted the value of inventory to its estimated fair value, which increased the costs recognized upon the sale of this acquired inventory. We also provided for deferred income taxes for the future tax consequences of acquisition date basis differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities utilized for financial reporting purposes and the respective amounts used for income tax purposes. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of assets and liabilities was assigned to goodwill, which is not amortized for accounting purposes but is subject to testing for impairment at least annually. See Note 5 to our consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion on the Acquisition.

Factors Affecting Our Operating Results

The following discussion sets forth certain components of our statements of operations as well as factors that impact those items.

Net sales

We generate revenue from the sale of our products across all major geographic areas. Our net sales include total sales less estimates for returns and price allowances. Price allowances include discounts for prompt payment as well as volume-based incentives. Our overall net sales are generally impacted by the following factors:

- fluctuations in overall economic activity within the geographic markets in which we operate;
- underlying growth in one or more of our end-markets, either worldwide or in particular geographies in which we operate;
- the type of products used within existing customer applications, or the development of new applications requiring products similar to ours;
- changes in product sales prices (including volume discounts and cash discounts for prompt payment);
- changes in the level of competition faced by our products, including price competition and the launch of new products by competitors;
- our ability to successfully develop and launch new products and applications; and
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

While the factors described above impact net sales in each of our operating segments, the impact of these factors on our operating segments can differ, as described below. For more information about risks relating to our business, see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business."

Other revenue

Other revenue consists primarily of consulting and other service revenue and royalty income.

Cost of goods sold ("cost of sales")

Our cost of sales consists principally of the following:

- *Production Materials Costs.* We purchase a significant amount of the materials used in production on a global lowest-cost basis.
- *Employee Costs.* These include the compensation and benefit costs for employees involved in our manufacturing operations. These costs generally increase on an aggregate basis as production volumes increase and may decline as a percent of net sales as a result of economies of scale associated with higher production volumes.
- *Depreciation Expense.* Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated or amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Property, plant and equipment acquired through the Acquisition were recorded at their estimated fair value on the acquisition date resulting in a new cost basis for accounting purposes.
- *Other.* Our remaining cost of sales consists of freight costs, warehousing expenses, purchasing costs, costs associated with closing or idling of production facilities, functional costs supporting manufacturing, product claims and other general manufacturing expenses, such as expenses for utilities and energy consumption.

The main factors that influence our cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales include:

- changes in the price of raw materials;
- production volumes;
- the implementation of cost control measures aimed at improving productivity, including reduction of fixed production costs, refinements in inventory management and the coordination of purchasing within each subsidiary and at the business level; and
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expense consists of all expenditures incurred in connection with the sales and marketing of our products, as well as administrative overhead costs, including:

- compensation and benefit costs for management, sales personnel and administrative staff, including share-based compensation expense. Expenses relating to our sales personnel increase or decrease principally with changes in sales volume due to the need to increase or decrease sales personnel to meet changes in demand. Expenses relating to administrative personnel generally do not increase or decrease directly with changes in sales volume; and
- depreciation, advertising and other selling expenses, such as expenses incurred in connection with travel and communications.

Changes in selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage of net sales have historically been impacted by a number of factors, including:

- changes in sales volume, as higher volumes enable us to spread the fixed portion of our administrative expense over higher sales;
- changes in our customer base, as new customers may require different levels of sales and marketing attention;
- new product launches in existing and new markets, as these launches typically involve a more intense sales activity before they are integrated into customer applications;
- customer credit issues requiring increases to the allowance for doubtful accounts; and
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expense represents costs incurred to develop new products, services, processes and technologies or to generate improvements to existing products or processes.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net consists primarily of interest expense on institutional borrowings and other financing obligations and changes in fair value of interest rate derivative instruments, net of capitalized interest expense. Interest expense, net also includes the amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discounts associated with our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and Senior Notes.

Other expense, net

Other expense, net represents costs incurred, net of income, on various non-operational items including historical management expenses to Carlyle, indemnity gains and losses associated with the Acquisition, as well as foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses on assets that are not part of our core operational activities.

Provision for income taxes

We and our subsidiaries are subject to income tax in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. While the extent of our future tax liability is uncertain, the impact of acquisition accounting for the Acquisition and for future acquisitions, changes to the debt and equity capitalization of our subsidiaries, and the realignment of the functions performed and risks assumed by the various subsidiaries are among the factors that will determine the future book and taxable income of the respective subsidiary and the Company as a whole. For the Predecessor period, DPC did not file separate tax returns in the majority of its jurisdictions as it was included in the tax returns of DuPont entities within the respective tax jurisdictions. The income tax provision for the Predecessor period was calculated using a separate return basis as if DPC was a separate taxpayer.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

To supplement our financial information presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we use the following non-GAAP financial measures to clarify and enhance an understanding of past performance: EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. We believe that the presentation of these financial measures enhances an investor's understanding of our financial performance. We further believe that these financial measures are useful financial metrics to assess our operating performance from period-to-period by excluding certain items that we believe are not representative of our core business. We use certain of these financial measures for business planning purposes and in measuring our performance relative to that of our competitors. We utilize Adjusted EBITDA as the primary measure of segment performance.

EBITDA consists of net income (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA adjusted for (i) non-operating income or expense, (ii) the impact of certain non-cash, non-recurring or other items that are included in net income and EBITDA that we do not consider indicative of our ongoing operating performance and (iii) certain unusual or non-recurring items impacting results in a particular period. We believe that making such adjustments provides investors meaningful information to understand our operating results and ability to analyze financial and business trends on a period-to-period basis.

We believe these financial measures are commonly used by investors to evaluate our performance and that of our competitors. However, our use of the terms EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may vary from that of others in our industry. These financial measures should not be considered as alternatives to income (loss) before income taxes, net income (loss), earnings (loss) per share or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP as measures of operating performance.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have important limitations as analytical tools and you should not consider them in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:
 - do not reflect the significant interest expense on our debt, including the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Senior Notes;
 - eliminate the impact of income taxes on our results of operations; and
 - contain certain estimates for periods prior to the Acquisition of standalone costs;
- although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect any expenditures for such replacements; and
- other companies in our industry may calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

We compensate for these limitations by using EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA along with other comparative tools, together with U.S. GAAP measurements, to assist in the evaluation of operating performance. Such U.S. GAAP measurements include income (loss) before income taxes, net income (loss), earnings (loss) per share and other performance measures.

In evaluating these financial measures, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to those eliminated in this presentation. Our presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items.

The following table reconciles net income (loss) to the EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA measures discussed above for the periods presented:

(In millions)	Successor			Predecessor	Pro Forma
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through January 31,	Year Ended December 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾
Net income (loss)	\$ 97.9	\$ 34.7	\$ (218.9)	\$ 8.5	\$ (106.8)
Interest expense, net	196.5	217.7	215.1	—	234.8
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	63.3	2.1	(44.8)	7.1	(1.3)
Depreciation and amortization	307.7	308.7	300.7	9.9	327.3
EBITDA	665.4	563.2	252.1	25.5	454.0
Inventory step up ^(a)	1.2	—	103.7	—	—
Merger and acquisition related costs ^(b)	—	—	28.1	—	—
Financing fees and debt extinguishment ^(c)	2.5	6.1	25.0	—	—
Foreign exchange remeasurement losses ^(d)	93.7	81.2	48.9	4.5	34.0
Long-term employee benefit plan adjustments ^(c)	(0.3)	(0.6)	9.5	2.3	11.8
Termination benefits and other employee related costs ^(f)	36.6	18.4	147.5	0.3	147.8
Consulting and advisory fees ^(g)	24.7	36.3	54.7	—	54.7
Transition-related costs ^(h)	(3.4)	101.8	29.3	—	29.3
Offering related costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	3.1	22.3	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation ⁽ⁱ⁾	30.2	8.0	7.4	0.1	—
Other adjustments ^(k)	(12.4)	2.8	(5.1)	—	2.4
Dividends in respect of noncontrolling interest ^(l)	(4.7)	(2.2)	(5.2)	—	(5.2)
Management fee expense ^(m)	—	3.2	3.1	—	3.1
Asset impairment ⁽ⁿ⁾	30.6	—	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 867.2	\$ 840.5	\$ 699.0	\$ 32.7	\$ 731.9

- (1) The Adjusted EBITDA information for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 and the pro forma year ended December 31, 2013 excludes the net benefit of \$5.7 million, which is comprised of (1) the add-back of corporate allocations from DuPont to DPC for the usage of DuPont's facilities, functions and services; costs for administrative functions and services performed on behalf of DPC by centralized staff groups within DuPont; a portion of DuPont's general corporate expenses; and certain pension and other long-term employee benefit costs, in each case because we believe these costs are not indicative of costs we would have incurred as a standalone company, net of (2) estimated standalone costs based on a corporate function resource analysis that included a standalone executive office, the costs associated with supporting a standalone information technology infrastructure, corporate functions such as legal, finance, treasury, procurement and human resources and certain costs related to facilities management. This resource analysis included anticipated headcount and the associated overhead costs of running these functions effectively as a standalone company of our size and complexity.
- (a) During the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2013, we recorded non-cash fair value inventory adjustments associated with our acquisitions. These adjustments increased cost of goods sold by \$1.2 million and \$103.7 million, respectively.
- (b) In connection with the Acquisition, we incurred \$28.1 million of merger and acquisition costs during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013. These costs consisted primarily of investment banking, legal and other professional advisory services costs.

- (c) On August 30, 2012, we signed a debt commitment letter which included the Bridge Facility (as defined herein). Upon the issuance of the Senior Notes and the entry into the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the commitments under the Bridge Facility terminated. Commitment fees related to the Bridge Facility of \$21.0 million and associated fees of \$4.0 million were expensed upon the termination of the Bridge Facility. In connection with the amendment to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities in February 2014, we recognized \$3.1 million of costs. In addition to the credit facility amendment, we also incurred \$2.5 million and \$3.0 million of losses on extinguishment of debt during the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which resulted directly from the pro-rata write offs of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discounts associated with the separate pay-downs of \$100.0 million of principal on the New Dollar Term Loan in each year (See Note 22 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K).
- (d) Eliminates foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, including a \$19.4 million loss related to the Acquisition date settlement of a foreign currency contract used to hedge the variability of Euro-based financing.
- (e) For the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, eliminates the non-service cost components of employee benefit costs. Additionally, we deducted a pension curtailment gain of \$7.3 million recorded during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014. For the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, eliminates (1) all U.S. pension and other long-term employee benefit costs that were not assumed as part of the Acquisition and (2) the non-service cost component of the pension and other long-term employee benefit costs.
- (f) Represents expenses primarily related to employee termination benefits and other employee-related costs, including our initiative to improve the overall cost structure within the European region. Termination benefits include the costs associated with our headcount initiatives for establishment of new roles and elimination of old roles and other costs associated with cost-saving opportunities that were related to our transition to a standalone entity in 2013 and 2014 and our Axalta Way cost-savings initiatives in 2015.
- (g) Represents fees paid to consultants, advisors and other third-party professional organizations for professional services. Amounts incurred during 2015 primarily relate to our Axalta Way cost-savings initiatives. Amounts incurred during 2013 and 2014 relate to services rendered in conjunction with our transition from DuPont to a standalone entity.
- (h) Represents charges associated with the transition from DuPont to a standalone entity, including branding and marketing, information technology related costs, and facility transition costs.
- (i) Represents costs associated with the offering of our common shares in the Carlyle Offerings during 2015 and costs associated with the IPO, including a \$13.4 million pre-tax charge associated with the termination of the management agreement with Carlyle Investment Management, L.L.C., an affiliate of Carlyle, upon the completion of the IPO during 2014. See note (m) below.
- (j) Represents costs associated with stock-based compensation, including \$8.2 million of expense during 2015 attributable to the accelerated vesting of all issued and outstanding stock options issued under the Axalta Coating Systems Bermuda Co., Ltd 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan") as a result of Carlyle's interest falling below 50% and triggering a liquidity event.
- (k) Represents costs for certain unusual or non-operational (gains) and losses, including a \$5.4 million gain resulting from the acquisition of a controlling interest in our previously held equity method investee during 2015, equity investee dividends, indemnity losses (gains) associated with the Acquisition, losses (gains) on sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment, and losses (gains) on foreign currency derivative instruments.
- (l) Represents the payment of dividends to our joint venture partners by our consolidated entities that are not wholly owned.
- (m) Pursuant to Axalta's management agreement with Carlyle Investment Management, L.L.C., for management and financial advisory services and oversight provided to Axalta and its subsidiaries, Axalta was required to pay an annual management fee of \$3.0 million and out-of-pocket expenses. This agreement terminated upon completion of the IPO.
- (n) As a result of the currency devaluation in Venezuela, we evaluated the carrying values of our long-lived assets for impairment and recorded an impairment charge relating to a real estate investment of \$30.6 million during 2015 (See Note 27 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the accompanying financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our historical results of operations set forth below may not necessarily reflect what would have occurred if we had been a separate standalone entity prior to the Acquisition or what will occur in the future.

Year ended December 31, 2015 compared to year ended December 31, 2014

The following table was derived from the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net sales	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7
Other revenue	26.1	29.8
Total revenue	4,113.3	4,391.5
Cost of goods sold	2,597.3	2,897.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	914.8	991.5
Research and development expenses	51.6	49.5
Amortization of acquired intangibles	80.7	83.8
Income from operations	468.9	369.5
Interest expense, net	196.5	217.7
Other expense, net	111.2	115.0
Income before income taxes	161.2	36.8
Provision for income taxes	63.3	2.1
Net income	97.9	34.7
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4.2	7.3
Net income attributable to controlling interests	\$ 93.7	\$ 27.4

Net sales

Net sales decreased \$274.5 million, or 6.3%, to \$4,087.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to net sales of \$4,361.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Our net sales decrease for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 was primarily attributable to unfavorable impacts of currency translation, which reduced net sales by 11.6% due mainly to the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America and Asia compared to the U.S. dollar. This net sales decline was partially offset by increases in volumes across all regions, which contributed to net sales growth of 3.9%. Higher average selling prices, primarily in Latin America, also contributed to an increase of 1.4%.

Other revenue

Other revenue decreased \$3.7 million, or 12.4%, to \$26.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$29.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. This decrease in other revenue was primarily related to the impacts of weakening currencies against the U.S. dollar, which caused a decrease of \$5.1 million, or 17.3%.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales decreased \$299.9 million, or 10.4%, to \$2,597.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$2,897.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 resulted primarily from a 9.4% decrease associated with currency exchange due to the impact of the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America and Asia. The decrease from currency translation was slightly offset by higher volumes of 3.9%, as well as the impacts of stock-based compensation resulting primarily from the impact of the accelerated vesting of all outstanding stock options issued under the 2013 Plan. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased from 66.4% for the year ended December 31, 2014 to 63.5% for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily as a result of reductions associated with our cost-savings initiatives as well as lower raw material prices.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$76.7 million, or 7.7%, to \$914.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$991.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 included \$64.4 million of costs related to our 2015 cost-savings initiatives as compared to \$127.1 million of costs for the year ended December 31, 2014 associated with our transition-related activities and cost-savings initiatives, resulting in a decrease of \$62.7 million over the comparable period. In addition, favorable impacts of currency exchange during the year ended December 31, 2015 contributed to an approximately 10.4% reduction in selling, general and administrative expenses due to the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America compared to the U.S. dollar. Offsetting the decrease over comparable periods was an increase in selling expense associated with increased sales volumes as well as an increase of \$14.2 million in stock-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2015, resulting primarily from the impact of the accelerated vesting of all outstanding stock options issued under the 2013 Plan. Further offsetting the decrease compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 was the absence of \$14.3 million in gains for the amendments of benefit plans, as well as an increase in spending in 2015 as we focused on opportunities to expand our market presence.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses increased \$2.1 million, or 4.2%, to \$51.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$49.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. This increase was driven by additional spending as we focus on developing new and existing coatings products. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Amortization of acquired intangibles

Amortization of acquired intangibles decreased \$3.1 million, or 3.7%, to \$80.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$83.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. This decrease was a result of the impact of currency exchange primarily as a result of the weakening Euro compared to the U.S. dollar.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net decreased \$21.2 million, or 9.7%, to \$196.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$217.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Interest expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2015 reflects a full year of interest expense after refinancing our Term Loans in February of 2014 resulting in a benefit of \$2.1 million compared to 2014. Additionally, the year ended December 31, 2015 included a full year of the impact of the 25 basis point step-down in interest rates on our Term Loans resulting from a reduction in our leverage ratio, as well as reductions in principal balances throughout 2014 and 2015. Further contributing to the decrease in interest expense over the comparable periods was a decrease of \$3.3 million in losses on an interest rate cap on our Euro Term Loan as well as the impacts of the weakening Euro against the U.S. dollar on our Euro borrowings.

Other expense, net

Other expense, net decreased \$3.8 million, or 3.3%, to \$111.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$115.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. This net decrease was the result of various positive and negative drivers. There were net decreases of \$18.8 million and \$16.6 million as compared to 2014 relating to Acquisition indemnity provisions and management fee expenses, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2014, there was a \$17.8 million loss compared to a \$1.0 million gain for the year ended December 31, 2015 resulting from changes in indemnity provisions. Management fee expenses of \$16.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, including the termination fee of the management agreement, upon the consummation of our IPO did not recur in 2015.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2015 there were \$5.6 million in gains on derivative instruments associated with our foreign currency contracts compared to \$1.4 million in losses during the year ended December 31, 2014, resulting in a \$7.0 million decrease. In addition to this decrease, we recognized a gain of \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 resulting from the remeasurement of our previously held interest in an equity method investee upon the acquisition of a controlling interest whereas no similar gain was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2014, thereby resulting in a decrease in other expense, net for the comparable periods.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 our Venezuelan subsidiary was impacted by a significant devaluation of its currency translation rates. This devaluation resulted in an impairment charge of \$30.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 based on our evaluation of the carrying value associated with our real estate investment.

Exchange losses were \$93.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to exchange losses of \$81.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, resulting in an increase in expense of \$12.5 million. This increase was primarily driven by the devaluation of our Venezuelan subsidiary's net monetary assets and liabilities resulting in an increase of \$70.2 million over the comparable period. Furthering this increase in expense, was a \$24.5 million decrease in gains on our Euro denominated borrowings over the comparable period. The offsetting decrease of \$82.2 million was related to the remeasurement of intercompany transactions denominated in currencies different from the functional currency of the relevant subsidiary.

Provision for income taxes

We recorded a provision for income taxes of \$63.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, which represents a 39.3% effective tax rate in relation to the income before income taxes of \$161.2 million. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2015 differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate by 4.3%, which is the result of various items that impacted the rate both favorably and unfavorably. We recorded a favorable adjustment for earnings in jurisdictions where the statutory rate is lower than the U.S. Federal rate of \$41.4 million. This adjustment was offset by the pre-tax impairment charge in Venezuela of \$30.6 million which had an unfavorable \$10.7 million impact on the effective rate as it was nondeductible, the unfavorable impact of pre-tax losses attributable to jurisdictions where a tax benefit is not expected to be realized of \$34.4 million, and the impact of non-deductible expenses and interest of \$10.4 million.

We recorded a provision for income taxes of \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, which represents a 5.7% effective tax rate in relation to the income before income taxes of \$36.8 million. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate by 29.3%, which is the result of various items that impacted the rate both favorably and unfavorably. We recorded favorable adjustments for earnings in jurisdictions where the statutory rate is lower than the U.S. Federal rate of \$46.7 million and unrecognized tax benefit adjustments primarily related to acquisition tax matters of \$44.0 million. These adjustments were partially offset by the unfavorable impact of pre-tax losses attributable to jurisdictions where a tax benefit is not expected to be realized of \$44.4 million and non-deductible expenses and interest of \$29.6 million.

Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to Successor year ended December 31, 2013, Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, and the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013

The following table was derived from the Successor's consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 and from the Predecessor's combined statement of operations for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. It should be noted that the results of operations for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 only include the results of DPC from the date of the Acquisition. Prior to the Acquisition, Axalta generated no revenue and only incurred merger and acquisition related costs and debt financing costs in anticipation of the Acquisition. We have also presented pro forma financial results for the year ended December 31, 2013 as if the Acquisition and the related Financing had occurred on January 1, 2013. We believe this information, and the related comparisons, provide a more meaningful comparison for the years presented.

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor	Pro Forma
	Year Ended December 31,		Period from January 1 through January 31,	Year Ended December 31,
	2014	2013	2013	2013
Net sales	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2	\$ 4,277.3
Other revenue	29.8	35.7	1.1	36.8
Total revenue	4,391.5	3,986.8	327.3	4,314.1
Cost of goods sold	2,897.2	2,772.8	232.2	2,909.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	991.5	1,040.6	70.8	1,113.6
Research and development expenses	49.5	40.5	3.7	44.2
Amortization of acquired intangibles	83.8	79.9	—	86.5
Merger and acquisition related expenses	—	28.1	—	—
Income from operations	369.5	24.9	20.6	160.8
Interest expense, net	217.7	215.1	—	234.8
Bridge financing commitment fees	—	25.0	—	—
Other expense, net	115.0	48.5	5.0	34.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	36.8	(263.7)	15.6	(108.1)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2.1	(44.8)	7.1	(1.3)
Net income (loss)	34.7	(218.9)	8.5	(106.8)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	7.3	6.0	0.6	6.6
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	\$ 27.4	\$ (224.9)	\$ 7.9	\$ (113.4)

Net sales

Historical: Net sales were \$4,361.7 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to net sales of \$3,951.1 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$326.2 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. Our net sales growth in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 was primarily driven by higher average selling prices in all regions, which contributed to net sales growth of 2.8%. In addition, volumes contributed 1.2% to net sales growth on stronger performance within North America and Asia, offset slightly by continued weakness in Latin America. This net sales growth was partially offset by the unfavorable impacts of currency exchange, which contributed to an approximately 2.0% reduction in net sales due to the impact of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America, Asia and North America.

Pro Forma: Net sales increased \$84.4 million, or 2.0%, to \$4,361.7 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to net sales of \$4,277.3 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. Our net sales growth in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was primarily driven by higher average selling prices in all regions, which contributed to net sales growth of 2.8%. In addition, volumes contributed 1.2% to net sales growth on stronger performance within North America and Asia, offset slightly by continued weakness in Latin America. This net sales growth was partially offset by the unfavorable impacts of currency exchange, which contributed to an approximately 2.0% reduction in net sales due to the impact of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America, Asia and North America.

Other revenue

Historical: Other revenue was \$29.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$35.7 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$1.1 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. The decrease primarily related to a decrease in service revenue within our Light Vehicle end market. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Pro Forma: Other revenue was \$29.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$36.8 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease primarily related to a decrease in service revenue within our Light Vehicle end-market. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Cost of sales

Historical: Cost of sales was \$2,897.2 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$2,772.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$232.2 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. Cost of sales was lower during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 but higher when combined with the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, primarily as a result of increased costs of goods of \$103.7 million related to fair value adjustments to inventory in conjunction with the Acquisition. Offsetting the increased costs in 2013 related to fair value adjustments to inventory is the absence of \$7.9 million of incremental depreciation resulting from the fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment in conjunction with the Acquisition, which did not impact historical depreciation for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. The remaining change in cost of sales in 2014 was driven by lower raw material costs offset by higher volumes. The favorable impact of raw material prices across both our Performance Coatings and Transportation Coatings segments contributed to an approximately 2.0% impact on cost of sales as a percentage of net sales. Favorable impacts of currency exchange contributed to an additional 1.0% decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of net sales, primarily due to the impact of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America, Asia, and North America compared to the U.S. dollar.

Pro Forma: Cost of sales decreased \$11.8 million, or 0.4%, to \$2,897.2 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$2,909.0 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 is adjusted to reflect increased depreciation and the exclusion of increased costs of goods, each related to the Acquisition. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased from 68.0% to 66.4%. This decrease was driven by lower raw material costs, partially resulting from our purchasing initiatives, as well as product mix. The favorable impact of raw material prices impacted both our Performance Coatings and Transportation Coatings segments. Favorable impacts of currency exchange contributed to an additional 1.0% decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of net sales, primarily due to the impact of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America, Asia and North America compared to the U.S. dollar.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Historical: Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$991.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$1,040.6 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$70.8 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. During the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred \$127.1 million of transition-related expenses, primarily related to our transition to a standalone company, compared to \$231.5 million of transition-related expenses for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013. This resulted in a \$104.4 million decrease over the comparable periods. These decreases were offset slightly by increased selling and administrative costs, as we focused on opportunities to expand our market presence. In addition, the favorable impacts of currency exchange during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 contributed to a 1.1% decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, primarily due to the impact of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America, Asia and North America compared to the U.S. dollar.

Pro Forma: Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$122.1 million, or 11.0%, to \$991.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$1,113.6 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. During the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred \$127.1 million of transition-related expenses, primarily related to our transition to a standalone company, compared to \$231.8 million of transition-related expenses for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. This resulted in a \$104.7 million decrease over the comparable period. Contributing to the decrease in comparable periods was a reduction in U.S. pension expense and lower actual costs for our operating structure as a standalone entity during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014. These decreases were offset slightly by increased selling and administrative costs, as we focused on opportunities to expand our market presence. In addition, the favorable impacts of currency exchange during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 contributed to a 1.1% decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, primarily due to the impact of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America, Asia and North America compared to the U.S. dollar.

Research and development expenses

Historical: Research and development expenses were \$49.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$40.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$3.7 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. These increases were driven by additional spend as we focus on developing new and existing products in the market. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Pro Forma: Research and development expenses increased by \$5.3 million, or 12.0%, to \$49.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$44.2 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. These increases were driven by additional spend as we focus on developing new and existing products in the market. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Amortization of acquired intangibles

Historical: Amortization of acquired intangibles was \$83.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$79.9 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$0.0 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. Amortization of acquired intangibles for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 included a loss of \$3.2 million associated with abandoned in-process research and development projects, all of which were recorded at fair value as part of the Acquisition. There was \$0.1 million of comparable costs recorded during the year ended December 31, 2014. Excluding the impact of the \$3.2 million loss, the increase during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 included the impact of twelve months of amortization expense associated with purchase accounting while the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 included eleven months due to the timing of the Acquisition. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Pro Forma: Amortization of acquired intangibles for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was \$83.8 million and \$86.5 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. Amortization of acquired intangibles for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 included a loss of \$3.2 million associated with abandoned in-process research and development projects, all of which were recorded at fair value as part of the Acquisition. There was \$0.1 million of comparable costs recorded during the year ended December 31, 2014. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Merger and acquisition related costs

Historical: In connection with the Acquisition, we incurred \$28.1 million of merger and acquisition costs during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013. These costs consisted primarily of investment banking, legal and other professional advisory services costs. There were no comparable costs for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014.

Pro Forma: The Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 has been adjusted to remove the impact of these Acquisition related costs. There were no costs for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014.

Interest expense, net

Historical: Interest expense, net for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 of \$217.7 million represented a full year of interest costs, including the Refinancing of our Term Loans in February of 2014. Interest expense, net for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 of \$215.1 million represented interest expense incurred during the period associated with our original debt financing for the Acquisition. The increase in 2014 primarily relates to the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 including twelve months of interest expense while the comparable 2013 periods included eleven months due to the timing of the Acquisition. Further contributing to the increase in interest expense were losses incurred on interest rate derivatives for \$10.2 million during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, compared to gains of \$0.2 million during the comparable period. These increases were offset by the reduction in interest rates due to the Refinancing in February 2014 of our Senior Credit Facility combined with an additional step-down in interest rates on our term loans in August of 2014. Further offsetting the increases were slight increases in capitalized interest during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Pro Forma: Interest expense, net was \$217.7 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 and \$234.8 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The Pro Forma amounts reflect the effects of the Financing as if the transaction had occurred on January 1, 2013, which resulted in an additional \$19.7 million in interest for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 primarily relates to the reduction in interest rates due to the Refinancing in February 2014 of our Senior Credit Facility combined with an additional step-down in interest rates on our term loans in August of 2014. Further contributing to the decrease in comparable periods was an increase in capitalized interest during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014. Offsetting these decreases were losses incurred on interest rate derivative instruments of \$10.2 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared with gains of \$0.2 million during the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The impacts of currency exchange did not have a material impact on the comparable periods.

Bridge financing commitment fees

Historical: On August 30, 2012, we signed a debt commitment letter, which was subsequently amended and restated, that included a bridge facility comprised of \$1,100.0 million of unsecured U.S. bridge loans and the Euro equivalent of \$300.0 million of secured Euro bridge loans (the "Bridge Facility"), which was to be utilized to partially fund the Acquisition in the event that permanent financing was not obtained. Upon the issuance of the Senior Notes and the entry into the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the commitments under the Bridge Facility terminated. Commitment fees related to the Bridge Facility of \$21.0 million and associated legal and other professional advisory services costs of \$4.0 million were expensed upon the termination during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013. There were no such costs incurred for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014.

Pro Forma: The Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 has been adjusted to remove the impact of these fees. There were no costs for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014.

Other expense, net

Historical: Other expense, net was \$115.0 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$48.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$5.0 million of expense for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. Foreign exchange losses, net, were \$81.2 million during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to foreign exchange losses of \$48.9 million and \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the predecessor period ended January 31, 2013, respectively. Net foreign exchange losses for the year ended December 31, 2014 consisted of \$202.1 million in remeasurement losses primarily related to intercompany transactions denominated in currencies different from the functional currency of the relevant subsidiary, partially offset by \$103.9 million in gains on our Euro borrowings and \$17.0 million in gains related to our Venezuelan operations.

During 2014, we changed the exchange rate we use for remeasuring our Venezuelan subsidiaries' non-U.S. Dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities to the rate determined by an auction process conducted by Venezuela's Complementary System of Foreign Currency Administration (SICAD I), which increased to 12.0 to 1 compared to the historical indexed rate of 6.3 to 1 at December 31, 2013. The devaluation resulted in net gains of \$17.0 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 due to our Venezuelan operations being in a net monetary liability position.

Contributing to expense in the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 was the adverse impact of \$19.4 million of expense incurred related to the Acquisition date settlement of a foreign currency hedge contract used to hedge the variability of the U.S. dollar equivalent of the original borrowings under the Euro Term Loan and Euro Senior Notes.

Excluding the impact of the \$19.4 million expense at the Acquisition date, foreign exchange losses of \$29.5 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 were attributable to \$9.4 million in remeasurement losses primarily related to intercompany transactions denominated in currencies different from the functional currency of the relevant subsidiary and \$14.6 million in remeasurement losses from the remeasurement of the Euro Senior Notes and Euro Term Loan into U.S. Dollars.

Further contributing to the increase in other expense for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 were \$16.6 million in management fees, which included a \$13.4 million fee associated with the Carlyle management agreement which terminated with the effectiveness of the IPO. Additionally, during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, we incurred debt modification fees and losses on extinguishment of debt of \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. Lastly, the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was impacted by the release of an indemnity receivable that had been recorded in conjunction with our tax indemnities from the Acquisition. This resulted in \$17.8 million of expense during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, relating to an uncertain tax position that was reversed during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014.

Pro Forma: Other expense, net was \$115.0 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$34.1 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013, representing a change of \$80.9 million, or 237.2%. The Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 excludes the impact of \$19.4 million of costs incurred related to the Acquisition date settlement of a foreign currency hedge contract used to hedge the variability of the U.S. dollar equivalent of the original borrowings under the Euro Term Loan and Euro Senior Notes. Net foreign exchange losses of \$81.2 million were recorded for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to exchange losses of \$34.0 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. Net foreign exchange losses for the year ended December 31, 2014 consisted of \$202.1 million in translation losses primarily related to intercompany transactions denominated in currencies different from the functional currency of the relevant subsidiary, partially offset by \$103.9 million in gains on our Euro borrowings and \$17.0 million in gains related to our Venezuelan operations.

During 2014, we changed the exchange rate we use for remeasuring our Venezuelan subsidiaries' non-U.S. Dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities to the rate determined by an auction process conducted by Venezuela's Complementary System of Foreign Currency Administration (SICAD I), which increased to 12.0 to 1 compared to the historical indexed rate of 6.3 to 1 at December 31, 2013. The devaluation resulted in net gains of \$17.0 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 due to our Venezuelan operations being in a net monetary liability position.

Further contributing to the increase in other expense for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 were \$16.6 million in management fees, which included a \$13.4 million fee associated with the Carlyle management agreement which terminated with the effectiveness of the IPO. Additionally, during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 we incurred debt modification fees and losses on extinguishment of debt of \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. Lastly, the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was impacted by the release of an indemnity receivable that had been recorded in conjunction with our tax indemnities from the Acquisition. This resulted in \$17.8 million of expense during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, relating to an uncertain tax position that was reversed during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes

Historical: We recorded a provision for income taxes of \$2.1 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, which represents a 5.7% effective tax rate in relation to the income before income taxes of \$36.8 million. The effective tax rate for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate by 29.3%, which is the result of various items that impacted the rate both favorably and unfavorably. We recorded favorable adjustments for earnings in jurisdictions where the statutory rate is lower than the U.S. Federal rate of \$46.7 million and unrecognized tax benefit adjustments primarily related to acquisition tax matters of \$44.0 million. These adjustments were partially offset by the impact of pre-tax losses attributable to jurisdictions where a tax benefit is not expected to be realized of \$44.4 million and non-deductible expenses and interest of \$29.6 million.

We recorded a benefit for income taxes of \$44.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, which represents a 17.0% effective tax rate in relation to the loss before income taxes of \$263.7 million. The effective tax rate for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate by 18.0%. This difference is primarily due to unfavorable adjustments for the impact of pre-tax losses attributable to jurisdictions where a tax benefit is not expected to be realized of \$55.0 million, unrecognized tax benefits primarily related to acquisition tax matters of \$35.1 million, and non-deductible expenses of \$25.8 million. These adjustments were partially offset by the benefit of earnings in jurisdictions where the statutory tax rate was lower than the U.S. Federal statutory rate of \$36.6 million and capital losses of \$46.7 million.

We recorded a provision for income taxes of \$7.1 million for the Predecessor period ended January 31, 2013 which represents a 45.6% effective tax rate in relation to the income before income taxes of \$15.6 million.

Pro Forma: We recorded a benefit for income taxes of \$1.3 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013, which represents a 1.2% effective tax rate in relation to the pro forma loss before income taxes of \$108.1 million. The variance in the pro forma effective tax rate from the historical effective tax rate, described in the corresponding historical discussion above, was primarily due to the application of statutory income tax rates to the cumulative pro forma adjustments.

SEGMENT RESULTS

Year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014

The following table presents net sales by segment and segment Adjusted EBITDA for the following periods:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Net Sales		
Performance Coatings	\$ 2,385.1	\$ 2,585.0
Transportation Coatings	1,702.1	1,776.7
Total	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7
Segment Adjusted EBITDA		
Performance Coatings	\$ 539.1	\$ 547.6
Transportation Coatings	328.1	292.9
Total	\$ 867.2	\$ 840.5

Performance Coatings Segment

Net sales decreased \$199.9 million, or 7.7%, to \$2,385.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to net sales of \$2,585.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in net sales for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily a result of unfavorable impacts of currency exchange across all regions, which contributed approximately 12.9% to the reduction in net sales. The negative currency exchange impacts were primarily related to the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America compared to the U.S. dollar. The decrease in net sales was partially offset by increases in average selling price, primarily in Latin America, which contributed to an increase of 2.4%. Further offsetting this decrease was an increase in volume across all regions, which contributed to a net sales increase of 2.8%.

Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$8.5 million, or 1.6%, to \$539.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$547.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily driven by unfavorable impacts of currency exchange across all regions, due mainly to the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America compared to the U.S. dollar. This decrease was partially offset by higher average selling prices primarily within Latin America. Further offsetting the decline were increases driven by higher volumes and lower variable costs. Additionally, dividends from our consolidated joint ventures to our noncontrolling partners negatively impacted Adjusted EBITDA by \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Transportation Coatings Segment

Net sales decreased \$74.6 million, or 4.2%, to \$1,702.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to net sales of \$1,776.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in net sales for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily driven by unfavorable impacts of currency exchange across all regions, which contributed to an approximately 9.6% reduction in net sales resulting primarily from the impacts of the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America compared to the U.S. dollar. Further contributing to the decline in net sales was a 0.2% decrease in average selling prices primarily within North America, Europe and Asia. The decrease in net sales was partially offset by volume increases primarily within North America and Asia, which contributed to a net sales increase of 5.6%.

Adjusted EBITDA increased \$35.2 million, or 12.0%, to \$328.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$292.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily driven by higher volumes and lower variable costs. This increase was partially offset by unfavorable impacts of the weakening Euro and certain currencies within Latin America compared to the U.S. dollar.

Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, and Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013

The following table presents net sales by segment and segment Adjusted EBITDA for the following periods:

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor	Pro Forma
	Year Ended December 31,		Period from January 1 through January 31,	Year Ended December 31,
	2014	2013	2013	2013
Net Sales				
Performance Coatings	\$ 2,585.0	\$ 2,325.3	\$ 186.8	\$ 2,512.1
Transportation Coatings	1,776.7	1,625.8	139.4	1,765.2
Total	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2	\$ 4,277.3
Segment Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾				
Performance Coatings	\$ 547.6	\$ 500.2	\$ 15.0	\$ 518.7
Transportation Coatings	292.9	198.8	17.7	218.9
Total	\$ 840.5	\$ 699.0	\$ 32.7	\$ 737.6

- (1) For information about Adjusted EBITDA, including the manner in which it is calculated and a reconciliation from our net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA see Part II, Item 7, "Non-GAAP Financial Measures". The Segment Adjusted EBITDA information for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 includes (a) the add-back of corporate allocations from DuPont to DPC for the usage of DuPont's facilities, functions and services; costs for administrative functions and services performed on behalf of DPC by centralized staff groups within DuPont; a portion of DuPont's general corporate expenses; and certain pension and other long-term employee benefit costs net of (b) estimated standalone costs based on a corporate function resource analysis that included a standalone executive office, the costs associated with supporting a standalone information technology infrastructure, corporate functions such as legal, finance, treasury, procurement and human resources and certain costs related to facilities management. This resource analysis included anticipated headcount and the associated overhead costs of running these functions effectively as a standalone company of our size and complexity. This resulted in a net benefit of \$5.7 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

Performance Coatings Segment

Historical: Net sales were \$2,585.0 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to net sales of \$2,325.3 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$186.8 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. The increase in net sales in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was primarily driven by volume growth, which contributed to a net sales increase of 3.1%, as well as higher average selling prices, which contributed to a net sales increase of 1.9%. Net sales growth was partially offset by the unfavorable impacts of currency exchange, which contributed to an approximately 2.1% reduction in net sales resulting primarily from the impacts of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America and Asia.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$547.6 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$500.2 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$15.0 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was driven by higher volumes and higher average selling price as well as lower raw material input costs slightly offset by higher operating costs. In addition, the absence of the Predecessor corporate allocated costs in January 2013 contributed an approximate \$3.4 million benefit.

Pro Forma: Net sales increased \$72.9 million, or 2.9%, to \$2,585.0 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to net sales of \$2,512.1 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in net sales in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was primarily driven by volume growth, which contributed to a net sales increase of 3.1%, as well as higher average selling prices, which contributed to a net sales increase of 1.9%. Net sales growth was partially offset by the unfavorable impacts of currency exchange, which contributed to an approximately 2.1% reduction in net sales resulting primarily from the impacts of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions within Latin America and Asia.

Adjusted EBITDA increased \$28.9 million, or 5.6%, to \$547.6 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$518.7 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of net sales, Adjusted EBITDA increased to 21.2% from 20.6%. The increase was driven by higher volumes and higher average selling price as well as lower raw material input costs offset slightly by higher operating costs.

Transportation Coatings Segment

Historical: Net sales were \$1,776.7 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to net sales of \$1,625.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$139.4 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. The increase in net sales in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was primarily driven by higher average selling prices, which contributed to net sales growth of 4.0%. This increase was partially offset by volume declines, primarily concentrated in the Latin America region, which contributed to a net sales decline of 1.4%. Unfavorable currency exchange rates also contributed to a reduction to net sales of 1.9% resulting primarily from the impacts of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions primarily within Latin America.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$292.9 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$198.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and \$17.7 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was driven by higher average selling prices as well as lower fixed manufacturing costs, partially resulting from our operational improvement initiatives. In addition, the absence of the Predecessor corporate allocated costs contributed an approximate \$2.3 million benefit.

Pro Forma: Net sales increased \$11.5 million, or 0.7%, to \$1,776.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to net sales of \$1,765.2 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in net sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013 was primarily driven by higher average selling prices, which contributed to net sales growth of 4.0%. This increase was partially offset by declining volumes primarily concentrated in the Latin America region, which contributed to a net sales decline of 1.4%. Unfavorable currency exchange rates also contributed to a reduction to net sales of 1.9% resulting primarily from the impacts of weakening currencies in certain jurisdictions primarily within Latin America

Adjusted EBITDA increased \$74.0 million, or 33.8%, to \$292.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$218.9 million for the Pro Forma year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of net sales, Adjusted EBITDA increased to 16.5% from 12.4%. This increase was driven by higher average selling prices as well as lower fixed manufacturing costs, partially resulting from our operational improvement initiatives.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash flow from operations and available borrowing capacity under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

At December 31, 2015, availability under the Revolving Credit Facility was \$375.1 million, net of \$24.9 million of letters of credit outstanding. All such availability may be utilized without violating any covenants under the credit agreement governing such facility or the indentures governing the Dollar Senior Notes and the Euro Senior Notes. At December 31, 2015, we also had \$1.9 million in outstanding borrowings under other lines of credit. Our remaining available borrowing capacity under other lines of credit in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions totaled \$3.1 million.

We or our affiliates, at any time and from time to time, may purchase the Dollar Senior Notes, the Euro Senior Notes or other indebtedness. Any such purchases may be made through the open market or privately negotiated transactions with third parties or pursuant to one or more tender or exchange offers or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices, as well as with such consideration, as we, or any of our affiliates, may determine. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Cash Flows

Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and Predecessor period from January 1 through January 31, 2013.

(In millions)	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Net cash provided by (used for):				
Operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 97.9	\$ 34.7	\$ (218.9)	\$ 8.5
Depreciation and amortization	307.7	308.7	300.7	9.9
Deferred income taxes	(5.0)	(38.2)	(120.8)	9.1
Amortization of financing costs and original issue discount	20.6	21.0	18.4	—
Fair value of acquired inventory sold	1.2	—	103.7	—
Foreign exchange losses	93.7	75.1	48.9	4.5
Bridge financing commitment fees	—	—	25.0	—
Stock-based compensation	30.2	8.0	7.4	—
Asset impairment	30.6	—	—	—
Other non-cash items	13.8	(19.2)	13.2	(3.9)
Net income adjusted for non-cash items	590.7	390.1	177.6	28.1
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(191.1)	(138.7)	199.2	(65.8)
Operating activities	399.6	251.4	376.8	(37.7)
Investing activities	(164.3)	(178.5)	(5,011.2)	(8.3)
Financing activities	(74.5)	(123.2)	5,098.1	43.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(57.9)	(26.9)	(4.4)	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 102.9	\$ (77.2)	\$ 459.3	\$ (3.0)

Year Ended December 31, 2015 (Successor)*Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities*

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$399.6 million. Net income before deducting depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items generated cash of \$590.7 million. This was partially offset by net increases in operating assets and liabilities of \$191.1 million. The most significant drivers in working capital were increases in accounts receivables and other assets of \$126.7 million due primarily to the mix of credit terms which drove an increase in days sales outstanding and increased inventory builds of \$35.2 million to support ongoing operational demands. Cash flows associated with accounts payable and other liabilities of \$29.1 million related to payments of normal operating activities incurred in 2014 and paid during 2015.

Net Cash Used for Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$164.3 million. This use was primarily driven by purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$138.1 million and acquisitions of \$29.6 million (net of cash received), partially offset by a decrease of \$1.9 million in restricted cash.

Net Cash Used for Financing Activities

Net cash used for financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$74.5 million. The change was primarily driven by repayment of term loans of \$127.3 million. These payments were comprised of a \$100.0 million prepayment on our Dollar Term Loan made during the year ended December 31, 2015, along with \$27.3 million of quarterly principal repayments as required under the Credit Agreement. In addition to these payments, we also paid dividends to non-controlling interests of \$4.7 million. Offsetting these payments were cash received from stock option exercises and their associated tax benefits for \$72.6 million, and proceeds received from short-term borrowings during the period of \$2.0 million.

Year ended December 31, 2014 (Successor)*Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities*

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$251.4 million. Net income before deducting depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items generated cash of \$390.1 million. This was partially offset by net increases in operating assets and liabilities of \$138.7 million. The most significant drivers in working capital were increases in receivables, inventory and other assets of \$119.0 million due primarily to increased net sales and inventory builds to support ongoing operational demands compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, as well as reductions of other accrued liabilities of \$54.8 million primarily related to the payment of transition-related costs, including restructuring costs, partially offset by a \$53.6 million increase in accounts payable.

Net Cash Used for Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$178.5 million. This use was driven primarily by purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$188.4 million, the purchase of increased ownership in a majority owned joint venture of \$6.5 million and an increase of \$4.7 million in restricted cash, partially offset by \$21.3 million of proceeds from sales of assets. Purchases of property, plant and equipment includes approximately \$74.8 million associated with our transition-related capital projects including our information technology systems and finalization of our transition of our global office relocations.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash used for financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$123.2 million. The change was primarily driven by repayments of term loans of \$121.1 million. These payments were comprised of a \$100.0 million prepayment on our Dollar Term Loan made during the year ended December 31, 2014, along with \$21.1 million of quarterly principal repayments as required under the Credit Agreement. In addition, we repaid short-term borrowings of \$33.8 million partially offset by proceeds received from short-term borrowing during the period of \$30.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we paid \$3.0 million in fees related to the amendment of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. We received \$2.5 million through the sale of common shares during the year ended December 31, 2014. We also received \$3.0 million related to the exercise of stock options. Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests totaled \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Successor)

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$376.8 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013. The cash flow from operations was the result of cash flows generated by operating earnings and reductions in net working capital, partially offset by merger and acquisition related costs and transition costs associated with our separation from DuPont. An increase in trade and notes receivable was due largely to higher sales levels during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 resulted in an outflow of cash of \$6.4 million. A decrease in inventories resulted in a generation of cash of \$33.9 million. The decrease in inventories was primarily the result of the continued focus on working capital levels relative to demand and lower raw material costs. An increase in accounts payable favorably impacted cash flow from operations by \$67.1 million. The increase in accounts payable was due in part to the separation from DuPont in February 2013, which resulted in the establishment of new credit terms with our new vendors as a standalone company, including certain raw materials contracts with DuPont, which were historically related party purchases in the Predecessor period. Prior to the Acquisition, transactions between DuPont and DPC were deemed to be settled immediately through the parent company net investment. Further contributing to the cash flows provided by operating activities was an increase in accrued liabilities of \$193.1 million related to the timing of cash payments for annual employee performance related benefits, which were paid by DuPont for the 2012 performance period. The remaining increases in accrued liabilities had no impact on cash flows from operations, including severance-related liabilities and transition-related expenses, which had been accrued as of December 31, 2013 and had an offsetting impact within Net income (loss). Offsetting this operating activity was cash used in operating activities related to the restructuring activities during the year ended December 31, 2013, for which \$23.7 million of payments were made.

Net Cash Used for Investing Activities

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we acquired DPC for a purchase price of \$4,907.3 million. Cash acquired was \$79.7 million, which resulted in a net cash outflow of \$4,827.6 million to acquire DPC.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we entered into a foreign currency contract to hedge the variability of the U.S. dollar equivalent of the original borrowings under the Euro Term Loan and the proceeds from the issuance of Euro Senior Notes. Net cash used to settle the derivative instrument was \$19.4 million. Additionally, we purchased a €300.0 million 1.5% interest rate cap on our Euro Term Loan for a premium of \$3.1 million.

Purchases of property, plant and equipment during the Successor year ending December 31, 2013, were \$107.3 million, which included transition costs related to our transition to a standalone entity, which included costs to transition off of the DuPont information technology systems. In addition to the transition costs, we incurred costs for several growth and improvement initiatives including the waterborne projects in Jiading, China and Front Royal, Virginia.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we also invested \$54.5 million for a real estate property.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

As part of the Acquisition, on February 1, 2013 Carlyle made the Equity Contribution of \$1,350.0 million. Further, there were additional equity contributions of \$5.4 million during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013.

Borrowings during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 included \$2,817.3 million of proceeds from borrowings under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, net of original issue discount of \$25.7 million, and the issuance of our Senior Notes in the amount of \$1,089.4 million. We paid \$126.0 million of deferred financing costs associated with issuing the Dollar Senior Notes and Euro Senior Notes and entering into the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and \$25.0 million of commitment fees related to the Bridge Facility. Other short-term borrowings during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 also included short-term borrowings of \$38.8 million.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we made our required quarterly amortization payments on the Dollar Term Loan and Euro Term Loan totaling \$21.3 million, as well as payments of \$25.3 million on short-term borrowings.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, dividends paid to noncontrolling interests totaled \$5.2 million.

January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 (Predecessor)

Net Cash Used for Operating Activities

Net cash used for operating activities for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 was \$37.7 million. Net income, before deducting depreciation and amortization and other non-cash items, generated cash of \$28.1 million.

An increase in inventories resulted in a use of cash of \$19.3 million. Decreases in other accrued liabilities and accounts payable resulted in a use of cash of \$43.8 million and \$29.9 million, respectively. The decrease in other current liabilities was primarily due to reductions in compensation and other employee-related cost liabilities related to payment of annual incentive compensation, a reduction in the liabilities for discounts, rebates and warranties related to payments under annual rebate programs and a reduction in our foreign currency contracts derivatives liability. The reduction in accounts payable was primarily related to timing of vendor payments. Partially offsetting these items was a decrease in trade accounts and notes receivable which provided cash of \$25.8 million. All other operating assets and liabilities netted to a \$1.4 million generation of cash.

Net Cash Used for Investing Activities

During the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, net cash used for investing activities was \$8.3 million. Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were \$2.4 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, during the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

During the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, net cash provided by financing activities was \$43.0 million which mainly represents the net cash used by operating activities and net cash used in investing activities discussed above as a result of DuPont's centralized cash management system.

Financial Condition

We had cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2015 and 2014 of \$485.0 million and \$382.1 million, respectively. Of these balances, \$372.6 million and \$264.2 million were maintained in non-U.S. jurisdictions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We believe our organizational structure allows us the necessary flexibility to move funds throughout our subsidiaries to meet our operational working capital needs.

Our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings may not be available under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, or to fund our other liquidity needs, including planned capital expenditures. In such circumstances, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we cannot service our indebtedness, we may have to take actions such as selling assets, seeking additional equity or reducing or delaying capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors-Risks Related to our Indebtedness-To service all of our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash and our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control." Our primary sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash flow from operations and available borrowing capacity under our Revolving Credit Facility. Based on our forecasts, we believe that cash flow from operations, available cash on hand and available borrowing capacity under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and existing lines of credit will be adequate to service debt, fund the transition-related costs and cost-savings initiatives, meet liquidity needs and fund necessary capital expenditures for the next twelve months.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of principal or interest on, or to refinance, our indebtedness or to fund working capital requirements, capital expenditures and other current obligations will depend on our ability to generate cash from operations. Such cash generation is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

If required, our ability to raise additional financing and our borrowing costs may be impacted by short 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. Our highly leveraged nature may limit our ability to procure additional financing in the future.

The following table details our borrowings outstanding at the periods indicated:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Dollar Term Loan	\$ 2,042.5	\$ 2,165.5
Euro Term Loan	428.0	481.0
Dollar Senior Notes	750.0	750.0
Euro Senior Notes	274.4	305.3
Short-term and other borrowings	26.5	12.9
Unamortized original issue discount	(14.0)	(18.3)
Deferred financing costs, net	(65.9)	(82.1)
	<u>3,441.5</u>	<u>3,614.3</u>
Less:		
Short term borrowings	22.7	12.2
Current portion of long-term borrowings	27.4	27.9
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 3,391.4</u>	<u>\$ 3,574.2</u>

Our indebtedness, including the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and Senior Notes, are more fully described in Note 22 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our liquidity requirements are significant due to the highly leveraged nature of our company as well as our working capital requirements. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility with total availability under the Revolving Credit Facility of \$375.1 million and \$384.5 million, respectively, all of which may be borrowed by us without violating any covenants under the credit agreement governing such facility or the indentures governing the Dollar Senior Notes and the Euro Senior Notes.

The following tables detail our borrowings outstanding and the associated interest expense, including amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discounts, and average effective interest rates for such borrowings for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2015		
	Principal	Average Effective Interest Rate	Interest Expense
Term Loans	\$ 2,470.5	4.6%	\$ 112.7
Revolving Credit Facility	—	N/A	3.9
Senior Notes	1,024.4	7.4%	75.4
Short-term and other borrowings	26.5	Various	1.2
Total	<u>\$ 3,521.4</u>		<u>\$ 193.2</u>

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2014		
	Principal	Average Effective Interest Rate	Interest Expense
Term Loans	\$ 2,646.5	5.2%	\$ 127.6
Revolving Credit Facility	—	N/A	4.7
Senior Notes	1,055.3	7.5%	78.6
Short-term and other borrowings	12.9	Various	1.4
Total	<u>\$ 3,714.7</u>		<u>\$ 212.3</u>

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at December 31, 2015:

(In millions)	Contractual Obligations Due In:				
	Total	2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	Thereafter
Debt, including current portion ⁽¹⁾					
Senior Secured Credit Facilities, consisting of the following:					
Term Loan Facilities:					
Dollar Term Loan	\$ 2,042.5	\$ 23.0	\$ 46.0	\$ 1,973.5	\$ —
Euro Term Loan	428.0	4.4	8.8	414.8	—
Senior Notes, consisting of the following:					
Dollar Senior Notes	750.0	—	—	—	750.0
Euro Senior Notes	274.4	—	—	—	274.4
Other borrowings ⁽¹⁾	14.5	10.8	2.9	0.4	0.4
Interest payments ⁽¹⁾	789.2	168.0	330.4	241.4	49.4
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	169.8	39.0	51.1	35.9	43.8
Pension contributions ⁽³⁾	17.2	17.2	—	—	—
Purchase obligations	68.4	25.9	38.9	3.6	—
Uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 4,554.0	\$ 288.3	\$ 478.1	\$ 2,669.6	\$ 1,118.0

- (1) Amounts assume that the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and Senior Notes are repaid upon maturity, and the Revolving Credit Facility remains undrawn, which may or may not reflect future events. Other borrowings excludes debt associated with a built-to-suit lease arrangement discussed further in the following note. Future interest payments include commitment fees on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility, and reflect the interest payments on our Dollar Term Loan, Euro Term Loan and the Senior Notes. Future interest payments assume December 31, 2015 interest rates will prevail throughout all future periods. Actual interest payments and repayment amounts may change.
- (2) During the year ended December 31, 2015, we entered into two built-to-suit lease arrangements, commencing after December 31, 2015, which collectively require \$98.2 million to be paid over a twenty year period. Due to the uncertainty regarding future timing of cash flows associated with these leases, which are dependent on the construction completion dates, we are unable to reasonably estimate the years in which the lease payments will be made.
- (3) We expect to make contributions to our defined benefit pension plans beyond 2016; however, the amount of any contributions is dependent on the future economic environment and investment returns, and we are unable to reasonably estimate the pension contributions beyond 2016.
- (4) As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$5.4 million of uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties that could result in potential payments. Due to the high degree of uncertainty regarding future timing of cash flows associated with these liabilities, we are unable to estimate the years in which settlement will occur with the respective taxing authorities.

Scheduled Maturities

Below is a schedule of required future repayments of all borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2015.

(In millions)	
2016	\$ 38.1
2017	29.5
2018	28.1
2019	27.6
2020	2,361.2
Thereafter	1,024.9
Total	\$ 3,509.4

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

In connection with the Acquisition, we assumed certain obligations under which we directly guarantee various debt obligations under agreements with third parties related to equity affiliates, customers and suppliers. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 these off balance sheet arrangements were not material to our consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

No amounts were accrued at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Recent Accounting Guidance

See Note 4 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a summary of recent accounting guidance.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition are based upon our financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP unless otherwise noted. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experiences and assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and re-evaluate them on an ongoing basis. Actual results could differ from our estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our significant accounting policies, which may be affected by our estimates and assumptions, are more fully described in Note 3 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the financial statements. Management believes the following critical accounting policies reflect its most significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Accounting for Business Combinations

We account for business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting. This method requires the recording of acquired assets, including separately identifiable intangible assets, and assumed liabilities at their acquisition date fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management's judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, royalty rates, asset lives and market multiples, among other items.

The fair values of intangible assets were estimated using an income approach, either the excess earnings method (customer relationships) or the relief from royalty method (technology and trademarks). Under the excess earnings method, an intangible asset's fair value is equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable solely to the intangible asset over its remaining useful life. Under the relief from royalty method, fair value is measured by estimating future revenue associated with the intangible asset over its useful life and applying a royalty rate to the revenue estimate. These intangible assets enable us to secure markets for our products, develop new products to meet the evolving business needs and competitively produce our existing products.

The fair value of real properties acquired was based on the consideration of their highest and best use in the market. The fair values of property, plant and equipment, other than real properties, were based on the consideration that unless otherwise identified, they will continue to be used "as is" and as part of the ongoing business. In contemplation of the in-use premise and the nature of the assets, the fair value was developed primarily using a cost approach. The determination of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed involves assessing factors such as the expected future cash flows associated with individual assets and liabilities and appropriate discount rates at the date of the acquisition.

The fair value of the noncontrolling interests, related to acquired joint ventures, were estimated by applying an income approach. This fair value measurement is based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and thus represents a fair value measurement categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions included a discount rate, a terminal value based on a range of long-term sustainable growth rates and adjustments because of the lack of control that market participants would consider when measuring the fair value of the noncontrolling interests.

The results of operations for businesses acquired are included in the financial statements from the date of the acquisition.

See Note 5 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further detail on the Acquisition and related accounting.

Asset Impairments

Factors that could result in future impairment charges, among others, include changes in worldwide economic conditions, changes in technology, changes in competitive conditions and customer preferences, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. These risk factors are discussed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company tests goodwill and identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment at least annually as of October 1st. We test goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment by performing a qualitative evaluation. The qualitative evaluation is an assessment of factors, including reporting unit or asset specific operating results and cost factors, as well as industry, market and macroeconomic conditions, to determine whether it is more likely than not (more than 50%) that the fair values of a reporting unit or asset is less than the respective carrying amounts, including goodwill when testing goodwill for impairment. In the event the qualitative assessment indicates that an impairment is more likely than not, we would be required to perform a quantitative impairment test, otherwise no further analysis is required. We may elect to bypass this qualitative assessment for some or all of our reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets and perform a two-step quantitative test. Fair values under the quantitative test are estimated using a combination of discounted projected future earnings or cash flow methods, that are based on projections of the amounts and timing of future revenue and cash flows, and multiples of earnings in estimating fair value.

For the 2015 impairment tests of our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, management concluded that the carrying values equaled or exceeded the respective fair values and no impairments existed.

The inputs utilized in a quantitative analysis are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy as defined in ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*. The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets is subjective because it requires the use of estimates and assumptions as to our future cash flows, discount rates commensurate with the risks involved in the assets, future economic and market conditions, as well as other key assumptions. We believe that the amounts recorded in the financial statements related to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are based on the best estimates and judgments of the appropriate Axalta management, although actual outcomes could differ from our estimates.

Goodwill is allocated to, and evaluated for impairment at, the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment. We have two operating segments - Performance Coatings and Transportation Coatings - that also serve as our reportable segments. We have goodwill allocated to four reporting units. At December 31, 2015, our \$928.2 million in total goodwill is allocated to reportable segments as follows: \$866.1 million in Performance Coatings and \$62.1 million in Transportation Coatings.

Other intangible assets

Definite-lived intangible assets, such as technology, trademarks, customer relationships and non-compete agreements are amortized over their estimated useful lives, generally for periods ranging from 4 to 20 years. The reasonableness of the useful lives of these assets is continually evaluated. Once these assets are fully amortized, they are removed from the balance sheet.

The in-process research and development projects we acquired are considered indefinite-lived intangible assets until the abandonment or completion of the associated research and development efforts. Upon completion of the research and development process, the carrying values of acquired in process research and development projects are reclassified as definite-lived assets and are amortized over their useful lives. If the project is abandoned, we record the write-off as a loss in the statement of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we abandoned certain projects with carrying amounts of \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, and recorded losses associated with these projects, which are included as components of amortization of acquired intangibles in the consolidated statements of operations.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, which includes property, plant and equipment, and definite-lived intangible assets, are assessed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. The impairment testing involves comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the forecasted undiscounted future cash flows generated by that asset. In the event the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows generated by that asset and the carrying amount is not considered recoverable, an impairment exists. An impairment loss is measured as the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its fair value. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of operations in the period that the impairment occurs.

We evaluated the impacts to our Venezuelan operations caused by the volatility of the economic conditions in Venezuela including the weakening of the Venezuelan bolivar and general uncertainty in the political environment. At December 31, 2015, we concluded an impairment indicator existed and performed a formal recovery test on our long-lived assets. The Company utilized forecasted undiscounted cash flows associated with our Venezuelan operations. Our key assumptions utilized historical performance, our ability to utilize price increases to offset inflation as well as demand expectations for 2016 and beyond. Further, our operations are partially dependent on raw material supplies from Axalta subsidiaries to continue to meet our anticipated demand. We concluded the carrying amount was recoverable as of December 31, 2015. We intend to monitor the ability of our Venezuelan subsidiary to effectively operate through maintaining our significant market share and continuing to successfully implement and sustain price increases in periods of change in exchange rates and inflation. The outcome of future changes in economic and political conditions could have a material impact on (1) our ability to accurately predict the impacts of future sustained price increases, (2) timing of changes to inflation or exchange rates and (3) impacts on liquidity and demand from our customers. Changes in any of these assumptions may result in reductions to the estimated future cash flows of our Venezuelan subsidiary resulting in the potential impairment to the carrying amount of the long-lived assets. Such impairment charges could materially impact our results of operations in future periods.

Stock-Based Compensation

Successor periods

During 2013, we granted approximately 4.1 million, 5.7 million and 6.4 million non-qualified, service-based stock options to certain employees with strike prices of \$5.92, \$8.88 and \$11.84 (per share), respectively. During 2014, we granted 1.6 million non-qualified, service-based stock options to certain employees with strike prices of \$5.92, \$7.21, \$8.88 and \$11.84 per share. These options were granted under the 2013 Plan and generally vested over a 5-year period. Vesting of the options granted under the 2013 Plan accelerated during 2015 as a result of the April Secondary Offerings made by Carlyle which reduced Carlyle's interest in Axalta to below 50%, triggering a liquidity event (the "Liquidity Event") as defined in the 2013 Plan. Options have lives of no more than ten years.

In 2015, we granted 1.3 million non-qualified, service-based stock options to certain employees and directors under the Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. 2014 Incentive Award Plan (the "2014 Plan") with strike prices between \$25.34 and \$34.80 per share. Options granted vest ratably over three years and have a life of no more than ten years. In 2015, we also granted 0.9 million shares of restricted stock awards and 0.8 million restricted stock units at fair values between \$25.34 and \$34.80 with vesting periods over three years. The vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards granted to certain members of management may be accelerated in the event of the award recipient's termination of service under certain circumstances.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we recorded compensation expense of \$30.2 million and \$8.0 million, respectively. Compensation expense related to service-based, non-qualified stock options is equivalent to the grant-date fair value of the awards determined under the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is being recognized as compensation expense over the service period utilizing graded vesting. Compensation expense related to the restricted stock awards and restricted stock units is equal to the grant-date fair value of the awards determined by the share price on the date of the grant and the number of shares issued. The related expense is being recognized as compensation expense over the service period. At the grant date, we estimated a forfeiture rate of zero due to the limited history and expectations of forfeitures.

The fair value of options granted from 2013 through 2015 and the respective principal weighted average assumptions used in applying the Black-Scholes model were as follows:

Key Assumptions	2015 Grants	2014 Grants	2013 Grants
Expected Term	6.00 years	7.81 years	7.81 years
Volatility	22.19%	28.28%	28.61%
Dividend Yield	—%	—%	—%
Discount Rate	1.79%	2.21%	2.13%
Fair Value of Options Per Share	\$6.27 - \$8.88	\$1.51 - \$3.01	\$0.95 - \$2.01

To estimate the expected stock option term for the \$5.92 and \$7.21 stock options referred to above, we used the simplified method, as the options strike price equaled the grant date fair value, we were a privately-held company at the grant date and we had no exercise history. Based upon this simplified method, the \$5.92 and \$7.21 per share stock options have an expected term of 6.5 years. The strike price for the \$8.88 and \$11.84 per share tranches of options exceeded the fair value at the grant date, which required the use of an estimate of an implicitly longer holding period, resulting in the term of 8.25 years.

Because we were a privately-held company with no trading history at the time of these grants, expected volatility was estimated using trading data derived from publicly held peer group companies over the expected term of the options. We do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, use an expected dividend yield of zero. The discount rate was derived from the U.S. Treasury yield curve.

During 2013, we sold 1.3 million common shares to certain employees at fair value for \$7.4 million. Because we were not publicly traded on the purchase dates, the fair value of the stock for the 2013 stock purchases was estimated based upon the Acquisition price as there were no significant changes in operations since the closing date of February 1, 2013. During 2014, we sold 0.3 million common shares at fair value for \$2.5 million.

For the 2014 stock awards, we estimated the per share fair value of our common shares using a contemporaneous valuation consistent with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, "Valuation of Privately-Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation" (the "Practice Aid"). In conducting this valuation, we considered the objective and subjective factors that we believed to be relevant, including our best estimate of our business condition, prospects and operating performance. Within this contemporaneous valuation, a range of factors, assumptions and methodologies were used. The significant factors included:

- the fact that we were a private company with illiquid securities;
- our historical operating results;
- our discounted future cash flows, based on our projected operating results;
- valuations of comparable public companies; and
- the risk involved in the investment, as related to earnings stability, capital structure, competition and market potential.

For the contemporaneous valuation of our common shares, management estimated, as of the issuance date, our enterprise value on a continuing operations basis, using the income and market approaches, as described in the Practice Aid. The income approach utilized the discounted cash flow ("DCF") methodology based on our financial forecasts and projections, as detailed below. The market approach utilized the Guideline Public Company and Guideline Transactions methods, as detailed below.

For the DCF methodology, we prepared annual projections of future cash flows through 2018. Beyond 2018, projected cash flows through the terminal year were projected at long-term sustainable growth rates consistent with long-term inflationary and industry expectations. Our projections of future cash flows were based on our estimated net debt-free cash flows and were discounted to the valuation date using a weighted-average cost of capital estimated based on market participant assumptions.

For the Guideline Public Company and Guideline Transactions methods, we identified a group of comparable public companies and recent transactions within the chemicals industry. For the comparable companies, we estimated market multiples based on trading prices and trailing 12 months EBITDA. These multiples were then applied to our trailing 12 months EBITDA. When selecting comparable companies, consideration was given to industry similarity, their specific products offered, financial data availability and capital structure.

For the comparable transactions, we estimated market multiples based on prices paid for the related transactions and trailing 12 months EBITDA. These multiples were then applied to our trailing 12 months EBITDA. The results of the market approaches corroborated the fair value determined using the income approach.

Awards issued subsequent to our IPO have been, and will continue to be, valued based on the market price of the shares on the date of the grant.

See Note 11 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further detail on stock based compensation.

Predecessor period

DuPont maintained certain stock-based compensation plans for the benefit of certain of its officers, directors and employees, including, prior to the Acquisition, certain DPC employees. DPC recognized stock-based compensation within the consolidated and combined statement of operations based upon fair values. Total stock-based compensation expense included in the consolidated and combined statement of operations was \$0.1 million for the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

Retirement Benefits

Successor periods

In connection with the Acquisition, we assumed certain defined benefit pension plan and other long-term employee benefit plan obligations and acquired certain related plan assets for both current and former employees of our subsidiaries.

The defined benefit pension plans for our subsidiaries represent single-employer plans. ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, requires recognition of a pension asset or liability of a single-employer defined benefit pension plan in connection with recording assets and liabilities of a business combination accounted for as a purchase. A pension liability is recorded for the excess of the projected benefit obligation over the fair value of the plan assets. The projected benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets were remeasured at the acquisition date using current discount rates and assumptions. The amount recorded for the pension asset or liability in a purchase transaction essentially represents a "fresh start" approach. Accordingly, our subsequent net periodic pension cost does not include amortization of any prior service cost/credit, net gain or loss, or transition amount that existed prior to the date of the Acquisition.

The defined benefit obligations for remaining current employees of non-U.S. subsidiaries assumed by us were carved out of defined benefit pension plans retained by DuPont. We have created new defined benefit pension plans for all affected participants.

For multiemployer plans, ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, requires an obligation to the plan for a portion of its unfunded benefit obligations to be established at the acquisition date when withdrawal from the multiemployer plan is probable. As withdrawal from the DuPont defined benefit pension plan and related transfer of plan assets were required pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, an estimate of the unfunded benefit obligations was recorded as of the closing date of the Acquisition for certain foreign benefit plans. The plan assets have been directly transferred to the pension trust. Accordingly, assumed defined benefit obligations were presented net of the plan assets transferred by DuPont.

The amounts recognized in the audited financial statements related to pension and other long-term employee benefits are determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are assumptions including expected return on plan assets, discount rates at which liabilities could have been settled, rate of increase in future compensations levels, mortality rates and health care costs trend rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in Note 10 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, actual results that differed from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, affect expense recognized and obligations recorded in future periods.

The discount rate is determined as of each measurement date based on a review of yield rates associated with long-term, high-quality corporate bonds. The calculation separately discounts benefit payments using the spot rates from a long-term, high-quality corporate bond yield curve.

The estimated impact of a 100 basis point increase of the discount rate to the net periodic benefit cost for 2016 would result in an increase of \$1.0 million, while the impact of a 100 basis point decrease of the discount rate would result in an increase of approximately \$0.4 million. The estimated impact of a 100 basis point increase of the expected return on asset assumption on the net periodic benefit cost for 2016 would result in a decrease of approximately \$2.0 million, while the impact of a 100 basis point decrease would result in an increase of \$2.0 million.

Predecessor period

Certain of DPC's employees participated in defined benefit pension and other long-term employee benefit plans accounted for in accordance with the guidance for defined benefit pension and other long-term employee benefit plans ASC 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*. Certain DPC employees were previously covered under DuPont and DuPont subsidiaries' sponsored plans, which were accounted for in accordance with accounting guidance in ASC 715. The majority of pension and other long-term employee benefit expenses during the Predecessor period were specifically identified by employee. In addition, a portion of expense was allocated in shared entities and reported with cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in the Predecessor consolidated and combined statements of operations. For the U.S. pension plan and other defined benefit plans (the U.S. plans), DuPont considered DPC employees to be part of a multiemployer plan of DuPont. The expense related to the current and former employees of DPC is included in the Predecessor consolidated and combined financial statements. Non U.S. pensions and other long-term employee benefit plans (the non-U.S. plans) were accounted for as single employer plans where DPC recorded assets, liabilities and expenses related to the current DPC workforce.

Income taxes

Successor periods

The provision for income taxes was determined using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred taxes represent the future tax consequences expected to occur when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or paid. The provision for income taxes represents income taxes paid or payable for the current year plus the change in deferred taxes during the period. Deferred taxes result from differences between the financial and tax basis of our assets and liabilities and are adjusted for changes in tax rates and tax laws when changes are enacted. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates applicable in the years in which they are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax law is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

At December 31, 2015, we had a net deferred tax asset balance of \$124.6 million, after valuation allowances of \$127.8 million. At December 31, 2014, we had a net deferred tax asset balance of \$99.0 million, after valuation allowances of \$101.9 million. In evaluating the ability to realize deferred tax assets, the Company relies on, in order of increasing subjectivity, taxable income in prior carryback years, the future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, tax planning strategies and forecasted taxable income using historical and projected future operating results.

We provide for income and foreign withholding taxes, where applicable, on unremitted earnings of all subsidiaries and related companies to the extent that such earnings are not deemed to be permanently invested. At December 31, 2015 and 2014 deferred income taxes of approximately \$6.3 million and \$8.5 million have been provided on such subsidiary earnings, respectively.

The breadth of our operations and the global complexity of tax regulations require assessments of uncertainties and judgments in estimating taxes we will ultimately pay. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions, outcomes of tax litigation and resolution of disputes arising from federal, state and international tax audits in the normal course of business. A liability for unrecognized tax benefits is recorded when management concludes that the likelihood of sustaining such positions upon examination by taxing authorities is less than "more likely than not." Interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits are included in the provision for income taxes. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits for both domestic and foreign operations of \$4.7 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

See Note 14 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further detail on our accounting for income taxes.

Predecessor period

During the Predecessor period, we attributed current and deferred income taxes of DuPont to the DPC standalone financial statements in a manner that is systematic, rational and consistent with the asset and liability method prescribed by ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Accordingly, our income tax provision was prepared following the "Separate Return Method." The separate return method applies ASC 740 to the standalone financial statements of each member of the consolidated group as if the group member were a separate taxpayer and a standalone enterprise. As a result, we may not have included in the separate consolidated and combined financial statements of the Predecessor actual tax transactions included in the consolidated financial statements of DuPont. Similarly, the tax treatment of certain items reflected in the separate Predecessor consolidated and combined financial statements may not be reflected in the consolidated financial statements and tax returns of DuPont; therefore, such items as alternative minimum tax, net operating losses, credit carryforwards and valuation allowances may exist in the standalone financial statements that may or may not exist in DuPont's consolidated financial statements.

The provision for income taxes was determined using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred taxes represent the future tax consequences expected to occur when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or paid. The provision for income taxes represents income taxes paid or payable for the current year plus the change in deferred taxes during the period. Deferred taxes result from differences between the financial and tax basis of our assets and liabilities and are adjusted for changes in tax rates and tax laws when changes are enacted. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. Income tax related penalties are included in the provision for income taxes.

In general, the taxable income (loss) of our various entities was included in DuPont's consolidated tax returns, where applicable in jurisdictions around the world. As such, we have not historically prepared separate income tax returns for many of our entities. Consequently, income taxes currently payable for these entities are deemed to have been remitted to DuPont, in cash, in the period the liability arose and income taxes currently receivable are deemed to have been received from DuPont in the period that we would have recognized a refund had we been a separate taxpayer.

Prior to the presale structuring that occurred in the latter part of 2012, no direct ownership relationships existed among all our various legal entities. Consequently, no provision has been made for income taxes on unremitted earnings of subsidiaries and affiliates. Four new Dutch holding companies were created in 2012 to hold a significant portion of the DPC operations in Latin America, EMEA and Asia. No provision was made for income taxes on unremitted earnings of subsidiaries and affiliates due to the indirect ownership structure (for entities not owned by the new Dutch holding companies) and because earnings of the direct subsidiaries of the new Dutch holding companies were deemed to be indefinitely invested.

Derivatives and Hedging

For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, if any, we measure hedge effectiveness by formally assessing, at least quarterly, the probable high correlation of the expected future cash flows of the hedged item and the derivative hedging instrument. The ineffective portions of the hedges are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations in the current period. If the hedging relationship ceases to be highly effective or it becomes probable that an expected transaction will no longer occur, future gains or losses on the derivative instrument are recorded in the statement of operations.

We account for interest rate swaps related to our existing long-term borrowings as cash flow hedges. The fair values of the derivatives are classified as current and noncurrent in the balance sheet based upon the maturity of the underlying derivative. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, these balances are classified as noncurrent in the consolidated balance sheet. The effective portions of the changes in the fair values of these derivatives are recorded in other comprehensive income and are reclassified to interest expense in the period in which earnings are impacted by the hedged items or in the period that the transaction no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge. The ineffective portions of the changes in fair values of the derivatives are recorded in interest expense in the period ineffectiveness is determined.

If no hedging relationship is designated, derivatives are marked to market through the statement of operations. Cash flows from derivatives are recognized in the statement of cash flows in a manner consistent with the underlying transactions.

See Note 24 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further detail on our derivatives and hedging instruments.

Foreign Currency Translation

Successor periods

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. As a result of the Acquisition, we reevaluated our functional currency accounting conclusions. Due primarily to our new legal entity organization structure, global cash management and raw material sourcing strategies, we determined that the functional currency of certain subsidiaries operating outside of the United States is the local currency of the respective subsidiaries. Assets and liabilities of these operations are translated into U.S. dollars at end-of-period exchange rates; income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates for the reporting period. Resulting cumulative translation adjustments are recorded as a component of shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet.

Gains and losses from transactions denominated in foreign currencies other than an entities' functional currency are included in the consolidated statement of operations in other expense, net.

Predecessor period

For the Predecessor period, our reporting currency was the U.S. dollar. DuPont management determined that the U.S. dollar was the functional currency of DPC's legal entities and this functional currency was appropriate for the DPC organizational legal entity structure and the economic environment in which DPC operated during the period covered by the Predecessor combined financial statements. For these legal entities, foreign currency denominated asset and liability amounts were remeasured into U.S. dollars at the end-of-period exchange rates. Nonmonetary assets, such as inventories, prepaid expenses, fixed assets and intangible assets were remeasured in U.S. dollars at historical exchange rates. Foreign currency denominated income and expense elements were remeasured into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates in effect during the year, except for expenses related to nonmonetary assets, which were remeasured at historical exchange rates.

Gains and losses from transactions denominated in foreign currencies other than an entities' functional currency are included in the combined statement of operations in other expense, net.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts that reduces receivables to amounts that are expected to be collected. In estimating the allowance, management considers factors such as current overall geographic and industry-specific economic conditions, statutory requirements, accounts receivable turnover, historical and anticipated customer performance, historical experience with write-offs as a standalone company and the level of past-due amounts. Changes in these conditions may result in additional allowances. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed and local legal requirements are met, the receivable is written off against the allowance.

Contingencies

Contingencies, by their nature, relate to uncertainties that require management to exercise judgment both in assessing the likelihood that a liability has been incurred as well as in estimating the amount of potential loss. The most important contingencies impacting our financial statements are those related to environmental remediation, pending or threatened litigation against the Company and the resolution of matters related to open tax years.

Environmental remediation costs are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of environmental reserves require evaluating government regulation, available technology, site-specific information and remediation alternatives. We accrue an amount equal to our best estimate of the costs to remediate based upon the available information. The extent of environmental impacts may not be fully known and the processes and costs of remediation may change as new information is obtained or technology for remediation is improved. Our process for estimating the expected cost for remediation considers the information available, technology that can be utilized and estimates of the extent of environmental damage. Adjustments to our estimates are made periodically as additional information received as remediation progresses.

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims arising out of our business operations. We routinely assess the likelihood of any adverse outcomes to these matters, as well as ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of the reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is made after analysis of each known claim. We have an active risk management program consisting of numerous insurance policies secured from many carriers. These policies often provide coverage that is intended to minimize the financial impact, if any, of the legal proceedings. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter.

For more information on these matters, see Note 9 and Note 14 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited pro forma consolidated and combined financial information for year ended December 31, 2013 below was derived from our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the related notes thereto and the audited financial statements for the DPC business for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 and the related notes thereto, each of which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On February 1, 2013, we consummated the Acquisition and acquired the DPC business from DuPont for \$4,907.3 million plus transaction expenses. The purchase price paid was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities at fair value. The purchase price for the Acquisition was funded by (i) an equity contribution of \$1,350.0 million, (ii) proceeds from a \$2,300.0 million Dollar Term Loan facility and a €400.0 million Euro Term Loan facility and (iii) proceeds from the issuance of \$750.0 million in senior unsecured notes and €250.0 million in senior secured notes.

The financing to fund the purchase price for the Acquisition is referred to herein as the "Financing."

Our unaudited pro forma consolidated and combined statements of operations are presented for the year ended December 31, 2013, assuming:

- the Acquisition was completed on January 1, 2013;
- the Financing was completed on January 1, 2013.

As the Acquisition and the Financing transactions are reflected in the historical consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013 included in the 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, our unaudited pro forma consolidated and combined statements of operations only reflect the Acquisition and Financing transactions in the pro forma consolidated and combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013. Historically, the DPC businesses were managed and operated in the normal course of business with other affiliates of DuPont. Accordingly, certain shared costs were allocated to DPC and reflected as expenses in the standalone Predecessor combined financial statements. DuPont had historically provided various services to the DPC business, including cash management, utilities and facilities management, information technology, finance/accounting, tax, legal, human resources, site services, data processing, security, payroll, employee benefit administration, insurance administration and telecommunications. The cost of these services were allocated to the Predecessor in the combined financial statements using various allocation methods. See Note 8 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding the historical allocations for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

The unaudited pro forma information set forth below is based upon available information and assumptions that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma information is for illustrative and informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or be indicative of what our financial condition or results of operations would have been had the above transactions occurred on the dates indicated. The unaudited pro forma information also should not be considered representative of our future financial condition or results of operations. We believe that the unaudited pro forma information provides investors with meaningful information to understand our operating results and ability to analyze financial and business trends on a period-to-period basis. This unaudited pro forma information should not be considered alternatives to our financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

You should read the information contained in this table in conjunction with Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated and combined financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

(In millions, except per share data)

	Successor	Predecessor			Pro forma
	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Period from January 1 through January 31, 2013	Adjustments for Acquisition	Adjustments for Financing	
Net sales	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,277.3
Other revenue	35.7	1.1	—	—	36.8
Total revenue	3,986.8	327.3	—	—	4,314.1
Cost of goods sold	2,772.8	232.2	(96.0) ^(a)	—	2,909.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,040.6	70.8	2.2 ^(a)	—	1,113.6
Research and development expenses	40.5	3.7	—	—	44.2
Amortization of acquired intangibles	79.9	—	6.6 ^(b)	—	86.5
Merger and acquisition related expenses	28.1	—	(28.1) ^(c)	—	—
Income from operations	24.9	20.6	115.3	—	160.8
Interest expense, net	215.1	—	—	19.7 ^(e)	234.8
Bridge financing commitment fees	25.0	—	—	(25.0) ^(f)	—
Other expense, net	48.5	5.0	(19.4) ^(d)	—	34.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	(263.7)	15.6	134.7	5.3	(108.1)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(44.8)	7.1	36.3 ^(g)	0.1 ^(g)	(1.3)
Net income (loss)	(218.9)	8.5	98.4	5.2	(106.8)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	6.0	0.6	—	—	6.6
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	\$ (224.9)	\$ 7.9	\$ 98.4	\$ 5.2	\$ (113.4)
Per share data:					
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.97)				\$ (0.50)
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic and diluted	228.3				228.3

Notes To Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations

The Acquisition

(a) Represents the net pro forma adjustment to cost of sales resulting from the application of acquisition accounting (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Total increase in depreciation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7.9
Impact to cost of sales for conforming Predecessor period to weighted average cost flow assumption ⁽²⁾	(0.2)
Impact to cost of sales for inventory step-up related to the Acquisition ⁽³⁾	(103.7)
Decrease applicable to cost of goods sold	\$ (96.0)

- (1) Represents incremental depreciation applicable to purchase price allocation to tangible assets. The allocation of incremental depreciation expense is based on Axalta's historical classification.

Assumed allocation of purchase price to fair value of property, plant and equipment (in millions):

	Acquisition Date Fair Value	Estimated useful life	Estimated annual depreciation and amortization Year ended December 31, 2013
Description:			
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,705.9	Various	\$ 208.2
Less: Aggregated historical depreciation			(198.1)
			\$ 10.1
Reflected in:			
Cost of goods sold			\$ 7.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses			2.2
			\$ 10.1

- (2) Represents the effect of reversing the impact of the LIFO cost flow assumption on the Predecessor period to conform with Successor's weighted average cost flow assumption

- (3) Represents the effect of the increase in inventory stepped-up to fair value as a result of the application of acquisition accounting.

(b) Represents incremental amortization applicable to purchase price allocation to intangible assets. The allocation of incremental amortization expense is based on Axalta's historical classification.

Assumed allocation of purchase price to fair value of amortizable intangibles (in millions):

	DuPont Performance Coatings Acquisition	Weighted average estimated useful life (years)	Estimated annual depreciation and amortization Year ended December 31, 2013
Description:			
Technology	\$ 403.0	10	\$ 40.3
Trademarks	41.7	14.8	2.8
Customer relationships	764.3	19.4	39.8
Non-compete	1.5	4	0.4
Less: Aggregated historical amortization ⁽¹⁾			(76.7)
			\$ 6.6

- (1) Exclusive of the \$3.2 million associated with abandoned acquired in process research and development projects.

Notes To Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations

(c) Represents the net adjustment to remove one-time non-recurring expenses related to the Acquisition (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Decrease in acquisition-related transaction expenses	\$ (28.1)

(d) Represents the adjustment to remove the non-recurring loss on foreign currency contract directly related to the Acquisition (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Acquisition related loss on foreign currency contract to hedge Euro denominated financing	\$ (19.4)

The Financing

(e) Represents the pro forma adjustments to interest expense applicable to the Financing, as follows (in millions):

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Borrowings under Term Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11.4
Borrowings under Senior Notes ⁽²⁾	6.3
Revolver unused availability fee ⁽³⁾	0.2
Amortization of deferred financing fees and original issue discount ⁽⁴⁾	1.8
Total pro forma interest expense	\$ 19.7
Less: Aggregated historical interest expense	—
	\$ 19.7

- (1) Based on the terms of the Financing at the Acquisition date, reflects pro forma interest expense based on \$2.3 billion of borrowings under Dollar Term Loans at an assumed minimal base rate of 1.25% plus an applicable margin of 3.50% and €400 million of borrowings under Euro Term Loans at an assumed minimal base rate of 1.25% plus an applicable margin of 4.00%. A 0.125% increase or decrease in the interest rate on the Term Loan facility would increase or decrease our annual interest expense by \$0.3 million.
- (2) Reflects pro forma interest expense based on \$750 million Dollar Senior Notes at 7.375% and €250 million Euro Senior Notes (approximately \$331.9 million) at 5.75%.
- (3) Based on unused availability of \$400.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility with an unused facility charge of 0.5% per annum.
- (4) Reflects the non-cash amortization of deferred financing fees and original issue discount related to the Financing over the term of the related facility.

(f) Represents pro forma adjustment to remove bridge loan commitment fees

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Removal of bridge loan commitment fee	\$ (25.0)

Notes To Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated and Combined Statement of Operations

The Transactions

(g) Represents pro forma adjustments to the tax provision as a result of the Acquisition and the Financing (in millions)

Year ended December 31, 2013	Pro forma adjustment	Weighted average statutory income tax rate	Year ended December 31, 2013
<i>The Acquisition</i>			
Pro forma adjustment (a), depreciation	\$ 10.1	33.0% ⁽³⁾	\$ (3.3)
Pro forma adjustment (a), LIFO to weighted average	(0.2)	33.2% ⁽³⁾	0.1
Pro forma adjustment (a), inventory step-up	(103.7)	33.2% ⁽³⁾	34.5
Pro forma adjustment (b), amortization of intangibles	6.6	23.4% ⁽¹⁾	(1.5)
Pro forma adjustment (c), acquisition related expenses	(28.1)	23.1% ⁽¹⁾	6.5
Pro forma adjustment (d), foreign currency contract	(19.4)	—% ⁽⁴⁾	—
Pro forma adjustment to income tax provision			\$ 36.3
<i>The Financing</i>			
Pro forma adjustment (e), interest expense	\$ 19.7	15.3% ⁽²⁾	\$ (3.0)
Pro forma adjustment (f), bridge loan commitment fees	(25.0)	12.4% ⁽²⁾	3.1
Pro forma adjustment to income tax provision			\$ 0.1

(1) Reflects our weighted average statutory tax rate consisting primarily of the following jurisdictions and related rates:

Jurisdiction	Statutory Rate
United States	38.5%
Luxembourg ^(a)	—%
Germany	32.5%

(a) Represents our effective tax rate due to prior and expected continued net operating losses.

(2) Reflects our weighted average statutory tax rate consisting primarily of the following jurisdictions and related rates:

Jurisdiction	Statutory Rate
United States	38.5%
Netherlands ^(a)	—%

(a) Represents our effective tax rate due to prior and expected continued net operating losses.

(3) Reflects our weighted average statutory tax rate consisting primarily of the following jurisdictions and related rates:

Jurisdiction	Statutory Rate
United States	38.5%
Brazil	34.0%
Germany	32.5%

(4) Reflects our Netherlands effective tax rate due to prior and expected continued net operating losses.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates because we finance certain operations through fixed and variable rate debt instruments and denominate our transactions in a variety of foreign currencies. We are also exposed to changes in the prices of certain commodities that we use in production. Changes in these rates and commodity prices may have an impact on future cash flow and earnings.

We manage these risks through normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

By using derivative instruments, we are subject to credit and market risk. The fair market value of the derivative instruments is determined by using valuation models whose inputs are derived using market observable inputs, including interest rate yield curves, as well as foreign exchange and commodity spot and forward rates, and reflects the asset or liability position as of the end of each reporting period. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, thus creating a receivable risk for us. We are exposed to counterparty credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to our derivative agreements. We minimize counterparty credit (or repayment) risk by entering into transactions with major financial institutions of investment grade credit rating.

Our exposure to market risk is not hedged in a manner that completely eliminates the effects of changing market conditions on earnings or cash flow.

Interest rate risk

We are subject to interest rate market risk in connection with our borrowings. A one-eighth percent change in the applicable interest rate for borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (assuming the Revolving Credit Facility is undrawn and to the extent that the Eurocurrency Rate (as defined in the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities) is in excess of the floor rate of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities) would have an annual impact of a benefit of approximately \$3.0 million on cash interest expense considering the impact of our hedging positions currently in place.

We selectively use derivative instruments to reduce market risk associated with changes in interest rates. The use of derivatives is intended for hedging purposes only and we do not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we entered into five interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$1,173.0 million to hedge interest rate exposures related to our variable rate borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The interest rate swaps qualified and were designated as cash flow hedges. The interest rate swaps are in place through September 2017. In addition to interest rate swaps, we purchased a €300.0 million 1.5% interest rate cap on our Euro Term Loan that matures on September 29, 2017. The interest rate cap is not designated as a hedging instrument. As such, the changes in fair value of the interest rate cap are recorded in interest expense in the current period.

As discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we took additional measures to reduce our cost of borrowing by entering into an amendment to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities as of February 3, 2014. The re-pricing enacted pursuant to the amendment reduced the margin applicable to our cost of borrowing on our Dollar Term Loan from 3.5% to 3.0% for Eurocurrency Rate Loans and from 2.5% to 2.0% for Base Rate Loans and our cost of borrowing under the Euro Term Loan facility from 4.0% to 3.25%. The amendment provides for an additional reduction of these rates by 25 basis points if the Total Net Leverage Ratio is less than or equal to 4.50:1.00. In addition, the LIBOR floor on each term loan was reduced from 1.25% to 1.00% and the base rate floor on the Dollar Term Loan facility was reduced from 2.25% to 2.0%.

Foreign exchange rates risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange risk by virtue of the translation of our international operations from local currencies into the U.S. dollar. The majority of our net sales for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 to January 31, 2013 were from operations outside the United States. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the accumulated other comprehensive loss account on the consolidated balance sheets included a cumulative translation loss of \$164.2 million and \$101.1 million, respectively. A hypothetical 10% increase in the value of the US dollar relative to all foreign currencies would have increased the cumulative translation loss by \$30.0 million. This sensitivity analysis is inherently limited as it assumes that rates of multiple foreign currencies are moving in the same direction relative to the value of the U.S. dollar.

Uncertainty in the global market conditions has resulted in, and may continue to cause, significant volatility in foreign currency exchange rates which could increase these risks, especially in Latin America, which has historically been subject to considerable foreign currency exchange rate volatility, especially in Venezuela. See further discussion in Note 27 to the consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In the majority of our jurisdictions, we earn revenue and incur costs in the local currency of such jurisdiction. We incur significant revenues and incur significant costs in foreign currencies including the Euro, Mexican peso, Brazilian real, the Chinese yuan/renminbi and the Venezuelan bolívar. As a result, movements in exchange rates could cause our revenues and expenses to materially fluctuate, impacting our future profitability and cash flows. Our purchases of raw materials in Latin America, EMEA and Asia Pacific and future business operations and opportunities, including the continued expansion of our business outside North America, may further increase the risk that cash flows resulting from these activities may be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates. If and when appropriate, we intend to manage these risks through foreign currency hedges and/or by utilizing local currency funding of these expansions. We do not intend to hold financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Our Euro Senior Notes and the Euro Term Loan are denominated in Euro. As a result, movements in the Euro exchange rate in relation to the U.S. dollar could cause the amount of Euro Senior Notes and Euro Term Loan borrowings to fluctuate, impacting our future profitability and cash flows.

Additionally, in order to fund the purchase price for certain assets of DPC and the capital stock and other equity interests of certain non-U.S. entities, a combination of equity contributions and intercompany loans were utilized to capitalize certain non-U.S. subsidiaries. In certain instances, the intercompany loans are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the affected subsidiaries. Where intercompany loans are not a component of permanently invested capital of the affected subsidiaries, increases or decreases in the value of the subsidiaries' functional currency against other currencies will affect our results of operations.

Commodity price risk

We are subject to changes in our cost of sales caused by movements in underlying commodity prices (primarily oil and natural gas). Approximately 50% of our cost of sales is represented by raw materials. A substantial portion of the purchased raw materials include monomers, pigments, resins and solvents. Our price fluctuations generally follow industry indices. We historically have not entered into long-term purchase contracts related to the purchase of raw materials. If and when appropriate, we intend to manage these risks using purchase contracts with our suppliers.

Treasury policy

Our treasury policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of our businesses while managing our currency and interest rate risks. Our policy is to not engage in speculative transactions. Our policies with respect to the major areas of our treasury activity are set forth above.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Axalta Coating Systems Ltd.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income (loss), of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Successor) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which was an integrated audit in 2015). We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it classifies debt issuance costs in 2015.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 29, 2016

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Axalta Coating Systems Ltd.

In our opinion, the accompanying combined statements of operations, of comprehensive income (loss), of changes in DuPont's net investment in DuPont Performance Coatings and of cash flows for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and of cash flows of DuPont Performance Coatings (Predecessor), a business formerly owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 31, 2014, except for Note 25 to the combined financial statements, as to which the date is August 20, 2014

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.
Consolidated (Successor) and DuPont Performance Coatings Combined (Predecessor)
Statements of Operations
(In millions, except per share data)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Net sales	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2
Other revenue	26.1	29.8	35.7	1.1
Total revenue	4,113.3	4,391.5	3,986.8	327.3
Cost of goods sold	2,597.3	2,897.2	2,772.8	232.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	914.8	991.5	1,040.6	70.8
Research and development expenses	51.6	49.5	40.5	3.7
Amortization of acquired intangibles	80.7	83.8	79.9	—
Merger and acquisition related expenses	—	—	28.1	—
Income from operations	468.9	369.5	24.9	20.6
Interest expense, net	196.5	217.7	215.1	—
Bridge financing commitment fees	—	—	25.0	—
Other expense, net	111.2	115.0	48.5	5.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	161.2	36.8	(263.7)	15.6
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	63.3	2.1	(44.8)	7.1
Net income (loss)	97.9	34.7	(218.9)	8.5
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4.2	7.3	6.0	0.6
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	\$ 93.7	\$ 27.4	\$ (224.9)	\$ 7.9
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.97)	
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.97)	
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	233.8	229.3	228.3	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	239.7	230.3	228.3	

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

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.
Consolidated (Successor) and DuPont Performance Coatings Combined (Predecessor)
Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Net income (loss)	\$ 97.9	\$ 34.7	\$ (218.9)	\$ 8.5
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(164.3)	(101.1)	24.3	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities	0.3	0.7	(0.9)	0.2
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	(5.5)	(4.6)	5.0	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on pension and other benefit plan obligations	(2.2)	(55.6)	11.0	1.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	(171.7)	(160.6)	39.4	1.3
Income tax benefit (provision) related to items of other comprehensive income	2.1	18.6	(5.4)	(0.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(169.6)	(142.0)	34.0	0.9
Comprehensive income (loss)	(71.7)	(107.3)	(184.9)	9.4
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.6	2.6	6.0	0.6
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	\$ (72.3)	\$ (109.9)	\$ (190.9)	\$ 8.8

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

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In millions, except per share data)

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 485.0	\$ 382.1
Restricted cash	2.7	4.7
Accounts and notes receivable, net	765.8	820.4
Inventories	530.7	538.3
Prepaid expenses and other	63.6	62.9
Deferred income taxes	69.5	64.5
Total current assets	1,917.3	1,872.9
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,382.9	1,514.1
Goodwill	928.2	1,001.1
Identifiable intangibles, net	1,191.6	1,300.0
Other assets	434.2	482.6
Total assets	\$ 5,854.2	\$ 6,170.7
Liabilities, Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 454.7	\$ 494.5
Current portion of borrowings	50.1	40.1
Deferred income taxes	6.6	7.3
Other accrued liabilities	370.2	404.8
Total current liabilities	881.6	946.7
Long-term borrowings	3,391.4	3,574.2
Accrued pensions and other long-term employee benefits	252.3	306.4
Deferred income taxes	165.5	208.2
Other liabilities	22.2	23.2
Total liabilities	4,713.0	5,058.7
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 9)		
Shareholders' equity		
Common shares, \$1.00 par, 1,000.0 shares authorized, 237.9 and 229.8 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	237.0	229.8
Capital in excess of par	1,238.8	1,144.7
Accumulated deficit	(132.8)	(226.5)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(269.3)	(103.3)
Total Axalta shareholders' equity	1,073.7	1,044.7
Noncontrolling interests	67.5	67.3
Total shareholders' equity	1,141.2	1,112.0
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 5,854.2	\$ 6,170.7

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

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Successor) and Combined Statement of Changes in DuPont's Net Investment in DuPont Performance Coatings (Predecessor)
(In millions)

	DuPont's Net Investment in DuPont Performance Coatings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
<i>Predecessor</i>				
Balance December 31, 2012	\$ 1,804.3	\$ (140.9)	\$ 33.6	\$ 1,697.0
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	7.9	—	0.6	8.5
Net unrealized gain on securities, net of tax of \$0.0	—	0.2	—	0.2
Long-term employee benefit plans, net of tax of \$0.4	—	0.7	—	0.7
Total comprehensive income	7.9	0.9	0.6	9.4
Net transfers from DuPont	43.0	—	—	43.0
Dividends declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(1.5)	(1.5)
Balance January 31, 2013	\$ 1,855.2	\$ (140.0)	\$ 32.7	\$ 1,747.9

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

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Successor) and Combined Statement of Changes in DuPont's Net Investment in DuPont Performance Coatings (Predecessor)
(In millions)

	Common Shares	Capital In Excess Of Par	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Successor						
Balance December 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (29.0)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (29.0)
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income (loss)	—	—	(224.9)	—	6.0	(218.9)
Net unrealized loss on securities, net of tax of \$0.0	—	—	—	(0.9)	—	(0.9)
Net realized and unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax of \$1.9	—	—	—	3.1	—	3.1
Long-term employee benefit plans, net of tax of \$3.5	—	—	—	7.5	—	7.5
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	24.3	—	24.3
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(224.9)	34.0	6.0	(184.9)
Equity contributions	0.1	1,355.3	—	—	—	1,355.4
Recognition of stock-based compensation	—	7.4	—	—	—	7.4
Capitalization of capital in excess of par	229.0	(229.0)	—	—	—	—
Noncontrolling interests of acquired subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	66.7	66.7
Dividends declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(3.8)	(3.8)
Balance December 31, 2013	\$ 229.1	\$ 1,133.7	\$ (253.9)	\$ 34.0	\$ 68.9	\$ 1,211.8
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income	—	—	27.4	—	7.3	34.7
Net unrealized gain on securities, net of tax of \$0.0	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.7
Net realized and unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax of \$1.7	—	—	—	(2.9)	—	(2.9)
Long-term employee benefit plans, net of tax of \$16.9	—	—	—	(38.7)	—	(38.7)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	(96.4)	(4.7)	(101.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	27.4	(137.3)	2.6	(107.3)
Equity contributions	0.3	2.2	—	—	—	2.5
Recognition of stock-based compensation	—	8.0	—	—	—	8.0
Exercises of stock options	0.4	2.6	—	—	—	3.0
Noncontrolling interests of acquired subsidiaries	—	(1.8)	—	—	(2.0)	(3.8)
Dividends declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(2.2)	(2.2)
Balance December 31, 2014	\$ 229.8	\$ 1,144.7	\$ (226.5)	\$ (103.3)	\$ 67.3	\$ 1,112.0
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income	—	—	93.7	—	4.2	97.9
Net unrealized gain on securities, net of tax of \$0.0	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Net realized and unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax of \$2.1	—	—	—	(3.4)	—	(3.4)
Long-term employee benefit plans, net of tax of \$0.0	—	—	—	(2.2)	—	(2.2)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	(160.7)	(3.6)	(164.3)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	93.7	(166.0)	0.6	(71.7)
Recognition of stock-based compensation	—	30.2	—	—	—	30.2
Exercises of stock options	7.2	63.9	—	—	—	71.1
Noncontrolling interests of acquired subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	4.3	4.3
Dividends declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(4.7)	(4.7)
Balance December 31, 2015	\$ 237.0	\$ 1,238.8	\$ (132.8)	\$ (269.3)	\$ 67.5	\$ 1,141.2

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

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.

Consolidated (Successor) and DuPont Performance Coatings Combined (Predecessor) Statements of Cash Flows
(In millions)

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Operating activities:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 97.9	\$ 34.7	\$ (218.9)	\$ 8.5
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	307.7	308.7	300.7	9.9
Amortization of financing costs and original issue discount	20.6	21.0	18.4	—
Loss on extinguishment and modification of debt	2.5	6.1	—	—
Fair value step up of acquired inventory sold	1.2	—	103.7	—
Bridge financing commitment fees	—	—	25.0	—
Deferred income taxes	(5.0)	(38.2)	(120.8)	9.1
Realized and unrealized foreign exchange losses, net	93.7	75.1	48.9	4.5
Stock-based compensation	30.2	8.0	7.4	—
Asset impairment	30.6	—	—	—
Other non-cash, net	11.3	(25.3)	13.2	(3.9)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets and liabilities:				
Trade accounts and notes receivable	(61.1)	(40.2)	(6.4)	25.8
Inventories	(35.2)	(24.7)	33.9	(19.3)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(65.6)	(54.1)	(90.9)	3.1
Accounts payable	(6.7)	53.6	67.1	(29.9)
Other accrued liabilities	(0.1)	(54.8)	193.1	(43.8)
Other liabilities	(22.4)	(18.5)	2.4	(1.7)
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	399.6	251.4	376.8	(37.7)
Investing activities:				
Business acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	(29.6)	—	(4,827.6)	—
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(138.1)	(188.4)	(107.3)	(2.4)
Investment in real estate property	—	—	(54.5)	—
Purchase of interest rate cap	—	—	(3.1)	—
Settlement of foreign currency contract	—	—	(19.4)	—
Restricted cash	1.9	(4.7)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of a business	—	17.5	—	—
Other investing	1.5	(2.9)	0.7	(5.9)
Cash used for investing activities	(164.3)	(178.5)	(5,011.2)	(8.3)
Financing activities:				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	—	0.7	3,906.7	—
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	2.0	30.7	38.8	—
Payments on short-term borrowings	(16.9)	(33.8)	(25.3)	—
Payments on long-term debt	(127.3)	(121.1)	(21.3)	—
Payments of deferred financing costs	—	—	(126.0)	—
Bridge financing commitment fees	—	—	(25.0)	—
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(4.7)	(2.2)	(5.2)	—
Equity contribution	—	2.5	1,355.4	—
Proceeds from option exercises and associated tax benefits	72.6	3.0	—	—
Net transfer from DuPont	—	—	—	43.0
Other financing activities	(0.2)	(3.0)	—	—
Cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(74.5)	(123.2)	5,098.1	43.0
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	160.8	(50.3)	463.7	(3.0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(57.9)	(26.9)	(4.4)	—
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	382.1	459.3	—	28.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 485.0	\$ 382.1	\$ 459.3	\$ 25.7
Supplemental cash flow information				
Cash paid during the year for:				
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 172.5	\$ 192.0	\$ 171.9	\$ —
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 52.4	\$ 57.0	\$ 83.1	\$ 13.3
Non-cash investing activities:				
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 33.8	\$ 29.4	\$ 35.5	\$ 5.5

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

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**
(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

(1) GENERAL AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. ("Axalta," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us"), a Bermuda exempted company limited by shares formed at the direction of The Carlyle Group L.P. ("Carlyle"), was incorporated on August 24, 2012 for the purpose of consummating the acquisition of DuPont Performance Coatings ("DPC"), a business formerly owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company ("DuPont"), including certain assets of DPC and all of the capital stock and other equity interests of certain entities engaged in the DPC business (the "Acquisition"). Axalta, through its wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries, acquired DPC on February 1, 2013.

Axalta is a holding company with no business operations or assets other than primarily cash and cash equivalents and 100% of the ownership interest of Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Top S.à r.l. (formerly Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Co. Top Coöperatief U.A.), which itself is a holding company with no operations or assets other than 100% of the capital stock of Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holdings A B.V. ("Dutch A B.V."), which itself is a holding company with no operations or assets other than 100% of the capital stock of Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holdings B B.V. ("Dutch B B.V."). Dutch B B.V., together with its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc. ("Axalta US Holdings"), are co-borrowers under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and co-issuers of the Senior Notes (each as defined below). Our global operations are conducted by indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries and indirect majority-owned subsidiaries.

We are a leading global manufacturer, marketer and distributor of high performance coatings products primarily serving the transportation industry. We have an approximately 150-year heritage in the coatings industry and are known for manufacturing high-quality products with well-recognized brands supported by market-leading technology and customer service.

The Acquisition

The purchase price for the Acquisition was funded by (i) an equity contribution of \$1,350.0 million into the Company by affiliates of Carlyle (the "Equity Contribution"), (ii) proceeds from borrowings under senior secured credit facilities (the "Senior Secured Credit Facilities") consisting of a \$2,300.0 million Dollar Term Loan facility ("Dollar Term Loan") and a €400.0 million Euro Term Loan facility ("Euro Term Loan"), both of which are due February 1, 2020 and (iii) proceeds from the issuance of \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.375% senior unsecured notes due 2021 and the issuance of €250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.750% senior secured notes due 2021 (collectively the "Senior Notes"). The Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Senior Notes are more fully described in Note 22.

The Carlyle Offerings

In November 2014, we priced our initial public offering (the "Offering", or the "IPO") in which certain selling shareholders affiliated with The Carlyle Group L.P. and its affiliates ("Carlyle") sold 57,500,000 common shares at a price of \$19.50 per share.

In April 2015, we completed a secondary offering (the "Secondary Offering") in which Carlyle sold an aggregate of 46,000,000 common shares at a price of \$28.00 per share. In addition, Carlyle sold 20,000,000 common shares in a private placement to an affiliate of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (together with the Secondary Offering, the "April 2015 Secondary Offerings") for \$28.00 per share. Following the April 2015 Secondary Offerings, Carlyle ceased to control a majority of our common shares.

In August 2015, we completed a secondary offering (together with the IPO and the April 2015 Secondary Offerings, the "Carlyle Offerings") in which Carlyle sold an aggregate of 34,500,000 common shares at a public offering price of \$29.75 per share.

We did not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares in any of the Carlyle Offerings.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

(2) BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Axalta at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are labeled as "Successor". The Successor financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 were prepared reflecting acquisition accounting resulting from the Acquisition. Under the acquisition method of accounting, tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair market values as of the date of the acquisition, with any purchase price in excess of the net assets acquired recorded as goodwill. The consolidated financial statements for the Successor include the accounts of Axalta and its subsidiaries, and entities in which a controlling interest is maintained.

The accompanying DPC combined statements of operations and statements of comprehensive income for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 and consolidated statements of cash flows and of changes in parent company net investment for the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 do not include adjustments or transactions attributable to the Acquisition, and are labeled as "Predecessor". As a result of the application of acquisition accounting as of the closing date of the Acquisition, the financial statements for the Successor periods and the Predecessor period are presented on a different basis and are, therefore, not comparable.

During the Predecessor period, DPC operated either as a reportable segment or part of a reportable segment within DuPont; consequently, standalone financial statements were not historically prepared for DPC. The accompanying combined financial statements of DPC have been prepared from DuPont's historical accounting records and are presented on a standalone basis as if the operations had been conducted independently from DuPont. In this context, prior to pre-acquisition structuring activities occurring in the period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, no direct ownership relationship existed among all of the various legal entities comprising DPC. Accordingly, DuPont and its subsidiaries' net investment in these operations is shown in lieu of shareholders' equity in the Predecessor combined financial statements. The Predecessor combined financial statements include the historical operations of the legal entities that are considered to comprise the DPC business.

DPC comprised certain standalone legal entities for which discrete financial information was available, as well as portions of legal entities for which discrete financial information was not available (shared entities). Discrete financial information was not available for DPC within shared entities as DuPont did not record every transaction at the DPC level, but rather at the DuPont corporate level. For shared entities for which discrete financial information was not available, allocation methodologies were applied to certain accounts to allocate amounts to DPC as discussed in Note 8.

The Predecessor combined statements of operations include all revenues and costs directly attributable to DPC, including costs for facilities, functions and services used by DPC. Costs for certain functions and services performed by centralized DuPont organizations were directly charged to DPC based on usage or other allocations methods. The results of operations also include allocations of (i) costs for administrative functions and services performed on behalf of DPC by centralized staff groups within DuPont, (ii) DuPont's general corporate expenses, and (iii) certain pension and other postretirement benefit costs. As more fully described in Note 14 current and deferred income taxes and related tax expense were determined on the standalone results of the DPC operations in each country as if it were a separate taxpayer (i.e., following the separate return methodology).

All charges and allocations of cost for facilities, functions and services performed by DuPont organizations were deemed paid by DPC to DuPont, in cash, in the period in which the costs were recorded in the Predecessor combined statement of operations. Allocations to DPC of current income taxes payable were deemed to have been remitted, in cash, to DuPont in the period the related tax expense was recorded. Allocations of current income taxes receivable were deemed to have been remitted to DPC, in cash, by DuPont in the period in which the receivable applies only to the extent that a refund of such taxes could have been recognized by DPC on a standalone basis under the law of the relevant taxing jurisdiction.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

DuPont used a centralized approach to cash management and financing its operations. Accordingly, cash, cash equivalents, debt and interest expense were not allocated to DPC in the Predecessor combined financial statements. Transactions between DPC and DuPont were accounted for through the parent company net investment. DPC purchased materials and services from, and sold materials and services to, DuPont operations not included in the defined scope of DPC. Transactions between DuPont and DPC were deemed to be settled immediately through the parent company net investment. Cash, cash equivalents, debt and interest expense in the Predecessor combined balance sheet and statement of operations represent cash, cash equivalents, debt and interest expense held locally by certain of DPC's majority owned joint ventures. DuPont's current and long-term debt was not pushed down to the Predecessor combined financial statements because it was not specifically identifiable to DPC.

All of the allocations and estimates in the Predecessor combined financial statements were based on assumptions that management of DuPont and DPC believed were reasonable. However, the Predecessor combined financial statements included herein may not be indicative of the results of operations and cash flows of the Company in the future or if DPC had been a separate, standalone entity during the Predecessor period presented.

Certain of our joint ventures are accounted for on a one-month lag basis, the effect of which is not material.

(3) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of Axalta and its subsidiaries and the combined financial statements of DPC have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements have been included.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the closing date of the Acquisition and the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the period. The estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, receivable and inventory valuations, fixed asset valuations, valuations of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets, including analysis of impairment, valuations of long-term employee benefit obligations, income taxes, environmental matters, litigation, stock-based compensation, restructuring, and allocations of costs. Our estimates are based on historical experience, facts and circumstances available at the time and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Accounting for Business Combinations

We account for business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting. This method requires the recording of acquired assets, including separately identifiable intangible assets and assumed liabilities at their acquisition date fair values. The method records any excess purchase price over the fair value of acquired net assets as goodwill.

The determination of the fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interests involves assessments of factors such as the expected future cash flows associated with individual assets and liabilities and appropriate discount rates at the closing date of the Acquisition. When necessary, we consult with external advisors to help determine fair value. For non-observable market values, we determine fair value using acceptable valuation principles (e.g., multiple excess earnings, relief from royalty and cost methods).

We included the results of operations from the acquisition date in the financial statements for all businesses acquired.

Principles of Consolidation and Combination

The consolidated financial statements of the Successor ("the Successor statements") include the accounts of Axalta and its subsidiaries, and entities in which a controlling interest is maintained. For those consolidated subsidiaries in which the Company's ownership is less than 100%, the outside shareholders' interests are shown as noncontrolling interests. Investments in companies in which Axalta, directly or indirectly, owns 20% to 50% of the voting stock and has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As a result, Axalta's share of the earnings or losses of such equity affiliates is included in the accompanying consolidated and combined statements of operations and our share of these companies' stockholders' equity is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

The combined financial statements for the Predecessor ("the Predecessor statements") include the combined assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of DPC.

We eliminated all intercompany accounts and transactions in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue after completing the earnings process. We recognize revenue for product sales when we ship products to the customer in accordance with the terms of the agreement, when there is persuasive evidence of the arrangement, title and risk of loss have been transferred, collectability is reasonably assured and pricing is fixed or determinable.

For a majority of our product sales, title transfers at the shipping point and delivery is considered complete. For certain OEM customers, revenue is recognized at the time the customer applies our coatings to its vehicles, as this represents the point in time that risk of loss has been transferred and delivery is considered complete.

We accrue for sales returns and other allowances based on our historical experience.

We incur up-front costs in order to obtain contracts with certain customers. During the Successor periods, we capitalized these up-front costs as a component of other assets. We amortize the related amounts over the estimated life of the contract as a reduction of net sales.

We include the amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling fees in net sales and costs incurred for the delivery of goods as cost of goods sold in the statement of operations.

Recognition for licensing and royalty income occurs in accordance with agreed upon terms, when performance obligations are satisfied, the amount is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Other Revenue

Other revenue includes various elements of income resulting from the normal operation of our business. Other revenue includes, but is not limited to, income for services provided to customers and royalty income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents represent highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from time of purchase. They are carried at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. Cash balances may exceed government insured limits in certain jurisdictions.

Fair Value Measurements

GAAP defines a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following valuation techniques are used to measure fair value for assets and liabilities:

Level 1—Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2—Significant other observable inputs (e.g., quoted prices for similar items in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar items in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable such as interest rate and yield curves, and market-corroborated inputs); and

Level 3—Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which are valued based on management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Derivatives and Hedging

The Company from time to time utilizes derivatives to manage exposures to currency exchange rates and interest rate risk. The fair values of all derivatives are recognized as assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are reported in income or accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"), depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting treatment and is designated as such.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

Gains and losses on derivatives that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedging instruments are recorded in AOCI, to the extent the hedges are effective, until the underlying transactions are recognized in income.

Gains and losses on derivatives qualifying and designated as fair value hedging instruments, as well as the offsetting losses and gains on the hedged items, are reported in income in the same accounting period. Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are marked-to-market at the end of each accounting period with the results included in income.

Cash flows from derivatives are recognized in the consolidated and combined statements of cash flows in a manner consistent with the underlying transactions.

Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Receivables are recognized net of an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable reflects the best estimate of losses inherent in the accounts receivable portfolio determined on the basis of historical experience, specific allowances for known troubled accounts and other available evidence. Accounts receivable are written down or off when a portion or all of such account receivable is determined to be uncollectible.

Inventories

Inventories of the Successor are valued at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on the weighted average cost method. Elements of cost in inventories include:

- raw materials,
- direct labor, and
- manufacturing overhead

Stores and supplies are valued at the lower of cost or market; cost is generally determined by the weighted average cost method. Inventories deemed to have costs greater than their respective market values are reduced to net realizable value with a loss recorded in income in the period recognized.

Inventories of the Predecessor were valued at the lower of cost or market with cost determined by the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method. The change in valuation of inventories by the Successor did not have a material impact on the consolidated and combined financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Successor periods

Property, plant and equipment of the Successor acquired in the Acquisition were recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date and are depreciated using the straight-line method. Subsequent additions to property, plant and equipment, including the fair value of any asset retirement obligations upon initial recognition of the liability, are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method.

Software included in property, plant and equipment represents the costs of software developed or obtained for internal use. Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Upgrades and enhancements are capitalized if they result in added functionality, which enables the software to perform tasks it was previously incapable of performing. Software maintenance and training costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment acquired in the Acquisition are depreciated over their estimated remaining useful lives. The weighted average estimated remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment acquired in connection with the Acquisition was approximately 11 years. Subsequent additions are either amortized or depreciated on a straight-line basis over a range of estimated useful lives. See Note 18 for a range of estimated useful lives used for each property, plant and equipment class.

Predecessor period

Property, plant and equipment of the Predecessor were carried at cost and were depreciated using the straight-line method. Property, plant and equipment placed in service prior to 1995 were depreciated using the sum-of-the-years' digits method or other substantially similar methods. Substantially all Predecessor buildings and equipment were depreciated over useful lives ranging from 15 to 25 years.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair values of underlying net assets acquired in an acquisition. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis as of October 1; however, these tests are performed more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. The fair value methodology is based on prices of similar assets or other valuation methodologies including discounted cash flow techniques.

When testing goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment, we first have an option to assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not (more than 50%) that an impairment exists. Such qualitative factors may include the following: macroeconomic conditions; industry and market considerations; cost factors; overall financial performance; and other relevant entity-specific events. In the event the qualitative assessment indicates that an impairment is more likely than not, we would be required to perform a quantitative impairment test, otherwise no further analysis is required.

Under the quantitative goodwill impairment test, the evaluation of impairment involves comparing the current fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds the estimated fair value, then individual assets (including identifiable intangible assets) and liabilities of the reporting unit are estimated at fair value. The excess of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit over the estimated fair value of its net assets would establish the implied value of goodwill. The excess of the recorded amount of goodwill over the implied value is then charged to earnings as an impairment loss.

Definite-lived intangible assets, such as technology, trademarks, customer relationships and non-compete agreements are amortized over their estimated useful lives, generally for periods ranging from four to 20 years. The reasonableness of the useful lives of these assets is regularly evaluated. Once these assets are fully amortized, they are removed from the balance sheet. We evaluate these assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets might not be recoverable.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used is evaluated when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the total projected undiscounted cash flows from the asset are less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived asset. The fair value methodology used is an estimate of fair market value and is based on prices of similar assets or other valuation methodologies including present value techniques. Long-lived assets to be disposed of other than by sale are classified as held for use until their disposal. Long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale are classified as held for sale and are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair market value less cost to sell. Depreciation is discontinued for long-lived assets classified as held for sale.

Research and Development

Research and development costs incurred in the normal course of business consist primarily of employee-related costs and are expensed as incurred. In process research and development projects acquired in a business combination are recorded as intangible assets at their fair value as of the acquisition date. Subsequent costs related to acquired in process research and development projects are expensed as incurred. Research and development intangible assets are considered indefinite-lived until the abandonment or completion of the associated research and development efforts. These indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment consistent with the impairment testing performed on other indefinite-lived intangible assets discussed above. Upon completion of the research and development process, the carrying value of acquired in process research and development projects is reclassified as a finite-lived asset and is amortized over its useful life.

Environmental Liabilities and Expenditures

Accruals for environmental matters are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Accrued environmental liabilities are not discounted. Claims for recovery from third parties, if any, are reflected separately as an asset. We record recoveries at the earlier of when the gain is probable or realized. For the Successor years ending December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 as well as the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, we have not recognized income associated with recoveries from third parties.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

Costs related to environmental remediation are charged to expense in the period incurred. Other environmental costs are also charged to expense in the period incurred, unless they increase the value of the property or reduce or prevent contamination from future operations, in which case, they are capitalized and depreciated.

Litigation

We accrue for liabilities related to litigation matters when available information indicates that the liability is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs such as outside counsel fees and expenses are charged to expense in the period incurred.

Income Taxes

Successor periods

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for operating losses and tax credit carry forwards. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates applicable in the years in which they are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax law is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Where we do not intend to indefinitely reinvest earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, we provide for income taxes and foreign withholding taxes, where applicable, on undistributed earnings. We do not provide for income taxes on undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries that are intended to be indefinitely reinvested.

We recognize the benefit of an income tax position only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position will be sustained. The tax benefits recognized are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized. Additionally, we recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of provision for income taxes. The current portion of unrecognized tax benefits is included in "Income taxes payable" and the long-term portion is included in the long-term income tax payable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Predecessor period

For the Predecessor period presented, although DPC was included in the consolidated income tax return of DuPont, DPC's income taxes are computed and reported under the "separate return method." Use of the separate return method may result in differences when the sum of the amounts allocated to standalone tax provisions are compared with amounts presented in combined financial statements. In that event, related deferred tax assets and liabilities could be significantly different from those presented herein for the Predecessor period. Certain tax attributes, e.g., net operating loss carryforwards, which were reflected in the DuPont consolidated financial statements may or may not exist at the standalone DPC level.

Foreign Currency Translation

Successor periods

The reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. In most cases, our non-U.S. based subsidiaries use their local currency as the functional currency for their respective business operations. Assets and liabilities of these operations are translated into U.S. dollars at end-of-period exchange rates; income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates for the reporting period. Resulting cumulative translation adjustments are recorded as a component of shareholders' equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Gains and losses from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies are included in the consolidated statement of operations in other expense, net.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

Predecessor period

The reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. For the Predecessor period, DuPont management determined that the U.S. dollar was the functional currency of DPC's legal entities and this functional currency was appropriate for the economic environment in which DPC operated during the period covered by the Predecessor combined financial statements. For these legal entities, foreign currency denominated asset and liability amounts were remeasured into U.S. dollars at the end-of-period exchange rates. Nonmonetary assets, such as inventories, prepaid expenses, fixed assets and intangible assets were remeasured into U.S. dollars at historical exchange rates. Foreign currency denominated income and expense elements were remeasured into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates in effect during the year, except for expenses related to nonmonetary assets, which were remeasured at historical exchange rates.

Employee Benefits

Successor periods

In connection with the Acquisition, we assumed certain defined benefit plan obligations and related plan assets for current employees of non-U.S. subsidiaries and certain defined benefit plan obligations and plan assets of former employees of subsidiaries. All defined pension plan obligations for current and former employees in the United States were retained by DuPont.

Defined benefit plans specify an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive upon retirement, usually dependent on factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of the future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. These benefits are then discounted to determine the present value of the obligations and are then adjusted for the impact of any unamortized prior service costs. As required by ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, all unamortized prior service costs and actuarial gains (losses) existing at the closing date of the Acquisition were eliminated in the determination of the fair value of the pension funded status at acquisition. The net obligation is then determined with reference to the fair value of the plan assets (if any). The discount rate used is the yield on bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the obligations. The calculations are performed by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Predecessor period

Certain of DPC's employees participated in defined benefit pension and other long-term employee benefit plans (the Plans) accounted for in accordance with ASC 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*. Certain DPC employees were previously covered under DuPont and DuPont subsidiaries' sponsored plans which were accounted for in accordance with accounting guidance in ASC 715. The majority of pension and other long-term employee expenses during the Predecessor period were specifically identified by employee. In addition, a portion of expenses was allocated in shared entities and reported within costs of goods sold, selling, general and administrative and research and development expenses in the combined statements of operations. For the U.S. pension plan and other long-term employee benefit plans (the U.S. plans), DuPont considered DPC employees to be part of a multiemployer plan of DuPont. The expense related to the current and former employees of DPC is included in the Predecessor combined financial statements. Non-U.S. pensions and other long-term employee benefit plans (the non-U.S. plans) were accounted for as single employer plans where DPC recorded assets, liabilities and expenses related to the current DPC workforce.

Stock-Based Compensation

Successor periods

Our stock-based compensation for the Successor period, comprised of Axalta stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, are measured at fair value on the grant date or date of modification, as applicable. We recognize compensation expense on a graded-vesting attribution basis over the requisite service period.

Predecessor period

DuPont maintained certain stock compensation plans for the benefit of certain of its officers, directors and employees, including DPC's employees in the Predecessor period. DPC accounted for all share-based payments to employees, including grants of stock options, based upon their fair values.

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For additional information on our stock-based compensation plan, see Note 11.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Axalta's common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Axalta's common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period increased by the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding related to potentially dilutive securities; anti-dilutive securities are excluded from the calculation. These potentially dilutive securities are calculated under the treasury stock method and consist of stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units.

(4) RECENT ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs," which requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the associated debt liability. The standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied on a retrospective basis. Further clarifying this standard, ASU 2015-15, "Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements" was released in August 2015 indicating that the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting costs related to revolving debt arrangements as an asset. We elected to early adopt this standard during the current year, resulting in impacts to the balance sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014 of decreases to other assets and long-term borrowings of \$65.9 million and \$82.1 million, respectively.

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes," which requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as non-current on the balance sheet. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We intend to early adopt this standard beginning in the first quarter of 2016. The impacts to the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2015 had we elected to early adopt this standard during the current year would have resulted in corresponding reclassifications from current assets and liabilities to non-current assets and liabilities of \$62.9 million. The impacts to the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2014 would have resulted in corresponding reclassifications from current assets and liabilities to non-current assets and liabilities of \$57.2 million.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 (Accounting Standard Codification 606), "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which sets forth the guidance that an entity should use related to revenue recognition. This standard was originally effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Deferral of the Effective Date," which delayed the effective date of the new revenue accounting standard to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Companies will be allowed to early adopt the guidance as of the original effective date. Early adoption is not permitted prior to this date. We are in the process of assessing the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on our statements of financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

(5) ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

Acquisition of DuPont Performance Coatings

On August 30, 2012, we entered into a purchase agreement with DuPont whereby, Axalta acquired from DuPont and its affiliates certain assets of DPC and all of the capital stock and other equity interests of certain entities engaged in the DPC business (the "Acquisition") pursuant to which we acquired the assets and legal entities of DPC from DuPont for a final purchase price of \$4,907.3 million.

Axalta was formed for the purpose of consummating the Acquisition of DPC. Prior to the Acquisition, we generated no revenue and incurred no expenses other than merger and acquisition costs and debt financing costs in anticipation of the Acquisition.

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The following unaudited supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if the acquisition of DPC had occurred at January 1, 2012. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisition been made at January 1, 2012, nor is it indicative of any future results.

(in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Net sales	\$ 4,277.3	\$ 4,219.4
Net loss	\$ (87.1)	\$ (270.1)
Net loss attributable to controlling interests	\$ (93.7)	\$ (274.6)
Net loss per share (Basic and Diluted)	\$ (0.41)	\$ —

The 2013 supplemental pro forma net loss was adjusted to exclude \$53.1 million (\$43.5 million, net of pro forma income tax impact) of acquisition-related costs incurred in 2013 and \$123.1 million (\$88.6 million, net of pro forma income tax impact) of expense consisting primarily of \$103.7 million related to the fair market value adjustment to acquisition-date inventory.

Divestitures

In September 2014, we completed the sale of a business within the Performance Coatings reportable segment, which primarily included technology that had been developed as an integrated software solution for the collision repair supply chain market. The sale resulted in the receipt of \$17.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. As a result, we recognized a pre-tax gain on sale of \$1.2 million (\$0.7 million after tax) recorded within other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2014.

(6) GOODWILL AND IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The following table shows changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 by reportable segment:

	Performance Coatings	Transportation Coatings	Total
At December 31, 2013	\$ 1,038.8	\$ 74.8	\$ 1,113.6
Acquisition-related adjustments	5.7	0.4	6.1
Divestitures	(4.7)	—	(4.7)
Foreign currency translation	(106.2)	(7.7)	(113.9)
At December 31, 2014	\$ 933.6	\$ 67.5	\$ 1,001.1
Acquisition-related adjustments	17.2	0.7	17.9
Foreign currency translation	(84.7)	(6.1)	(90.8)
December 31, 2015	\$ 866.1	\$ 62.1	\$ 928.2

In March 2015, we purchased an additional 25% interest in a previously held equity method investment. See Note 13 for additional information. In July 2015, we purchased all of the outstanding capital stock of a coatings distribution business with operations in the Netherlands and Belgium. In November 2015, we purchased the assets of a coatings manufacturer with operations in the United States. These acquisitions were not material, individually or in the aggregate, to our consolidated financial statements.

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Identifiable Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes the gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of identifiable intangible assets by major class:

December 31, 2015	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Weighted average amortization periods (years)
Technology	\$ 413.0	\$ (117.2)	\$ 295.8	10.0
Trademarks - indefinite-lived	284.4	—	284.4	Indefinite
Trademarks - definite-lived	45.2	(8.5)	36.7	14.7
Customer relationships	676.1	(102.1)	574.0	19.3
Non-compete agreements	1.9	(1.2)	0.7	4.6
Total	\$ 1,420.6	\$ (229.0)	\$ 1,191.6	

December 31, 2014	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Weighted average amortization periods (years)
Technology	\$ 411.8	\$ (76.3)	\$ 335.5	10.0
Trademarks—indefinite-lived	284.4	—	284.4	Indefinite
Trademarks—definite-lived	41.8	(5.5)	36.3	14.8
Customer relationships	713.9	(71.3)	642.6	19.4
Non-compete agreements	2.0	(0.8)	1.2	4.6
Total	\$ 1,453.9	\$ (153.9)	\$ 1,300.0	

Activity related to in process research and development projects for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015:

In Process Research and Development	Activity
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 15.7
Completed	(10.4)
Abandoned	(0.1)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 5.2
Completed	(3.5)
Abandoned	(0.1)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 1.6

In the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, amortization expense for acquired intangibles was \$80.7 million, \$83.8 million, and \$79.9 million respectively. Amortization expense for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 included losses of \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$3.2 million respectively, associated with abandoned acquired in process research and development projects, all of which was related to the Acquisition.

Amortization expense for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 was \$2.6 million, which was primarily reported as a reduction in net sales.

The estimated amortization expense related to the identifiable intangible assets for each of the succeeding five years is:

2016	\$ 80.2
2017	\$ 79.9
2018	\$ 79.8
2019	\$ 79.8
2020	\$ 79.8

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(7) RESTRUCTURING

Successor Periods

In accordance with the applicable guidance for Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits, we accounted for termination benefits and recognized liabilities when the loss was considered probable that employees were entitled to benefits and the amounts could be reasonably estimated.

Since the Acquisition date, we have incurred costs associated with involuntary termination benefits associated with corporate-related initiatives associated with our transition and cost-saving opportunities related to the separation from DuPont as well as our Fit For Growth and Axalta Way initiatives. During the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 we incurred restructuring costs of \$31.9 million, \$8.5 million and \$120.7 million respectively. These amounts are recorded within selling, general, and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. The payments associated with these actions are expected to be completed within 12 to 18 months from the balance sheet date.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the restructuring reserves, recorded within other accrued liabilities, and expenses for the Successor years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015:

Balance at February 1, 2013	\$ 0.5
Expense recorded	120.7
Payments made	(23.7)
Foreign currency translation	0.9
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 98.4</u>
Expense recorded	8.5
Payments made	(51.6)
Foreign currency translation	(6.8)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 48.5</u>
Expense recorded	31.9
Payments made	(33.8)
Foreign currency translation	(5.3)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 41.3</u>

Predecessor Period

There was no expense recorded during the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 associated with restructuring.

(8) RELATIONSHIP WITH DUPONT

Predecessor Period

Historically, the DPC businesses were managed and operated in the normal course of business with other affiliates of DuPont. Accordingly, certain shared costs were allocated to DPC and reflected as expenses in the standalone Predecessor combined financial statements. Management of DuPont considered the allocation methodologies used to be reasonable and appropriate reflections of the historical DuPont expenses attributable to DPC for purposes of the standalone combined financial statements of DPC; however, the expenses reflected in the Predecessor combined financial statements may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred during the periods presented if DPC had operated as a separate, standalone entity. In addition, the expenses reflected in the Predecessor combined financial statements may not be indicative of related expenses that will be incurred in the future by us.

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Cash Management and Financing

Except for its joint ventures, DPC participated in DuPont's centralized cash management and financing programs. Disbursements were made through centralized accounts payable systems which were operated by DuPont, while cash receipts were transferred to centralized accounts maintained by DuPont. As cash was disbursed and received by DuPont, it was accounted for by DPC through the parent company net investment. All short and long-term debt requirements of the DPC business were financed by DuPont and financing decisions for wholly owned subsidiaries and majority owned joint ventures were determined by DuPont's central treasury operations.

Allocated Corporate Costs

The Predecessor combined financial statements include significant transactions with DuPont involving leveraged functional services (such as information systems, accounting, other financial services, purchasing and legal) and general corporate expenses that were provided to DPC by centralized DuPont organizations. Throughout the Predecessor period covered by the combined financial statements of DPC, the costs of these leveraged functions and services were directly charged or allocated to DPC using methods management believes were reasonable. The methods for directly charging specifically identifiable functions and services to DPC included negotiated usage rates and dedicated employee assignments. The method for allocating shared leveraged functional services to DPC was based on proportionate formulas involving controllable fixed costs and in certain instances was allocated to DPC based on demand. Controllable fixed costs are fixed costs less depreciation and amortization and non-recurring transactions. The methods for allocating general corporate expenses to DPC were based on revenue. However, the expenses reflected in the Predecessor combined financial statements may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred during the periods presented if DPC had operated as a separate, standalone entity.

The allocated leveraged functional service expenses and general corporate expenses included in cost of goods sold, selling, general, and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in the Predecessor combined statement of operations were as follows:

	<u>Predecessor</u> <u>Period from</u> <u>January 1, 2013</u> <u>through</u> <u>January 31, 2013</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$ 14.2
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	1.4
Research and development expenses	0.1
Total	<u>\$ 15.7</u>

Allocated leveraged functional service expenses and general corporate expenses are recorded in the Predecessor combined statement of operations as follows:

	<u>Predecessor</u> <u>Period from</u> <u>January 1, 2013</u> <u>through January 31,</u> <u>2013</u>
Leveraged functional services	\$ 14.2
General corporate expenses	1.5
Total	<u>\$ 15.7</u>

Shared Sites

DPC conducted manufacturing operations at 35 plant sites globally. DPC shared three of these plant sites with other non-DPC DuPont manufacturing operations. Additionally, DPC shared warehouse, sales centers, office space, and research and development facilities with other DuPont businesses. In general, the property, plant, and equipment primarily or exclusively used by DPC for these shared locations are included in the Predecessor combined balance sheet.

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The full historical cost, accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense for assets at shared manufacturing plant sites and other facilities where DPC was the primary or exclusive user of the assets have been included in the Predecessor combined balance sheet and statement of operations. Accordingly, when the use of a DPC primary asset was shared with a non-DPC DuPont business (manufacturing or otherwise), the cost for the non-DPC usage was deemed to have been charged to the non-DPC business. The amounts credited to cost of goods sold in the Predecessor combined statement of operations for the use of a DPC primary asset by non-DPC businesses, were less than \$0.3 million for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

At shared manufacturing plant sites and other facilities where DPC was not the primary or exclusive user of the assets, the assets were excluded from the Predecessor combined balance sheet. Accordingly, where DPC used these shared assets, DPC was deemed to have been charged a cost for its usage of these shared assets by the other DuPont businesses. The amounts charged to the cost of goods sold in the Predecessor combined statement of operations for the DPC usage of the shared assets were less than \$0.2 million for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

Purchases from and Sales to Other DuPont Businesses

During the Predecessor period, DPC purchased materials (Titanium Dioxide and DuPont Sontara® maintenance wipes) from DuPont and its non-DPC businesses.

Purchases include the following amounts:

	Predecessor
	Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013
DPC purchases of products from other DuPont businesses	\$ 7.9

There were no material sales to other DuPont businesses during the period covered by the Predecessor combined financial statements.

(9) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees

In connection with the Acquisition, we assumed certain obligations which directly guarantee various debt obligations under agreements with third parties related to the following: equity affiliates, customers, suppliers and other affiliated companies. No amounts were accrued at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Operating Lease Commitments

We use various leased facilities and equipment in our operations. The terms for these leased assets vary depending on the lease agreement. Net rental expense under operating leases were \$48.2 million, \$61.6 million and \$50.0 million for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Net rental expense under operating leases was \$4.6 million for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2015, future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases were as follows over each of the next five years and thereafter:

	Operating Leases
2016	\$ 39.0
2017	27.8
2018	23.3
2019	16.8
2020	19.1
Thereafter	43.8
Total minimum payments	\$ 169.8

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Other

We are subject to various pending lawsuits and other claims including civil, regulatory, and environmental matters. Certain of these lawsuits and other claims may have an impact on us. These litigation matters may involve indemnification obligations by third parties and/or insurance coverage covering all or part of any potential damage awards against DuPont and/or us. All of the above matters are subject to many uncertainties and, accordingly, we cannot determine the ultimate outcome of the lawsuits at this time.

The potential effects, if any, on the financial statements of Axalta will be recorded in the period in which these matters are probable and estimable, and such effects could be material.

In addition to the aforementioned matters, we are party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Although the ultimate resolution of these various proceedings cannot be determined at this time, management does not believe that such proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of Axalta.

(10) LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined Benefit Pension and Other Long-Term Employee Benefits Plans

Successor period

Defined Benefit Pensions

In connection with the Acquisition, we assumed certain defined benefit plan obligations for both current and former employees of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. All defined benefit pension plan obligations for current and former employees in the U.S. were retained by DuPont.

The defined benefit obligations for remaining current employees of non-U.S. subsidiaries assumed by Axalta were carved out of defined benefit pension plans retained by DuPont, where required. We created new defined benefit pension plans for all effected participants. The Acquisition Agreement required DuPont to transfer assets generally in the form of cash, insurance contracts or marketable securities from DuPont's funded defined benefit pension plans to our defined benefit pension plans.

During the Predecessor period, DuPont had accounted for the benefit obligations of all the defined benefit plans as though the employees were participants in a multiemployer plan in the Predecessor period. For multiemployer plans, ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, requires an obligation to the plan for a portion of its unfunded benefit obligations to be established at the acquisition date when withdrawal from the multiemployer plan is probable. As withdrawal from the DuPont defined benefit pension plan and related transfer of plan assets was required pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, an estimate of the unfunded benefit obligations were recorded as of the Acquisition date. All plan assets, where applicable, have been directly transferred to the respective plans' pension trusts. Accordingly, assumed defined benefit obligations are presented net of the plan assets.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

We also assumed in connection with the Acquisition certain long-term employee health care and life insurance benefits for certain eligible employees. These programs require retiree contributions based on retiree-selected coverage levels for certain retirees.

Predecessor period

DuPont offered various long-term benefits to its employees. DuPont offered U.S. plans that were shared amongst its businesses. In these cases, the costs, assets, and liabilities of participating employees in these plans are reflected in the Predecessor combined financial statements as though DPC participated in a multiemployer plan. The total cost of the plan was determined by actuarial valuation and the business received an allocation of the cost of the plan based upon several factors, including a percentage of salaries, headcount and fixed costs.

For the non-U.S. plans, the Predecessor combined financial statements were prepared as though the DPC employees who participated in the non-U.S. plans were considered separate plans. As such a portion of DuPont's liabilities, assets and expenses were included in the Predecessor combined financial statements.

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Defined Benefit Pensions

DuPont had both funded and unfunded noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering a majority of the U.S. employees hired before January 1, 2007, including U.S. employees of DPC. The benefits under these plans were based primarily on years of service and employees' pay near retirement. DuPont's funding policy was consistent with the funding requirements of federal laws and regulations.

Pension coverage for employees of DuPont's non-U.S. subsidiaries was provided, to the extent deemed appropriate, through separate plans. Obligations under such plans were funded by depositing funds with trustees, covered by insurance contracts, or were unfunded.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

DuPont and certain subsidiaries provided medical, dental and life insurance benefits to pensioners and survivors, and disability and life insurance protection to employees. The associated plans for retiree benefits were unfunded and the cost of the approved claims was paid from DuPont funds. Essentially all of the cost and liabilities for these retiree benefit plans were attributable to DuPont's U.S. plans. The retiree medical plan was contributory with pensioners and survivors' contributions adjusted annually to achieve a 50/50 target sharing of cost increases between DuPont and pensioners and survivors. In addition, limits were applied to DuPont's portion of the retiree medical cost coverage. U.S. employees hired after December 31, 2006 were not eligible to participate in the postretirement medical, dental and life insurance plans.

Employee life insurance and disability benefit plans were insured in many countries. However, primarily in the U.S., such plans were generally self-insured or were fully experience rated. Expenses for self-insured and fully experience rated plans are reflected in the Predecessor combined financial statements.

Participation in the U.S. Plans

DPC participated in DuPont's U.S. plans as though they were participants in a multiemployer plan with the other businesses of DuPont. The following table presents pension expense allocated by DuPont to DPC for DuPont's significant plans in which DPC participated.

Plan Name	EIN/ Pension Number	Predecessor January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013
DuPont Pension and Retirement Plan	51-0014090/001	\$ 4.2
All Other Plans		\$ 0.7

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Obligations and Funded Status

The measurement date used to determine defined benefit and other long-term employee benefit obligations was December 31. The following table sets forth the changes to the projected benefit obligations ("PBO") and plan assets for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the funded status and amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014 for the Company's defined benefit pension and other long-term benefit plans:

Obligations and Funded Status	Defined Benefits		Other Long-Term Employee Benefits	
	Successor		Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Change in benefit obligation:				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 613.1	\$ 603.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.6
Service cost	12.0	15.4	—	0.1
Interest cost	16.9	22.9	—	0.1
Participant contributions	0.9	1.0	—	—
Actuarial losses (gains)—net	(12.0)	85.8	—	1.1
Plan curtailments and settlements	(4.7)	(16.3)	(0.1)	—
Benefits paid	(27.4)	(30.1)	—	—
Amendments	2.7	(4.3)	—	(5.7)
Currency translation adjustment	(59.8)	(64.3)	—	(0.1)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	541.7	613.1	—	0.1
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	294.5	281.3	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	6.0	26.5	—	—
Employer contributions	31.1	40.9	0.1	—
Participant contributions	0.9	1.0	—	—
Benefits paid	(27.4)	(30.1)	—	—
Settlements	(4.7)	(2.7)	(0.1)	—
Currency translation adjustment	(22.0)	(22.4)	—	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	278.4	294.5	—	—
Funded status, net	\$ (263.3)	\$ (318.6)	\$ —	\$ (0.1)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:				
Other assets	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ —
Other accrued liabilities	(11.2)	(12.4)	—	—
Accrued pension and other long-term employee benefits	(252.3)	(306.3)	—	(0.1)
Net amount recognized	\$ (263.3)	\$ (318.6)	\$ —	\$ (0.1)

The PBO is the actuarial present value of benefits attributable to employee service rendered to date, including the effects of estimated future pay increases. The accumulated benefit obligation ("ABO") is the actuarial present value of benefits attributable to employee service rendered to date, but does not include the effects of estimated future pay increases.

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The following table reflects the ABO for all defined benefit pension plans as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. Further, the table reflects the aggregate PBO, ABO and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with PBO in excess of plan assets and for pension plans with ABO in excess of plan assets.

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
ABO	\$ 500.1	\$ 559.4
Plans with PBO in excess of plan assets:		
PBO	\$ 537.1	\$ 606.2
ABO	\$ 495.7	\$ 553.2
Fair value plan assets	\$ 273.7	\$ 287.5
Plans with ABO in excess of plan assets:		
PBO	\$ 532.0	\$ 602.0
ABO	\$ 492.7	\$ 550.9
Fair value plan assets	\$ 270.3	\$ 285.1

The pre-tax amounts not yet reflected in net periodic benefit cost and included in accumulated other comprehensive loss include the following:

Defined Benefits:

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accumulated net actuarial losses	\$ (48.3)	\$ (52.6)
Accumulated prior service credit	1.5	4.3
Total	\$ (46.8)	\$ (48.3)

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits:

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accumulated net actuarial losses	\$ —	\$ (0.4)
Accumulated prior service credit	—	4.1
Total	\$ —	\$ 3.7

The accumulated net actuarial losses for pensions and other long-term employee benefits relate primarily to differences between the actual net periodic expense and the expected net periodic expense resulting from differences in the significant assumptions, including return on assets, discount rates, compensation and healthcare trends, used in these estimates. For individual plans in which the accumulated net actuarial losses exceed 10% of the higher of the market value of plan assets or the PBO at the beginning of the year, amortization of such excess has been included in net periodic benefit costs for pension and other long-term employee benefits. The amortization period is the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits unless a plan is mostly inactive in which case the amortization period is the average remaining life expectancy of the plan participants. Accumulated prior service credit is amortized over the future service periods of those employees who are active at the dates of the plan amendments and who are expected to receive benefits.

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The estimated pre-tax amounts that are expected to be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost during 2016 for the defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefit plans is as follows:

	2016	
	Defined Benefits	Other Long-Term Employee Benefits
Amortization of net actuarial losses	\$ (0.4)	\$ —
Amortization of prior service credit	0.1	—
Total	\$ (0.3)	\$ —

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The following table sets forth the pre-tax components of net periodic benefit costs for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

	Pension Benefits			
	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Components of net periodic benefit cost and amounts recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss:				
Net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$ 12.0	\$ 15.4	\$ 17.0	\$ 1.6
Interest cost	16.9	22.9	21.2	1.8
Expected return on plan assets	(14.6)	(14.8)	(11.9)	(1.9)
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss, net	0.4	(0.3)	—	1.1
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.1)	—	—	—
Curtailment gain	—	(7.3)	—	—
Settlement loss	0.5	0.1	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	15.1	16.0	26.3	2.6
Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss:				
Net actuarial (gain) loss, net	(3.4)	60.6	(10.6)	—
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss), net	(0.4)	0.3	—	(1.1)
Prior service (credit) cost	2.7	(4.3)	(0.4)	—
Amortization of prior service credit	0.1	—	—	—
Curtailment gain	—	7.3	—	—
Settlement loss	(0.5)	(0.1)	—	—
Other adjustments	—	(4.9)	0.6	—
Total (gain) loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(1.5)	58.9	(10.4)	(1.1)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ 13.6	\$ 74.9	\$ 15.9	\$ 1.5

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	Other Long-Term Employee Benefits			
	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Components of net periodic benefit (gain) cost and amounts recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss:				
Net periodic benefit (gain) cost:				
Service cost	\$ —	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ —
Interest cost	—	0.1	0.2	—
Amortization of actuarial loss, net	—	0.1	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(3.7)	(1.4)	—	—
Settlement loss	0.3	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit (gain) cost	(3.4)	(1.1)	0.4	—
Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss:				
Net actuarial (gain) loss	—	(4.6)	(0.7)	—
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)	—	(0.1)	—	—
Prior service benefit	—	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	3.7	1.4	—	—
Settlement loss	(0.3)	—	—	—
Other adjustments	0.3	—	0.1	—
Total (gain) loss recognized in other comprehensive income	3.7	(3.3)	(0.6)	—
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (income) loss	\$ 0.3	\$ (4.4)	\$ (0.2)	\$ —

Significant Events

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded a curtailment gain of \$7.3 million within selling, general and administrative expenses due to an amendment to one of our pension plans. In addition, amendments to our long-term employee benefit plans resulted in increases to accumulated other comprehensive income of \$12.0 million at December 31, 2014. These amounts will continue to be recognized in earnings over the remaining future service periods of active participants.

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Assumptions

We used the following assumptions in determining the benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost:

	Successor		
	2015	2014	2013
Pension Benefits			
Weighted-average assumptions:			
Discount rate to determine benefit obligation	3.05%	3.23%	4.11%
Discount rate to determine net cost	3.23%	4.11%	4.15%
Rate of future compensation increases to determine benefit obligation	3.03%	3.57%	3.52%
Rate of future compensation increases to determine net cost	3.57%	3.52%	3.69%
Rate of return on plan assets to determine net cost	5.21%	5.23%	5.22%

	Successor		
	2015	2014	2013
Other Long-Term Employee Benefits			
Weighted-average assumptions:			
Discount rate to determine benefit obligation	—%	1.50%	4.80%
Discount rate to determine net cost	1.50%	4.80%	4.20%
Rate of future compensation increases to determine benefit obligation	—	—	—%
Rate of future compensation increases to determine net cost	—	—	—%

The discount rates used reflect the expected future cash flow based on plan provisions, participant data and the currencies in which the expected future cash flows will occur. For the majority of our defined benefit pension obligations, we utilize prevailing long-term high quality corporate bond indices applicable to the respective country at the measurement date. In countries where established corporate bond markets do not exist, we utilize other index movement and duration analysis to determine discount rates. The long-term rate of return on plan assets assumptions reflect economic assumptions applicable to each country and assumptions related to the preliminary assessments regarding the type of investments to be held by the respective plans.

Estimated future benefit payments

The following reflects the total benefit payments expected to be paid for defined benefits:

Year ended December 31,	Benefits
2016	\$ 28.3
2017	\$ 25.5
2018	\$ 26.8
2019	\$ 30.0
2020	\$ 26.9
2021—2025	\$ 166.1

There are no future benefit payments expected to be paid for other long-term employee benefits as this plan was effectively settled at December 31, 2015.

Plan Assets

The defined benefit pension plans for our subsidiaries represent single-employer plans and the related plan assets are invested within separate trusts. Each of the single-employer plans is managed in accordance with the requirements of local laws and regulations governing defined benefit pension plans for the exclusive purpose of providing pension benefits to participants and their beneficiaries. Pension plan assets are typically held in a trust by financial institutions. Our asset allocation targets established are intended to achieve the plan's investment strategies.

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Equity securities include varying market capitalization levels. U.S. equity investments are primarily large-cap companies. Fixed income investments include corporate issued, government issued and asset backed securities. Corporate debt investments include a range of credit risk and industry diversification. Other investments include real estate and private market securities such as insurance contracts, interests in private equity, and venture capital partnerships.

Fair value calculations may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although we believe the valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The Company's investment strategy in pension plan assets is to generate earnings over an extended time to help fund the cost of benefits while maintaining an adequate level of diversification for a prudent level of risk. The table below summarizes the weighted average actual and target pension plan asset allocations at December 31 for all funded Axalta defined benefit plans.

Asset Category	2015	2014	Target Allocation
Equity securities	30-35%	35-40%	30-35%
Debt securities	35-40%	35-40%	35-40%
Real estate	0-5%	0-1%	0-5%
Other	20-25%	20-25%	20-25%

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The table below presents the fair values of the defined benefit pension plan assets by level within the fair value hierarchy, as described in Note 3, at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Asset Category:	Fair value measurements at December 31, 2015			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.8	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. equity securities	23.6	23.6	—	—
Non-U.S. equity securities	70.3	69.8	0.4	0.1
Debt—government issued	64.8	53.0	11.8	—
Debt—corporate issued	44.4	37.7	4.5	2.2
Hedge Funds	0.2	0.2	—	—
Private market securities	63.8	0.4	0.1	63.3
Real estate investments	8.5	—	—	8.5
Total	\$ 278.4	\$ 187.5	\$ 16.8	\$ 74.1

Asset Category:	Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.4	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. equity securities	16.1	16.1	—	—
Non-U.S. equity securities	79.2	78.7	0.4	0.1
Debt—government issued	36.9	36.3	0.6	—
Debt—corporate issued	55.3	53.0	—	2.3
Hedge Funds	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Private market securities	63.2	0.1	0.1	63.0
Real estate investments	0.4	—	—	0.4
	255.7	\$ 188.7	\$ 1.2	\$ 65.8
Pension trust receivables	38.8			
Total	\$ 294.5			

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Level 3 assets are primarily insurance contracts pledged on behalf of employees with benefits in certain countries, ownership interests in investment partnerships, trusts that own private market securities, real estate investments, and other debt and equity investments. The fair values of our insurance contracts are determined based on the present value of the expected future benefits to be paid under the contract, discounted at a rate consistent with the related benefit obligation. Our real estate investments are primarily comprised of investments in commercial property funds externally valued using third party pricing methodologies, which are not actively traded on public exchanges. Debt and equity investments consist primarily of small investments in other investments that are valued at different frequencies based on the value of the underlying investments. The table below present a roll forward of activity for these assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

	Level 3 assets			
	Total	Private market securities	Debt and Equity	Real estate investments
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 59.6	\$ 59.3	\$ —	\$ 0.3
Realized (loss)	—	—	—	—
Change in unrealized gain	0.2	—	—	0.2
Purchases, sales, issues and settlements	6.0	3.7	2.4	(0.1)
Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Ending balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 65.8	\$ 63.0	\$ 2.4	\$ 0.4
Realized (loss)	—	—	—	—
Change in unrealized gain	(5.2)	(5.2)	(0.1)	0.1
Purchases, sales, issues and settlements	13.5	5.5	—	8.0
Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Ending balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 74.1	\$ 63.3	\$ 2.3	\$ 8.5

Assumptions and Sensitivities

The discount rate is determined as of each measurement date, based on a review of yield rates associated with long-term, high-quality corporate bonds. The calculation separately discounts benefit payments using the spot rates from a long-term, high-quality corporate bond yield curve.

The long-term rate of return assumption represents the expected average rate of earnings on the funds invested to provide for the benefits included in the benefit obligations. The long-term rate of return assumption is determined based on a number of factors, including historical market index returns, the anticipated long-term asset allocation of the plans, historical plan return data, plan expenses and the potential to outperform market index returns. The expected long-term rate of return on assets was 5.21% for 2015. For 2016, the expected long-term rate of return is 4.75%.

Anticipated Contributions to Defined Benefit Plan

For funded pension plans, our funding policy is to fund amounts for pension plans sufficient to meet minimum requirements set forth in applicable benefit laws and local tax laws. Based on the same assumptions used to measure our benefit obligations at December 31, 2015 we expect to contribute \$17.2 million to our defined benefit plans during 2016. No plan assets are expected to be returned to the Company in 2016. No contributions to our other long-term employee benefit plans are expected during 2016 as the plan was effectively settled at December 31, 2015

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors defined contribution plans in both its US and non-US subsidiaries, under which salaried and certain hourly employees may defer a portion of their compensation. Eligible participants may contribute to the plan up to the allowable amount as determined by the plan of their regular compensation before taxes. All contributions and Company matches are invested at the direction of the employee. Company matching contributions vest immediately and aggregated to \$36.7 million and \$35.9 million for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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(11) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Successor period

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recognized \$30.2 million, \$8.0 million and \$7.4 million, respectively, in stock-based compensation expense. Included in the \$30.2 million of stock-based compensation expense recorded during the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$8.2 million of stock-based compensation expense attributable to accelerated vesting of all issued and outstanding stock options issued under the Axalta Coating Systems Bermuda Co., Ltd 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan"), as a result of the April 2015 Secondary Offerings which reduced Carlyle's interest in Axalta to below 50%, triggering a liquidity event (the "Liquidity Event") as defined in the 2013 Plan.

We recognized a tax benefit on stock-based compensation of \$10.7 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expense is primarily allocated to costs of goods sold and selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of operations.

Description of Equity Incentive Plan

In 2013, Axalta's Board of Directors approved the 2013 Plan which reserved an aggregate of 19,839,143 common shares of the Company for issuance to employees, directors and consultants. The 2013 Plan provided for the issuance of stock options, restricted stock or other stock-based awards. No further awards may be granted pursuant to the 2013 Plan.

In 2014, Axalta's Board of Directors approved the Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. 2014 Incentive Award Plan (the "2014 Plan") which reserved an aggregate 11,830,000 shares of common stock of the Company for issuance to employees, directors and consultants. The 2014 Plan provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted stock or other stock-based awards. All awards granted pursuant to the 2014 Plan must be authorized by the Board of Directors of Axalta or a designated committee thereof. Our Board of Directors has generally delegated responsibility for administering the 2014 Plan to our Compensation Committee.

The terms of the options may vary with each grant and are determined by the Compensation Committee within the guidelines of the 2013 and 2014 Plans.

In 2013, we granted approximately 4.1 million, 5.7 million and 6.4 million in non-qualified stock options to certain employees with strike prices of \$5.92, \$8.88 and \$11.84 per share, respectively. During 2014, we granted 1.6 million non-qualified, service-based stock options to certain employees and directors with strike prices of \$5.92, \$7.21, \$8.88 and \$11.84 per share. Options granted under the 2013 Plan in 2013 and 2014 were assigned a 4.4 to 5 years vesting period; however, vesting was accelerated as a result of the Liquidity Event. Option life cannot exceed ten years.

In 2015, we granted 1.3 million non-qualified, service-based stock options to certain employees and directors under the 2014 Plan with strike prices between \$25.34 and \$34.80 per share. Options granted under the 2014 Plan vest ratably over three years and have a life of no more than ten years. We also granted 0.9 million shares of restricted stock awards and 0.8 million restricted stock units at fair values between \$25.34 and \$34.80.

Stock Options

The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate fair values of the options as of the date of the grant. The weighted average fair values of options granted in 2015, 2014 and 2013 were \$8.15, \$1.92 and \$1.38 per share, respectively. Principal weighted average assumptions used in applying the Black-Scholes model were as follows:

	2015 Grants	2014 Grants	2013 Grants
Expected Term	6.00 years	7.81 years	7.81 years
Volatility	22.19%	28.28%	28.61%
Dividend Yield	—	—	—
Discount Rate	1.79%	2.21%	2.13%

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For the 2015 option grants, the market value of the stock is the closing price of the stock on the date of grant. For the 2014 stock awards, we estimated the per share fair value of our common stock using a contemporaneous valuation consistent with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, "Valuation of Privately-Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation" (the "Practice Aid"). In conducting this valuation, we considered objective and subjective factors that we believed to be relevant, including our best estimate of our business condition, prospects and operating performance. Within this contemporaneous valuation, a range of factors, assumptions and methodologies were used. The significant factors included:

- the fact that we were a private company with illiquid securities;
- our historical operating results;
- our discounted future cash flows, based on our projected operating results;
- valuations of comparable public companies; and
- the risk involved in the investment, as related to earnings stability, capital structure, competition and market potential.

For the contemporaneous valuation of our common stock, management estimated, as of the issuance date, our enterprise value on a continuing operations basis, using the income and market approaches, as described in the Practice Aid. The income approach utilized the discounted cash flow ("DCF") methodology based on our financial forecasts and projections, as detailed below. The market approach utilized the Guideline Public Company and Guideline Transactions methods, as detailed below.

For the DCF methodology, we prepared annual projections of future cash flows through 2018. Beyond 2018, projected cash flows through the terminal year were projected at long-term sustainable growth rates consistent with long-term inflationary and industry expectations. Our projections of future cash flows were based on our estimated net debt-free cash flows and were discounted to the valuation date using a weighted-average cost of capital estimated based on market participant assumptions.

For the Guideline Public Company and Guideline Transactions methods, we identified a group of comparable public companies and recent transactions within the chemicals industry. For the comparable companies, we estimated market multiples based on trading prices and trailing 12 months EBITDA. These multiples were then applied to our trailing 12 months EBITDA. When selecting comparable companies, consideration was given to industry similarity, their specific products offered, financial data availability and capital structure.

For the comparable transactions, we estimated market multiples based on prices paid for the related transactions and trailing 12 months EBITDA. These multiples were then applied to our trailing 12 months EBITDA. The results of the market approaches corroborated the fair value determined using the income approach.

For the 2013 grants, the fair value of the stock was estimated based upon the Acquisition transaction since the Company was not publicly traded at that time and there had been no significant changes in operations since the closing date of February 1, 2013.

To estimate the expected stock option term for the \$5.92 and \$7.21 stock options referred to above, we used the simplified method as the options strike price equaled the grant date fair value and Axalta, a privately-held company, had no exercise history. Based upon this simplified method the \$5.92 and \$7.21 per share stock options have an expected term of 6.5 years. The strike price for the \$8.88 per share and \$11.84 per share tranches of options exceeded fair value at the grant date which required the use of an estimate of an implicitly longer holding period, resulting in the term of 8.25 years.

The expected term assumptions used for the 2015 grants were also determined using the simplified method and resulted in an expected term of 6.0 years.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, use an expected dividend yield of zero. Volatility for outstanding grants is based upon the peer group since the Company was either privately-held at the date of grant or had a limited history as a public company. The discount rate was derived from the U.S. Treasury yield curve.

The exercise price and market value per share amounts presented above were as of the date the stock options were granted.

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A summary of stock option award activity as of December 31, 2015 and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Awards (in millions)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	17.1	\$ 9.38		
Granted	1.3	\$ 31.61		
Exercised	(7.3)	\$ 8.97		
Forfeited	(0.1)	\$ 17.07		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>11.0</u>	\$ 12.19		
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2015	11.0	\$ 12.19	\$ 165.8	7.81
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	9.8	\$ 9.68	\$ 165.6	7.61

Cash received by the company upon exercise of options in 2015 was \$63.9 million. The tax benefit related to these exercises is \$57.3 million. The Company may settle option exercises by issuing new shares, treasury shares or shares purchased on the open market. The intrinsic value of options exercised in 2015 was \$166.8 million. The intrinsic value of options exercised in 2014 were not material and there were no exercises in 2013.

The fair value of shares vested during 2015 and 2014 was \$24.3 million and \$4.5 million, respectively.

Compensation cost is recorded net of forfeitures. The forfeiture rate assumption is the estimated annual rate at which unvested awards are expected to be forfeited during the vesting period. Periodically, management will assess whether it is necessary to adjust the estimated rate to reflect changes in actual forfeitures or changes in expectations. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has estimated its annual forfeiture rate at 0% due to its limited history and expectations of forfeitures. Total forfeitures for the year ended December 31, 2015 were 0.1 million.

At December 31, 2015, there was \$6.4 million of unrecognized compensation cost relating to outstanding unvested stock options expected to be recognized over the weighted average period of 2.4 years. Compensation expense is recognized for the fair values of the stock options over the requisite service period of the awards using the graded-vesting attribution method.

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units

During year ended December 31, 2015, we issued 1.7 million shares of restricted stock awards and restricted stock units with an average grant price of \$32.22 per share. A portion of these awards vests ratably over three years. Other awards granted to certain members of management cliff vest over two and three year periods and are subject to accelerated vesting in the event of the award recipient's termination of employment under certain circumstances.

A summary of restricted stock and restricted stock unit award activity as of December 31, 2015 is presented below:

	Awards (millions)	Weighted-Average Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	—	\$ —
Granted	1.7	\$ 32.22
Vested	—	\$ —
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	<u>1.7</u>	\$ 32.22

Compensation cost is recorded net of forfeitures. The forfeiture rate assumption is the estimated annual rate at which unvested awards are expected to be forfeited during the vesting period. Periodically, management will assess whether it is necessary to adjust the estimated rate to reflect changes in actual forfeitures or changes in expectations. At December 31, 2015, the Company has estimated its annual forfeiture rate at 0% due to its limited history and expectations of forfeitures.

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At December 31, 2015, there was \$38.2 million of unamortized expense relating to unvested restricted stock awards and restricted stock units that is expected to be amortized over a weighted average period of 2.4 years. Compensation expense is recognized for the fair values of the awards over the requisite service period of the awards using the graded-vesting attribution method.

Predecessor period

DuPont maintained certain stock-based compensation plans for the benefit of certain of its officers, directors' and employees, including, prior to the Acquisition, certain DPC employees. DPC recognized stock-based compensation within the combined statement of operations based upon fair values.

Total stock-based compensation expense included in the combined statement of operations was \$0.1 million for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

(12) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Carlyle Group L.P. and its affiliates ("Carlyle")

We entered into a consulting agreement with Carlyle Investment Management L.L.C. ("Carlyle Investment"), an affiliate of Carlyle pursuant to which Carlyle Investment provided certain consulting services to Axalta. Under this agreement, subject to certain conditions, we were required to pay an annual consulting fee to Carlyle Investment of \$3.0 million payable in equal quarterly installments and reimburse Carlyle Investment for out-pocket expenses incurred in providing the consulting services. During the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded expense of \$3.2 million in regular monthly management fees and out of pocket costs as well as a \$13.4 million pre-tax charge related to the termination of the agreement upon completion of the IPO. As a result of this agreement termination, no expense was recorded during the Successor year ended December 31, 2015.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded expense of \$3.1 million related to this consulting agreement. In addition, Carlyle Investment received a one-time fee of \$35.0 million upon effectiveness of the Acquisition for services rendered in connection with the Acquisition and related acquisition financing. Of this amount, \$21.0 million was recorded as merger and acquisition expenses in the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, and \$14.0 million was recorded as a component of deferred financing costs, which is amortized to interest expense.

Service King Collision Repair

Service King Collision Repair, a portfolio company of funds affiliated with Carlyle, has purchased products from our distributors in the past and may continue to do so in the future. During the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, Carlyle sold their majority interest in Service King Collision Repair, thus making the entity no longer a related party. Related party sales prior to this transaction were \$4.0 million and \$2.0 million for the Successor years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 sales to Service King Collision Repair were immaterial.

Other

A director of the Company is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of an international management consulting firm focused on the automotive and industrial sectors. In connection with the Acquisition, we incurred consulting fees and expenses from the consulting firm of approximately \$2.1 million, of which \$0.1 million was incurred in the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 and the remainder was incurred in prior years. As part of the compensation for the consulting services, we granted the consulting firm a stock option award to purchase up to 352,143 of our common shares which had a fair value of approximately \$0.5 million.

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(13) OTHER EXPENSE, NET

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Exchange losses, net	\$ 93.7	\$ 81.2	\$ 48.9	\$ 4.5
Management fees and expenses	—	16.6	3.1	—
Impairment of real estate investment	30.6	—	—	—
Indemnity (gains) losses associated with the Acquisition	(1.0)	17.8	—	—
Financing fees and debt extinguishment	2.5	6.1	—	—
Other miscellaneous income, net	(14.6)	(6.7)	(3.5)	0.5
Total	\$ 111.2	\$ 115.0	\$ 48.5	\$ 5.0

Our net exchange losses for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consisted of remeasurement losses primarily related to intercompany transactions denominated in currencies different from the functional currency of the relevant subsidiary. These remeasurements of the intercompany transactions were partially offset by gains on our Euro borrowings. Net exchange losses also include the impacts of remeasurement losses related to the remeasurement of the net monetary assets of our Venezuelan subsidiary, as discussed in further detail in Note 27.

Other miscellaneous income, net included a gain for the Successor year ended December 31, 2015 resulting from the acquisition of an additional 25% interest in an equity method investee for a purchase price of \$4.3 million. As a result of the acquisition, we obtained a controlling interest and recognized a gain of \$5.4 million on the remeasurement of our previously held equity interest as of the acquisition date. Also included in other miscellaneous income, net for the Successor year ended December 31, 2015 was the recognition of a \$5.6 million gain on derivative contracts compared to a \$1.4 million loss for the year ended Successor December 31, 2014.

(14) INCOME TAXES

Domestic and Foreign Components of Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Domestic	\$ (19.4)	\$ (8.8)	\$ (153.8)	\$ (1.5)
Foreign	180.6	45.6	(109.9)	17.1
Total	\$ 161.2	\$ 36.8	\$ (263.7)	\$ 15.6

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Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

	Successor								
	Year Ended December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2014			Year Ended December 31, 2013		
	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred	Total
U.S. federal	\$ —	\$ 19.2	\$ 19.2	\$ —	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ —	\$ (43.7)	\$ (43.7)
U.S. state and local	3.1	8.6	11.7	2.0	(2.9)	(0.9)	2.3	(2.5)	(0.2)
Foreign	65.2	(32.8)	32.4	38.3	(33.2)	5.1	73.7	(74.6)	(0.9)
Total	\$ 68.3	\$ (5.0)	\$ 63.3	\$ 40.3	\$ (38.2)	\$ 2.1	\$ 76.0	\$ (120.8)	\$ (44.8)

	Predecessor		
	Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013		
	Current	Deferred	Total
U.S. federal	\$ (8.8)	\$ 7.0	\$ (1.8)
U.S. state and local	0.1	(0.2)	(0.1)
Foreign	6.7	2.3	9.0
Total	\$ (2.0)	\$ 9.1	\$ 7.1

Reconciliation to US Statutory Rate

	Successor						Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2015		Year Ended December 31, 2014		Year Ended December 31, 2013		Period from January 1 2013 through January 31, 2013	
Statutory U.S. federal income tax rate ⁽¹⁾	\$ 56.4	35.0%	\$ 12.9	35.0%	\$ (92.3)	35.0%	\$ 5.5	35.0%
Foreign income taxed at rates other than 35%	(41.4)	(25.6)	(46.7)	(127.0)	(36.6)	13.9	1.0	6.6
Changes in valuation allowances	34.4	21.3	44.4	120.9	55.0	(20.9)	1.4	8.9
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(10.5)	(6.5)	8.7	23.7	8.7	(3.3)	0.5	3.1
Unrecognized tax benefits ⁽²⁾	0.4	0.3	(44.0)	(119.7)	35.1	(13.2)	—	—
Foreign taxes	5.8	3.6	1.2	3.3	8.9	(3.4)	—	—
Non-deductible interest	4.9	3.0	15.4	41.9	6.4	(2.4)	—	—
Non-deductible expenses	5.5	3.4	14.2	38.6	19.4	(7.4)	—	—
Tax credits	(5.5)	(3.4)	(5.1)	(13.8)	(1.6)	0.6	—	—
Venezuela impairment	10.7	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital loss ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	(46.7)	17.7	—	—
U.S. state and local taxes, net	8.1	5.0	—	—	(0.2)	0.1	—	—
Other - net	(5.5)	(3.4)	1.1	2.8	(0.9)	0.3	(1.3)	(8.0)
Total income tax provision (benefit) / effective tax rate	\$ 63.3	39.3%	\$ 2.1	5.7%	\$ (44.8)	17.0%	\$ 7.1	45.6%

(1) The U.S. statutory rate has been used as management believes it is more meaningful to the Company.

(2) Within this amount, the Company released and recorded an unrecognized tax benefit of \$21.1 million related to non-deductible interest and debt acquisition costs in 2014 and 2013. These adjustments were fully offset by changes in the valuation allowance.

(3) In 2013, the Company recognized a tax benefit of \$46.7 million related to a capital loss, which is fully offset by a \$46.7 million increase to the valuation allowance.

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(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

Deferred Tax Balances

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax asset		
Tax loss, credit and interest carryforwards	\$ 227.4	\$ 198.5
Goodwill and intangibles	93.6	90.8
Compensation and employee benefits	93.8	92.5
Accruals and other reserves	30.4	58.4
Other	12.1	—
Total deferred tax assets	457.3	440.2
Less: Valuation allowance	(127.8)	(101.9)
Net deferred tax assets	329.5	338.3
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, Plant & Equipment	(191.5)	(215.0)
Equity Investment & Other Securities	(0.5)	(2.2)
Unremitted earnings	(6.3)	(8.5)
Long-Term Debt	(6.6)	(8.1)
Other	—	(5.5)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(204.9)	(239.3)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 124.6	\$ 99.0
Current asset		
	\$ 69.5	\$ 64.5
Current liability	(6.6)	(7.3)
Non-current assets	227.2	250.0
Non-current liability	(165.5)	(208.2)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 124.6	\$ 99.0

At December 31, 2015, the Company had \$144.4 million of net operating and capital loss carryforwards (tax effected) in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, net of uncertain tax positions. Of these, \$76.4 million have indefinite carryforward periods, and the remaining \$68.0 million are subject to expiration between the years 2018 through 2025.

In the U.S., there were approximately \$86.3 million of federal net operating loss carryforwards (tax effected) subject to expiration in years beyond 2032, and \$4.2 million of state net operating loss carryforwards (tax effected) subject to expiration between the years 2018 and 2035. Tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2015 amounted to \$19.6 million subject to expiration between the years 2019 and 2035. Interest carryforwards at December 31, 2015 of \$16.8 million have an indefinite carryforward period. Utilization of our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may be subject to annual limitations due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions. Such annual limitations could result in the expiration of the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards before their utilization.

Of the net operating loss, tax credit and interest carryforwards (tax-effected), \$43.9 million has not been benefited, as it relates to the windfall tax benefit on stock compensation that occurred in 2015 which has not reduced income taxes payable. If realized, the unrecorded net operating loss carryforwards will be recognized as a benefit through equity. We have adopted a “with and without” approach with regards to windfall tax benefits from stock based compensation.

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At December 31, 2014, the Company had \$118.3 million of net operating and capital loss carryforwards (tax effected) in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, net of uncertain tax positions. Of these, \$78.2 million have indefinite carryforward periods, and the remaining \$40.1 million are subject to expiration between the years 2019 through 2026. In the U.S., there were approximately \$53.2 million of federal net operating loss carryforwards (tax effected) subject to expirations in years beyond 2032, and \$2.5 million of state net operating loss carryforwards (tax effected) subject to expiration between the years 2018 and 2034. Tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2014, amounted to \$11.6 million, of which \$0.6 million is subject to expiration in 2016. The remaining tax credit carryforwards expire between the years 2018 and 2034. Interest carryforwards at December 2014, amounted to \$12.9 million, and had an indefinite carryforward period.

The Company had valuation allowances that primarily related to the realization of recorded tax benefits on tax loss carryforwards from operations in Austria, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom at December 31, 2015 and 2014 of 127.8 million and 101.9 million, respectively. The \$25.9 million increase is a result of current year taxable losses in Netherlands of \$25.0 million and \$0.9 million of various unbenefited losses.

The Company has determined that the majority of unremitted earnings of our subsidiaries will not be permanently reinvested, and accordingly, has provided a deferred tax liability at December 31, 2015 and 2014 of 6.3 million and 8.5 million, respectively. The Company has included in the current income tax provision a total benefit of \$0.4 million related to subsidiary earnings and reduced withholding tax rates on prior year earnings. In 2015, the Company asserted indefinite reinvestment on \$33.2 million of 2015 undistributed earnings from operations in China. Upon repatriation of those earnings, in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject withholding tax of \$1.7 million.

Total Gross Unrecognized Tax Benefits

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 2013 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Balance at January 1	\$ 5.3	\$ 38.9	\$ —	\$ —
Increases related to acquisition	—	—	11.3	—
Increases related to positions taken on items from prior years	—	—	—	—
Decreases related to positions taken on items from prior years	(0.6)	(33.6)	—	—
Increases related to positions taken in the current year	—	—	27.6	—
Settlement of uncertain tax positions with tax authorities	—	—	—	—
Decreases due to expiration of statutes of limitations	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31	\$ 4.7	\$ 5.3	\$ 38.9	\$ —

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was \$4.7 million and \$5.3 million, of which \$4.7 million and \$5.3 million would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized, respectively.

Interest and penalties associated with gross unrecognized tax benefits are included as components of the "Provision (benefit) for income taxes," and totaled an income tax expense of \$0.4 million in 2015 and an income tax benefit of \$6.8 million in 2014. Accrued interest and penalties are included within the related tax liability line in the balance sheet. The Company's accrual for interest and penalties at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

During 2014, resolution on two separate tax matters resulted in the adjustment of gross unrecognized tax benefits. In April 2014, documentation was secured to support tax deductions related to pre-acquisition activities. Additionally, in December 2014, the Company received affirmative guidance with respect to the treatment of certain 2013 charges. As a result, the Company believes it is more likely than not to sustain the position and adjusted the unrecognized tax benefits related to these matters, resulting in a tax benefit of \$31.0 million (offset by an unfavorable change in the valuation allowance of \$21.1 million).

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The Company is subject to income tax in approximately 45 jurisdictions outside the U.S. The Company's significant operations outside the U.S. are located in Belgium, China, Germany and Mexico. The statute of limitations varies by jurisdiction with 2006 being the oldest tax year still open in the material jurisdictions. The Company is currently under audit in certain jurisdictions for tax years under responsibility of the predecessor, as well as tax periods under the Company's ownership. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, all tax liabilities related to tax years prior to 2013 acquisition will be indemnified by DuPont.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$5.4 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, including interest and penalties. Due to the high degree of uncertainty regarding future timing of cash flows associated with these liabilities, we are unable to estimate the years in which settlement will occur with the respective taxing authorities.

(15) EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per common share excludes the dilutive impact of potentially dilutive securities and is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common share includes the effect of potential dilution from the exercise of outstanding stock options. Potentially dilutive securities have been excluded in the weighted average number of common shares used for the calculation of earnings per share in periods of net loss because the effect of such securities would be anti-dilutive. A reconciliation of the Company's basic and diluted earnings per common share is as follows (in millions, except earnings per share):

(In millions, except per share data)	Successor		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss) attributable to Axalta	\$ 93.7	\$ 27.4	\$ (224.9)
Pre-Acquisition net loss attributable to Axalta	—	—	(3.9)
Net income (loss) to common shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 93.7	\$ 27.4	\$ (221.0)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	233.8	229.3	228.3
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	239.7	230.3	228.3
Earnings per Common Share:			
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.97)
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.97)

(1) As of February 1, 2013, the date of the Acquisition, the Company received the initial Equity Contribution of \$1,350.0 million. Accordingly, the net loss to common shareholders and the weighted average shares outstanding calculation is based on the period from February 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

The number of anti-dilutive shares (stock options) that have been excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were 0.7 million, 7.2 million and 16.3 million respectively.

Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding have been adjusted to reflect the Company's 100,000 for 1 stock split which occurred in July 2013, and the Company's 1.69 for 1 stock split which occurred in October 2014.

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
Financial Statements**

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

(16) ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE, NET

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accounts receivable—trade, net	\$ 647.2	\$ 638.3
Notes receivable	43.0	45.5
Other	75.6	136.6
Total	\$ 765.8	\$ 820.4

Accounts and notes receivable are carried at amounts that approximate fair value. Accounts receivable—trade, net are net of allowances of \$10.7 million and \$9.9 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Bad debt expense was \$4.9 million, \$5.1 million and \$5.4 million for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$0.2 million for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

(17) INVENTORIES

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Finished products	\$ 313.1	\$ 323.7
Semi-finished products	88.5	81.3
Raw materials and supplies	129.1	133.3
Total	\$ 530.7	\$ 538.3

Stores and supplies inventories of \$20.8 million and \$20.9 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were valued under the weighted average cost method.

(18) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Depreciation expense amounted to \$169.1 million, \$176.6 million, and \$174.3 million for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$7.2 million for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

	Useful Lives (years)	Successor	
		Year Ended December 31,	
		2015	2014
Land		\$ 84.4	\$ 90.5
Buildings and improvements	5 - 25	423.5	418.4
Machinery and equipment	3 - 25	1,040.2	1,060.1
Software	5 - 7	132.1	122.1
Other	3 - 20	36.2	29.1
Construction in progress		138.9	138.0
Total		1,855.3	1,858.2
Accumulated depreciation		(472.4)	(344.1)
Property, plant, and equipment, net		\$ 1,382.9	\$ 1,514.1

Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)

Financial Statements

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

(19) OTHER ASSETS

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Available for sale securities	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.5
Deferred income taxes—non-current	227.2	250.0
Other	202.8	228.1
Total	\$ 434.2	\$ 482.6

(20) ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Trade payables	\$ 418.6	\$ 463.6
Non-income taxes	22.4	21.4
Other	13.7	9.5
Total	\$ 454.7	\$ 494.5

(21) OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Compensation and other employee-related costs	\$ 140.0	\$ 153.0
Current portion of long-term employee benefit plans	11.2	12.4
Restructuring	41.3	48.5
Discounts, rebates, and warranties	74.8	68.6
Income taxes payable	18.8	20.8
Derivative liabilities	1.8	1.5
Other	82.3	100.0
Total	\$ 370.2	\$ 404.8

**Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)
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(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

(22) BORROWINGS

Borrowings are summarized as follows:

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Dollar Term Loan	\$ 2,042.5	\$ 2,165.5
Euro Term Loan	428.0	481.0
Dollar Senior Notes	750.0	750.0
Euro Senior Notes	274.4	305.3
Short-term and other borrowings	26.5	12.9
Unamortized original issue discount	(14.0)	(18.3)
Unamortized deferred financing costs, net	(65.9)	(82.1)
	<u>\$ 3,441.5</u>	<u>\$ 3,614.3</u>
Less:		
Short term borrowings	\$ 22.7	\$ 12.2
Current portion of long-term borrowings	27.4	27.9
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 3,391.4</u>	<u>\$ 3,574.2</u>

Senior Secured Credit Facilities, as amended

On February 3, 2014, Axalta Coating Systems Dutch B B.V. ("Dutch B B.V."), as "Dutch Borrower", and its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings Inc. ("Axalta US Holdings"), as "US Borrower", executed the second amendment to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities (the "Amendment"). The Amendment (i) converted all of the outstanding Dollar Term Loans (\$2,282.8 million) into a new class of term loans (the "New Dollar Term Loans"), and (ii) converted all of the outstanding Euro Term Loans (€397.0 million) into a new class of term loans (the "New Euro Term Loans"). The New Dollar Term Loans are subject to a floor of 1.00%, plus an applicable rate after the Amendment Effective Date. The applicable rate for such New Dollar Term Loans is 3.00% per annum for Eurocurrency Rate Loans as defined in the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and 2.00% per annum for Base Rate Loans as defined in the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The applicable rate for both Eurocurrency Rate Loans as well as Base Rate Loans is subject to a further 25 basis point reduction if the Total Net Leverage Ratio as defined in the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities is less than or equal to 4.50:1.00. The New Euro Term Loans are also subject to a floor of 1.00%, plus an applicable rate after the Amendment Effective Date. The applicable rate for such New Euro Term Loans is 3.25% per annum for Eurocurrency Rate Loans. New Euro Term Loans may not be Base Rate Loans. The applicable rate is subject to a further 25 basis point reduction if the Total Net Leverage Ratio is less than or equal to 4.50:1.00. During the third quarter 2014, our Total Net Leverage Ratio was confirmed to be less than 4.50:1.00. Concurrently, the applicable rates were changed to 2.75% for the New Dollar Term Loans and 3.00% for the New Euro Term Loans through December 31, 2015.

The Senior Secured Credit Facilities are secured by substantially all assets of Axalta Coating Systems Dutch A B. V. ("Dutch A B.V.") and the guarantors. The Dollar Term Loan and Euro Term Loan mature on February 1, 2020 and the Revolving Credit Facility matures on February 1, 2018. Principal is paid quarterly on both the Dollar Term Loan and the Euro Term Loan based on 1% per annum of the original principal amount with the unpaid balance due at maturity.

Interest is payable quarterly on both the New Dollar Term Loan and the New Euro Term Loan. Prior to the Amendment, interest on the Dollar Term Loan was subject to a floor of 1.25% for Eurocurrency Rate Loans plus an applicable rate of 3.50%. For Base Rate Loans, the interest was subject to a floor of the greater of the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, the Prime Lending Rate, an Adjusted Eurocurrency Rate, or 2.25% plus an applicable rate of 2.50%. Interest on the Euro Term Loan, a Eurocurrency Loan, was subject to a floor of 1.25% plus an applicable rate of 4.00%.

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Under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, interest on any outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a floor of 1.00% for Eurocurrency Rate Loans plus an applicable rate of 3.50% (subject to an additional step-down to 3.25%). For Base Rate Loans, the interest is subject to a floor of the greater of the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, the Prime Lending Rate, an Adjusted Eurocurrency Rate, or 2.00% plus an applicable rate of 2.50% (subject to an additional step-down to 2.25%).

Under circumstances described in the Credit Agreement, the Company may increase available revolving or term facility borrowings up to \$400.0 million plus an additional amount subject to the Company not exceeding a maximum first lien leverage ratio described in the Credit Agreement.

Any indebtedness under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities may be voluntarily prepaid in whole or in part, in minimum amounts, subject to the make-whole provisions set forth in the Credit Agreement. Such indebtedness is subject to mandatory prepayments amounting to the proceeds of asset sales over \$25.0 million annually, proceeds from certain debt issuances not otherwise permitted under the Credit Agreement and 50% (subject to a step-down to 25.0% or 0% if the First Lien Leverage Ratio falls below 4.25:1 or 3.50:1, respectively) of Excess Cash Flow.

During each of the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we voluntarily repaid \$100.0 million of the outstanding New Dollar Term Loan. For the year ended December 31, 2015, this action resulted in a pre-tax loss on extinguishment of \$2.5 million, consisting of the write-off of \$1.8 million and \$0.7 million of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discounts, respectively. For the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, this action resulted in a pre-tax loss on extinguishment of \$3.0 million, consisting of the write-off of \$2.2 million and \$0.8 million of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discounts, respectively.

We are subject to customary negative covenants as well as a financial covenant which is a maximum First Lien Leverage Ratio. This financial covenant is applicable only when greater than 25% of the Revolving Credit Facility (including letters of credit not cash collateralized to at least 103%) is outstanding at the end of the fiscal quarter.

Deferred financing costs of \$92.9 million and original issue discounts of \$25.7 million were incurred at the inception of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. These amounts are recorded as direct deductions of the associated debt obligations, with the exception of deferred financing costs related to the Revolving Credit Facility, which are classified within other assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as the associated debt has been undrawn since inception, and are amortized as interest expense over the life of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the remaining unamortized balances related to deferred financing costs on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities were \$50.6 million and \$65.7 million, respectively.

Amortization expense related to deferred financing costs, net for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were \$13.2 million, \$13.3 million and \$11.7 million, respectively. These amounts were exclusive of the \$1.8 million and \$2.2 million write-off associated with the \$100.0 million prepayments on our New Dollar Term Loan in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Amortization expense related to original issue discounts for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were \$3.4 million, \$3.6 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. These amounts were exclusive of the \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million write-off associated with the \$100.0 million prepayments on our New Dollar Term Loan in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014 there were no borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, letters of credit issued under the Revolving Credit Facility totaled \$24.9 million and \$15.5 million, respectively, which reduced the availability under the Revolving Credit Facility. Availability under the Revolving Credit Facility was \$375.1 million and \$384.5 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

Significant Terms of the Senior Notes

On February 1, 2013, Dutch B.B.V., as "Dutch Issuer", and Axalta US Holdings, as "US Issuer", (collectively the "Issuers") issued \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.375% senior unsecured notes due 2021 (the "Dollar Senior Notes") and related guarantees thereof. Additionally, Dutch B.B.V. issued €250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.750% senior secured notes due 2021 (the "Euro Senior Notes") and related guarantees thereof. Cash fees related to the issuance of the Senior Notes were \$33.1 million, are recorded within deferred financing costs, net and are amortized as interest expense over the life of the Notes. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the remaining unamortized balances were \$21.3 million and \$25.3 million, respectively. The expense related to the amortization of the deferred financing costs for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, were \$4.0 million, \$4.1 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

The Senior Notes are unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by certain of the Issuers' subsidiaries.

The indentures governing the Senior Notes contain covenants that restrict the ability of the Issuers and their subsidiaries to, among other things, incur additional debt, make certain payments including payment of dividends or repurchase equity interest of the Issuers, make loans or acquisitions or capital contributions and certain investments, incur certain liens, sell assets, merge or consolidate or liquidate other entities, and enter into transactions with affiliates.

(i) Euro Senior Notes

The Euro Senior Notes were sold at par and are due February 1, 2021. The Euro Senior Notes bear interest at 5.750% payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1. Cash fees related to the issuance of the Euro Senior Notes were \$10.2 million, and are recorded within as direct deductions of the associated debt obligations and are amortized into interest expense over the life of the Euro Senior Notes. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the remaining unamortized balances were \$6.5 million and \$7.7 million, respectively.

As of February 1, 2016, we have the option to redeem all or part of the Euro Senior Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount):

Period	Euro Notes Percentage
2016	104.313%
2017	102.875%
2018	101.438%
2019 and thereafter	100.000%

Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a change of control, holders of the Euro Senior Notes have the right to require us to repurchase all or any part of the Euro Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

The indebtedness evidenced by the Euro Senior Notes and related guarantees is secured on a first-lien basis by the same assets that secure the obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, subject to permitted liens and applicable local law limitations, is senior in right of payment to all future subordinated indebtedness of the Issuers, is equal in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Issuers and is effectively senior to any unsecured indebtedness of the Issuers, including the Dollar Senior Notes, to the extent of the value securing the Euro Senior Notes.

(ii) Dollar Senior Notes

The Dollar Senior Notes were sold at par and are due May 1, 2021. The Dollar Senior Notes bear interest at 7.375% payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1. Cash fees related to the issuance of the Dollar Senior Notes were \$22.9 million and are amortized as interest expense over the life of the Senior Notes. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the remaining unamortized balances were \$14.8 million and \$17.6 million, respectively.

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(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

On or after February 1, 2016, we have the option to redeem all or part of the Dollar Senior Notes at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount):

Period	Dollar Notes Percentage
2016	105.531%
2017	103.688%
2018	101.844%
2019 and thereafter	100.000%

Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a change of control, holders of the Dollar Senior Notes have the right to require us to repurchase all or any part of the Dollar Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

The indebtedness evidenced by the Dollar Senior Notes is senior unsecured indebtedness of the Issuers, is senior in right of payment to all future subordinated indebtedness of the Issuers and is equal in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness of the Issuers. The Dollar Senior Notes are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of the Issuers (including indebtedness of the Issuers outstanding under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Euro Senior Notes) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness.

Bridge financing commitment fees

On August 30, 2012, we signed a debt commitment letter, which was subsequently amended and restated, that included a bridge facility comprised of \$1,100.0 million of unsecured U.S. bridge loans and a \$300.0 million of secured bridge loans (the "Bridge Facility"), which was to be utilized to partially fund the Acquisition in the event that permanent financing was not obtained. Drawings under the Bridge Facility were subject to certain conditions. Upon the issuance of the Senior Notes and the entry into the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the commitments under the Bridge Facility terminated. Commitment fees related to the Bridge Facility of \$21.0 million and associated fees of \$4.0 million were expensed upon the termination of the Bridge Facility during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Future repayments

Below is a schedule of required future repayments of all borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2015.

2016	\$ 38.1
2017	29.5
2018	28.1
2019	27.6
2020	2,361.2
Thereafter	1,024.9
	<u>\$ 3,509.4</u>

(23) FAIR VALUE ACCOUNTING

Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

During the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 we recorded impairment losses of \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, associated with the abandonment of certain in process research and development projects acquired in the Acquisition. During the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013 no assets were adjusted to their fair values on a non-recurring basis. See Note 3 for further discussion of recording the fair values of the indefinite-lived in-process research and development intangible assets acquired in the Acquisition, and the subsequent testing of these assets for impairment.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded an impairment loss of \$30.6 million at our Venezuelan subsidiary to write down the carrying value of a real estate investment to its fair value. See Note 27 for further discussion of impairment and methods used to determine fair value.

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Fair value of financial instruments

Available for sale securities - The fair values of available for sale securities at December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$4.2 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. The fair value was based upon either Level 1 inputs when the securities are actively traded with quoted market prices or Level 2 when the securities are not frequently traded.

Long-term borrowings - The fair values of the Dollar Senior Notes and Euro Senior Notes at December 31, 2015 were \$787.5 million and \$285.4 million, respectively. The fair values at December 31, 2014 were \$795.0 million and \$320.5 million, respectively. The estimated fair values of these notes are based on recent trades, as reported by a third party pricing service. Due to the infrequency of trades of the Dollar Senior Notes and the Euro Senior Notes, these inputs are considered to be Level 2 inputs.

The fair values of the Dollar Term Loan and the Euro Term Loan at December 31, 2015 were \$2,024.6 million and \$427.5 million, respectively. The fair values at December 31, 2014 were \$2,100.5 million and \$478.0 million, respectively. The estimated fair values of the Dollar Term Loan and the Euro Term Loan are based on recent trades, as reported by a third party pricing service. Due to the infrequency of trades of the Dollar Term Loan and the Euro Term Loan, these inputs are considered to be Level 2 inputs.

(24) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We selectively use derivative instruments to reduce market risk associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The use of derivatives is intended for hedging purposes only and we do not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes. A description of each type of derivative used to manage risk is included in the following paragraphs.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we entered into a foreign currency contract to hedge the variability of the U.S. dollar equivalent of the original borrowings under the Euro Term Loan and the proceeds from the issuance of the Euro Senior Notes. Changes in the fair value of this instrument were recorded in current period earnings and were presented in other expense, net as a component of exchange losses, net. Losses related to the settlement of this contract recognized during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 totaled \$19.4 million. Cash flows resulting from the settlement of the derivative instrument on February 1, 2013 are reported as investing activities.

During the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we entered into five interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$1,173.0 million to hedge interest rate exposures related to variable rate borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The interest rate swaps are in place until September 29, 2017. The interest rate swaps qualify and are designated as effective cash flow hedges.

The following table presents the location and fair values using Level 2 inputs of derivative instruments that qualify and have been designated as cash flow hedges included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Other assets:		
Interest rate swaps	\$ 0.4	\$ 5.9
Total assets	<u>\$ 0.4</u>	<u>\$ 5.9</u>
Other liabilities:		
Interest rate swaps	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.5
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1.8</u>	<u>\$ 1.5</u>

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The following table presents the location and fair values using Level 2 inputs of derivative instruments that have not been designated as hedges included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Other assets:		
Interest rate cap	\$ —	\$ 0.1
Prepaid expenses and other assets:		
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 0.3	\$ —
Total assets	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1

For derivative instruments that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

The following table sets forth the locations and amounts recognized during the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 respectively, for these cash flow hedges.

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships in 2015:	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Income (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)
Interest rate contracts	\$ 5.5	Interest expense, net	\$ 6.5	Interest expense, net	\$ 0.4

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships in 2014:	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Income (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)
Interest rate contracts	\$ 4.6	Interest expense, net	\$ 6.5	Interest expense, net	\$ 0.3

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships in 2013:	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Income (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gains) Losses Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)
Interest rate contracts	\$ (5.0)	Interest expense, net	\$ 4.4	Interest expense, net	\$ (4.3)

Also during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013, we purchased a €300.0 million 1.5% interest rate cap on our Euro Term Loan that is in place until September 29, 2017. We paid a premium of \$3.1 million for the interest rate cap. The interest rate cap was not designated as a hedge and the changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recorded in current period earnings and are included in interest expense.

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DPC, through DuPont, entered into contractual arrangements (derivatives) to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. The foreign currency derivative program was utilized for financial risk management and consisted of forward contracts. The derivative instruments were not designated as hedging instruments. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments were recorded in current period earnings and were presented in other expense, net as a component of exchange losses, net.

Fair value gains and losses of derivative contracts, as determined using Level 2 inputs, that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment are recorded in income as follows:

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments under ASC 815	Location of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Successor			Predecessor
		Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Period from January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013
Foreign currency forward contract	Other expense, net as a component of exchange losses, net	\$ (5.6)	\$ 1.4	\$ 20.9	\$ 2.0
Interest rate cap	Interest expense, net	0.1	3.4	(0.3)	—
		<u>\$ (5.5)</u>	<u>\$ 4.8</u>	<u>\$ 20.6</u>	<u>\$ 2.0</u>

(25) SEGMENTS

The Company identifies an operating segment as a component: (i) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; (ii) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (iii) that has available discrete financial information.

We have two operating segments: Performance Coatings and Transportation Coatings. The CODM reviews financial information at the operating segment level to allocate resources and to assess the operating results and financial performance for each operating segment. Our CODM is identified as the Chief Executive Officer because he has final authority over performance assessment and resource allocation decisions. Our segments are based on the type and concentration of customers served, service requirements, methods of distribution and major product lines.

Through our Performance Coatings segment we provide high-quality liquid and powder coatings solutions to a fragmented and local customer base. We are one of only a few suppliers with the technology to provide precise color matching and highly durable coatings systems. The end-markets within this segment are refinish and industrial.

Through our Transportation Coatings segment we provide advanced coating technologies to OEMs of light and commercial vehicles. These increasingly global customers require a high level of technical support coupled with cost-effective, environmentally responsible coatings systems that can be applied with a high degree of precision, consistency and speed.

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Our business serves four end-markets globally as follows:

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Performance Coatings				
Refinish	\$ 1,702.0	\$ 1,850.8	\$ 1,670.0	\$ 129.4
Industrial	683.1	734.2	655.3	57.4
Total Net sales Performance Coatings	2,385.1	2,585.0	2,325.3	186.8
Transportation Coatings				
Light Vehicle	1,310.6	1,384.5	1,291.5	111.6
Commercial Vehicle	391.5	392.2	334.3	27.8
Total Net sales Transportation Coatings	1,702.1	1,776.7	1,625.8	139.4
Total Net sales	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2

Segment information for the Predecessor period has been recast to conform to the Successor segment presentation.

Asset information is not reviewed or included with our internal management reporting. Therefore, the Company has not disclosed asset information for each reportable segment.

	Successor		
	Performance Coatings	Transportation Coatings	Total
For the Year ended December 31, 2015			
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,385.1	\$ 1,702.1	\$ 4,087.2
Equity in earnings in unconsolidated affiliates	0.6	0.6	1.2
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	539.1	328.1	867.2
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	4.0	8.4	12.4

	Successor		
	Performance Coatings	Transportation Coatings	Total
For the Year ended December 31, 2014			
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,585.0	\$ 1,776.7	\$ 4,361.7
Equity in losses in unconsolidated affiliates	(1.2)	(0.2)	(1.4)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	547.6	292.9	840.5
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	7.2	7.1	14.3

	Successor		
	Performance Coatings	Transportation Coatings	Total
For the Year ended December 31, 2013			
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,325.3	\$ 1,625.8	\$ 3,951.1
Equity in earnings in unconsolidated affiliates	1.8	0.3	2.1
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	500.2	198.8	699.0
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	7.7	8.1	15.8

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	Predecessor		
	Performance Coatings	Transportation Coatings	Total
For the Period from January 1 through January 31, 2013			
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 186.8	\$ 139.4	\$ 326.2
Equity in losses in unconsolidated affiliates	—	(0.3)	(0.3)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	15.0	17.7	32.7
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	2.0	6.7	8.7

- (1) The Company has no intercompany sales between segments.
- (2) The primary measure of segment operating performance is Adjusted EBITDA, which is defined as net income (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and other unusual items impacting operating results. Adjusted EBITDA is a key metric that is used by management to evaluate business performance in comparison to budgets, forecasts, and prior year financial results, providing a measure that management believes reflects the Company's core operating performance. Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to income (loss) before income taxes follows:

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 161.2	\$ 36.8	\$ (263.7)	\$ 15.6
Interest expense, net	196.5	217.7	215.1	—
Depreciation and amortization	307.7	308.7	300.7	9.9
EBITDA	665.4	563.2	252.1	25.5
Inventory step up ^(a)	1.2	—	103.7	—
Merger and acquisition related costs ^(b)	—	—	28.1	—
Financing fees and debt extinguishment ^(c)	2.5	6.1	25.0	—
Foreign exchange remeasurement losses ^(d)	93.7	81.2	48.9	4.5
Long-term employee benefit plan adjustments ^(e)	(0.3)	(0.6)	9.5	2.3
Termination benefits and other employee related costs ^(f)	36.6	18.4	147.5	0.3
Consulting and advisory fees ^(g)	24.7	36.3	54.7	—
Transition-related costs ^(h)	(3.4)	101.8	29.3	—
Offering related costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	3.1	22.3	—	—
Stock-based compensation ^(j)	30.2	8.0	7.4	0.1
Other adjustments ^(k)	(12.4)	2.8	(5.1)	—
Dividends in respect of noncontrolling interest ^(l)	(4.7)	(2.2)	(5.2)	—
Management fee expense ^(m)	—	3.2	3.1	—
Asset impairment ⁽ⁿ⁾	30.6	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 867.2	\$ 840.5	\$ 699.0	\$ 32.7

- (a) During the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2013, we recorded non-cash fair value inventory adjustments associated with our acquisitions. These adjustments increased cost of goods sold by \$1.2 million and \$103.7 million, respectively.
- (b) In connection with the Acquisition, we incurred \$28.1 million of merger and acquisition costs during the Successor year ended December 31, 2013. These costs consisted primarily of investment banking, legal and other professional advisory services costs.

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- (c) On August 30, 2012, we signed a debt commitment letter which included the Bridge Facility (as defined herein). Upon the issuance of the Senior Notes and the entry into the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the commitments under the Bridge Facility terminated. Commitment fees related to the Bridge Facility of \$21.0 million and associated fees of \$4.0 million were expensed upon the termination of the Bridge Facility. In connection with the amendment to the Senior Secured Credit Facilities in February 2014, we recognized \$3.1 million of costs. In addition to the credit facility amendment, we also incurred \$2.5 million and \$3.0 million of losses on extinguishment of debt during the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which resulted directly from the pro-rata write offs of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discounts associated with the pay-downs of \$100.0 million of principal on the New Dollar Term Loan in each year (discussed further at Note 22).
- (d) Eliminates foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, including a \$19.4 million loss related to the Acquisition date settlement of a foreign currency contract used to hedge the variability of Euro-based financing.
- (e) For the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, eliminates the non-service cost components of employee benefit costs. Additionally, we deducted a pension curtailment gain of \$7.3 million recorded during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014. For the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013, eliminates (1) all U.S. pension and other long-term employee benefit costs that were not assumed as part of the Acquisition and (2) the non-service cost component of the pension and other long-term employee benefit costs.
- (f) Represents expenses primarily related to employee termination benefits and other employee-related costs, including our initiative to improve the overall cost structure within the European region. Termination benefits include the costs associated with our headcount initiatives for establishment of new roles and elimination of old roles and other costs associated with cost-savings opportunities that were related to our transition to a standalone entity in 2013 and 2014 and our Axalta Way cost-savings initiatives in 2015.
- (g) Represents fees paid to consultants, advisors and other third-party professional organizations for professional services. Amounts incurred during 2015 primarily relate to our Axalta Way cost-savings initiatives. Amounts incurred during 2013 and 2014 relate to services rendered in conjunction with our transition from DuPont to a standalone entity.
- (h) Represents charges associated with the transition from DuPont to a standalone entity, including branding and marketing, information technology related costs, and facility transition costs.
- (i) Represents costs associated with the offering of our common shares in the Carlyle Offerings during 2015 and costs associated with the IPO, including a \$13.4 million pre-tax charge associated with the termination of the management agreement with Carlyle Investment Management, L.L.C., an affiliate of Carlyle, upon the completion of the IPO during 2014. See note (m) below.
- (j) Represents costs associated with stock-based compensation, including \$8.2 million of expense during 2015 attributable to the accelerated vesting of all issued and outstanding stock options issued under the 2013 Plan as a result of the Liquidity Event.
- (k) Represents costs for certain unusual or non-operational (gains) and losses, including a \$5.4 million gain resulting from the acquisition of a controlling interest in our previously held equity method investee during 2015, equity investee dividends, indemnity losses (gains) associated with the Acquisition, losses (gains) on sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment, and losses (gains) on foreign currency derivative instruments.
- (l) Represents the payment of dividends to our joint venture partners by our consolidated entities that are not wholly owned.
- (m) Pursuant to Axalta's management agreement with Carlyle Investment Management, L.L.C., for management and financial advisory services and oversight provided to Axalta and its subsidiaries, Axalta was required to pay an annual management fee of \$3.0 million and out-of-pocket expenses. This agreement terminated upon completion of the IPO.
- (n) As a result of the currency devaluation in Venezuela, we evaluated the carrying values of our long-lived assets for impairment and recorded an impairment charge relating to a real estate investment of \$30.6 million during 2015 (discussed further at Note 27).

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Geographic Area Information:

The information within the following tables provides disaggregated information related to our net sales and long-lived assets.

Net sales by region were as follows:

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through January 31,
	2015	2014	2013	2013
North America	\$ 1,371.9	\$ 1,307.8	\$ 1,165.4	\$ 81.6
EMEA	1,425.3	1,672.0	1,540.4	141.0
Asia Pacific	717.4	715.0	593.7	51.7
Latin America	572.6	666.9	651.6	51.9
Total ^(a)	\$ 4,087.2	\$ 4,361.7	\$ 3,951.1	\$ 326.2

Net long-lived assets by region were as follows:

	Successor	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
North America	\$ 449.1	\$ 481.4
EMEA	493.2	542.0
Asia Pacific	234.5	234.3
Latin America	206.1	256.4
Total ^(b)	\$ 1,382.9	\$ 1,514.1

- (a) Net Sales are attributed to countries based on location of the customer. Sales to external customers in China represented approximately 13%, 11% and 10% of the total for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 respectively, as well as 11% for the Predecessor period ended January 31, 2013. Sales to external customers in Germany represented approximately 9%, 10% and 10% of the total for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, as well as 11% for the Predecessor period ended January 31, 2013. Canada, which is included in the North America region, represents approximately 3% of total net sales in all periods.
- (b) Long-lived assets consist of property, plant and equipment, net. Germany long-lived assets amounted to approximately \$280.4 million and \$302.8 million in the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. China long-lived assets amounted to \$194.7 million and \$189.4 million in the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Canada long-lived assets, which are included in the North America region, amounted to approximately \$20.7 million and \$20.9 million in the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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(26) ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Long-term Employee Benefit Adjustments	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Securities	Unrealized Gain (Losses) on Derivatives	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Successor Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ (72.1)	\$ (31.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.2	\$ (103.3)
Current year deferrals to AOCI	(160.7)	(4.3)	0.3	0.6	(164.1)
Reclassifications from AOCI to Net income	—	2.1	—	(4.0)	(1.9)
Net Change	(160.7)	(2.2)	0.3	(3.4)	(166.0)
Successor Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ (232.8)	\$ (33.4)	\$ 0.1	\$ (3.2)	\$ (269.3)

The income tax related to the changes in pension and other long-term employee benefits for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$0.0 million. The cumulative income tax benefit related to the adjustments for pension and other long-term employee benefits at December 31, 2015 was \$13.4 million. The income tax related to the changes in the unrealized gain on derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$2.1 million. The cumulative income tax benefit related to the adjustments for unrealized gain on derivatives at December 31, 2015 was \$1.9 million.

	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Long-term Employee Benefit Adjustments	Unrealized Loss on Securities	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Successor Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 24.3	\$ 7.5	\$ (0.9)	\$ 3.1	\$ 34.0
Current year deferrals to AOCI	(96.4)	(29.7)	0.7	3.6	(121.8)
Reclassifications from AOCI to Net income	—	(9.0)	—	(6.5)	(15.5)
Net Change	(96.4)	(38.7)	0.7	(2.9)	(137.3)
Successor Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ (72.1)	\$ (31.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.2	\$ (103.3)

Included within reclassifications from AOCI to Net income for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was \$7.3 million of curtailment gains related to an amendment to one of our pension plans. The income tax related to the changes in pension and other long-term employee benefits for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was \$16.9 million. The cumulative income tax benefit related to the adjustments for pension and other long-term employee benefits at December 31, 2014 was \$13.4 million. The income tax related to the change in the unrealized gain on derivatives for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 was \$1.7 million. The cumulative income tax expense related to the adjustments for unrealized gain on derivatives at December 31, 2014 were \$0.2 million.

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	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Long-term Employee Benefit Adjustments	Unrealized Loss on Securities	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Successor Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Current year deferrals to AOCI	24.3	7.5	(0.9)	7.5	38.4
Reclassifications from AOCI to Net income	—	—	—	(4.4)	(4.4)
Net Change	24.3	7.5	(0.9)	3.1	34.0
Successor Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 24.3	\$ 7.5	\$ (0.9)	\$ 3.1	\$ 34.0

The income tax related to the changes in pension and other long-term employee benefits for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 was \$3.5 million. The cumulative income tax expense related to the adjustment for pension and other long-term employee benefits at December 31, 2013 was \$3.5 million. The income tax related to the change in the unrealized gain on derivatives for the Successor year ended December 31, 2013 was \$1.9 million. The cumulative income tax expense related to the adjustment for unrealized gain on derivatives at December 31, 2013 was \$1.9 million.

	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Long-term Employee Benefit Adjustments	Unrealized loss on securities	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Predecessor Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ (142.3)	\$ 1.4	\$ —	\$ (140.9)
Current year deferrals to AOCI	—	0.7	0.2	—	0.9
Reclassifications from AOCI to Net income	—	—	—	—	—
Net Change	—	0.7	0.2	—	0.9
Predecessor Balance, January 31, 2013	\$ —	\$ (141.6)	\$ 1.6	\$ —	\$ (140.0)

The income tax related to the changes in pension and other long-term employee benefits for the Predecessor one month ended January 31, 2013 was \$0.4 million. The cumulative income tax benefit related to the adjustment for pension and other long-term employee benefits at January 31, 2013 was \$76.3 million. The income tax related to the change in the unrealized gain on derivatives for the Predecessor one month ended January 31, 2013 was \$0.0 million. The cumulative income tax expense related to the adjustment for unrealized gain on derivatives at January 31, 2013 was \$0.0 million. The income tax related to the change in the unrealized loss on securities for the Predecessor one month ended January 31, 2013 was \$0.0 million. The cumulative income tax expense related to the adjustment for unrealized loss on securities at January 31, 2013 was \$0.9 million.

(27) VENEZUELA

Venezuela Devaluation

Based on our participation in Venezuela's Complementary System of Foreign Currency Administration (SICAD I) auction process during the Successor year ended December 31, 2014, we changed the exchange rate we used to remeasure our Venezuelan subsidiary's bolivar denominated monetary assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars to an exchange rate of 12.0 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar at December 31, 2014 from the Official Rate of 6.3 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar.

In February 2015, the Venezuelan government enacted additional changes to its foreign currency exchange regime. The changes maintain a three-tiered system which remains in place at December 31, 2015, including the Official Rate determined by CENCOEX, which remains at 6.3 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar, and the SICAD I rate, which remains at 12.0 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar. There was a third market, SICAD II, which has since been eliminated and replaced by a new, alternative currency market, the Marginal Foreign Exchange System ("SIMADI").

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SIMADI is intended to provide limited access to a free market rate of exchange. The only way to obtain U.S. dollars through SIMADI is through the supply and demand available within the Venezuelan financial institutions. We believe that significant uncertainty still exists regarding the exchange mechanisms in Venezuela, including how any such mechanisms will operate in the future and the availability of U.S. dollars under each mechanism. At June 30, 2015, we changed the exchange rate we used to remeasure our Venezuelan bolivars to the SIMADI rate of 197.7 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar. We believed it was appropriate to move from using the SICAD I rate to using the SIMADI floating rate at this date based on the culmination of relevant facts and circumstances, including our expectation that future dividend remittances would be made at the SIMADI rate. As of December 31, 2015, we continue to believe that SIMADI is the appropriate rate to use in the remeasurement of the monetary assets and liabilities of our Venezuelan subsidiary.

The devaluations of the exchange rates for the Successor year ended December 31, 2014 resulted in net gains of \$17.0 million primarily due to our determination at December 31, 2014 to change from the CENCOEX rate to SICAD I and our Venezuelan operations being in a net monetary liability position.

As a result of the devaluing exchange rates, we recorded currency exchange losses of \$53.2 million for the Successor year ended December 31, 2015.

Venezuela Financial Results

As a result of moving exchange rates from SICAD I to SIMADI at June 30, 2015 and the associated devaluation of our translation rates, we concluded an impairment indicator existed. In conjunction with the devaluation, we evaluated the carrying value of the long-lived assets of our Venezuelan subsidiary for impairment at June 30, 2015. Due to the continued economic uncertainty as of December 31, 2015, we re-evaluated the carrying value of long-lived assets for our Venezuelan subsidiary. Based on an analysis of estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of our productive long-lived assets with finite lives, we determined that their carrying values were recoverable at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015. The recoverability is heavily dependent on continued demand and price assumptions of our local operations which continued to be robust for the full year ended December 31, 2015. Our price assumptions and the associated increases are expected to continue and are intended to allow us to keep pace with the changes in exchange rates and inflation. We believe these price increases are feasible given our market share, customer base and historical success of implementing price increases in similar situations in the past. With the exception of intercompany inventory purchases, our operations in Venezuela were and are expected to be entirely self-funded. Due to the ability of our Venezuelan operations to procure raw materials through Axalta subsidiaries, we do not foresee any impact on our Venezuelan subsidiary's ability to operate. We have no current need or intention to repatriate Venezuelan earnings and remain committed to the business for the foreseeable future based on our current expectations.

If our assumptions regarding continued demand and our ability to successfully implement and sustain price increases differ from actual results, or our ability to control the operations of our Venezuelan subsidiary change as a result of economic uncertainty or political instability, there is risk that our productive long-lived assets may be impaired. This could result in a material unfavorable impact to our results of operations and financial condition.

At June 30, 2015, we separately evaluated the carrying value of our real estate investment as it is not part of our core operational activities. Based on this evaluation, we concluded that the carrying value of the real estate investment of \$52.6 million was no longer recoverable as a result of the current real estate market prices and movement of our translation rate from 12.0 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar to 197.7 Venezuelan bolivars to 1.0 U.S. dollar. We recorded an impairment to write down the carrying value of the asset to its fair value of \$22.0 million, which is recorded within other assets. The impairment of \$30.6 million was recorded within other expense, net for the Successor year ended December 31, 2015. The method used to determine fair value of the real estate investment included using Level 2 inputs in the form of observable market quotes from local real estate broker service firms. At December 31, 2015, we formally re-assessed the fair value and we concluded the carrying value of our real estate investment was recoverable.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, our Venezuelan subsidiary had total assets of \$152.9 million and \$197.8 million, respectively, and total liabilities of \$42.2 million and \$57.0 million, respectively. Total liabilities includes \$9.2 million and \$4.4 million of intercompany trade liabilities designated in U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, total non-monetary assets, net, were \$112.4 million and \$149.6 million, respectively. Our Venezuela operations represent less than 4% of our consolidated assets and liabilities. For the Successor year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, our Venezuelan subsidiary's net sales represented \$131.2 million and \$136.5 million of the Company's consolidated net sales, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated (Successor) and Combined (Predecessor)

Financial Statements

(In millions, unless otherwise noted)

(28) QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

The following is a summary of the quarterly results of operations for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (in millions, except per share data):

2015	March 31	June 30^(a)	September 30	December 31	Full Year
Total revenue	\$ 997.5	\$ 1,101.1	\$ 1,005.1	\$ 1,009.6	\$ 4,113.3
Cost of goods sold	649.8	679.7	628.6	639.2	2,597.3
Net income (loss)	46.7	(24.3)	36.4	39.1	97.9
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	45.1	(25.1)	35.1	38.6	93.7
Basic net income (loss) per share	0.20	(0.11)	0.15	0.16	0.40
Diluted net income (loss) per share	0.19	(0.11)	0.15	0.16	0.39
2014	March 31	June 30^(b)	September 30^(b)	December 31^(c)	Full Year
Total revenue	\$ 1,054.4	\$ 1,134.3	\$ 1,115.8	\$ 1,087.0	\$ 4,391.5
Cost of goods sold	703.5	742.5	728.1	723.1	2,897.2
Net income (loss)	(3.7)	55.8	(18.3)	0.9	34.7
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interests	(4.3)	53.8	(19.9)	(2.2)	27.4
Basic net income (loss) per share	(0.02)	0.23	(0.09)	(0.01)	0.12
Diluted net income (loss) per share	(0.02)	0.23	(0.09)	(0.01)	0.12

(a) During the three-months ended June 30, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$30.6 million based on our evaluation of the carrying value associated with our real estate investment in Venezuela. See further discussion in Note 27.

(b) The Company recorded gains of \$7.7 million and \$7.3 million related to amendments to benefit plans during the three months ended June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014, respectively.

(c) During the three-months ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded a \$13.4 million pre-tax charge associated with the termination of the management agreement with Carlyle Investment Management, L.L.C., upon the completion of the IPO and a cumulative net benefit of \$3.8 million (\$0.4 million for the full year) associated with the correction of an error originating in prior periods. The Company concluded the error was not material to the current or previously reported periods.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

As required by Rules 13a-15(b) or 15d-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015.

Management report on internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2015, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included herein.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information about the Company's directors required by Item 10 and not otherwise set forth below is contained under the caption "Proposal No. 1: Election of Directors" in Axalta's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual General Meeting of Members (the "Proxy Statement") which the Company anticipates filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year, and is incorporated herein by reference.

The executive officers of the Company are elected by the Board of Directors. The information required by this item concerning the Company's executive officers is incorporated by reference herein from Part I of the Proxy Statement under the caption "Executive Officers."

Information regarding the Company's Audit Committee, code of ethics, and compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is included in the Proxy Statement under the captions "Corporate Governance Matters and Committees of the Board of Directors", and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance", respectively and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is contained in the Proxy Statement under the captions "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Executive Compensation", "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", and "Compensation Committee Report" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by Item 12 is contained in the Proxy Statement under the captions "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 is contained in the Proxy Statement under the captions "Director Independence" and "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is contained in the Proxy Statement under the captions "Proposal No. 4: Approve the Appointment of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Auditor."

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) The Company's 2015 Consolidated (Successor) and DuPont Performance Coatings Combined (Predecessor) Financial Statements and Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(a)(2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedule for the Successor years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 and the Predecessor period January 1, 2013 through January 31, 2013.

The following Consolidated Financial Statement Schedule should be read in conjunction with the previously referenced financial statements:

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

(a)(3) Exhibits - See the Exhibit Index for the exhibits filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K or incorporated by reference.

SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts for the Successor years ended December 31, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 to January 31, 2013:

(in millions)	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at End of Year
<i>Successor</i>				
2015	\$ 9.9	\$ 4.9	\$ (4.1)	\$ 10.7
2014	6.5	5.1	(1.7)	9.9
2013	—	5.4	1.1	6.5
<i>Predecessor</i>				
January 1 through January 31, 2013	\$ 29.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.1	\$ 30.9

(1) Deductions include uncollectible accounts written off and foreign currency translation impact.

Deferred tax asset valuations for the Successor years ended December 31, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2013 to January 31, 2013:

(in millions)	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at End of Year
<i>Successor</i>				
2015	\$ 101.9	34.4	(8.5)	\$ 127.8
2014	63.4	44.4	(5.9)	101.9
2013	—	55.0	8.4	63.4
<i>Predecessor</i>				
January 1 through January 31, 2013	\$ 58.7	1.4	(0.3)	\$ 59.8

(1) Deductions include charges to goodwill and foreign currency translation impact.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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 on February 29, 2016.

AXALTA COATING SYSTEMS LTD.

By: /s/ Charles W. Shaver

Charles W. Shaver
Chairman of the Board and Chief
Executive Officer

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 duly authorized.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Charles W. Shaver</u> Charles W. Shaver	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Robert W. Bryant</u> Robert W. Bryant	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Sean M. Lannon</u> Sean M. Lannon	Vice President and Global Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Orlando A. Bustos</u> Orlando A. Bustos	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Robert M. McLaughlin</u> Robert M. McLaughlin	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Andreas C. Kramvis</u> Andreas C. Kramvis	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Martin W. Sumner</u> Martin W. Sumner	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Wesley T. Bieligk</u> Wesley T. Bieligk	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Gregor P. Böhm</u> Gregor P. Böhm	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Gregory S. Ledford</u> Gregory S. Ledford	Director	February 29, 2016
<u>/s/ Lori J. Ryerkerk</u> Lori J. Ryerkerk	Director	February 29, 2016

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS
2.1*	Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2012, by and between E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company and Flash Bermuda Co. Ltd. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Ltd.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271) originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
2.2*	Amendment to Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2013, by and between E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company and Flash Bermuda Co. Ltd. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Ltd.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
3.1*	Amended Memorandum of Association of Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2014)
3.2*	Amended and Restated Bye-laws of Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-36733), filed with the SEC on November 11, 2014)
4.1*	Indenture governing the 7.375% Senior Notes due 2021, dated February 1, 2013 (the "Dollar Senior Notes Indenture"), among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.) as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
4.2*	Form of 7.375% Senior Note due 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
4.3*	First Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated April 26, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
4.4*	First Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated May 10, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
4.5*	Third Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated July 18, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
4.6*	Fourth Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated July 29, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
4.7*	Fifth Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated September 17, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)

- 4.8* Sixth Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture dated September 18, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.9* Seventh Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated December 27, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.10* Eighth Supplemental Indenture to the Dollar Senior Notes Indenture, dated July 1, 2014, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.11* Indenture governing the 5.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2021, dated February 1, 2013 (the "Euro Senior Notes Indenture"), among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.) as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein, Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent, Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG, as registrar, and Citibank B.A. London Branch, as Paying Agent and Authenticating Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.12* Form of 5.750% Senior Secured Note due 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.13* First Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated April 26, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.14* First Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated May 10, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.15* Third Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated July 18, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.16* Fourth Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated July 29, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.17* Fifth Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated September 17, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)

- 4.18* Sixth Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated September 18, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B.B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.19* Seventh Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated December 27, 2013, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B.B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.20* Eighth Supplemental Indenture to the Euro Senior Notes Indenture, dated July 1, 2014, among U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.) and Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B.B.V.), as Issuers, the Guarantors named therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 4.21* Specimen Common Share Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.21 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 30, 2014)
- 10.1* Credit Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2013 (the "Credit Agreement"), among Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B.B.V.) and U.S. Coatings Acquisition Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.), as Borrowers, Flash Dutch 1 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding A.B.V.) as Holdings, Coatings Co. U.S. Inc. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems U.S., Inc.), as U.S. Holdings, Barclays Bank PLC as Administrative Agent, Collateral Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and the other Lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.2* Amendment No. 1 Agreement, to the Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2013, among Flash Dutch 2 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B.B.V.) as Dutch Borrower, Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc. as U.S. Borrower and Barclays Bank PLC, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.3* Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 3, 2014, by and among Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding B.B.V. (the "Dutch Borrower"), and Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc. (the "U.S. Borrower" and together with the Dutch Borrower, collectively, the "Borrowers"), Axalta Coating Systems U.S., Inc. (f/k/a Coatings Co. U.S. Inc.) ("U.S. Holdings"), Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding A.B.V. ("Holdings"), and Barclays Bank PLC, as administrative agent (in such capacity, the "Administrative Agent"), as collateral agent (in such capacity, the "Collateral Agent"), and as designated 2014 Specified Refinancing Term Lender (in such capacity, the "Designated 2014 Specified Refinancing Term Lender") (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.4* Security Agreement, dated February 1, 2013, among the Grantors referred to therein and Barclays Bank PLC, as Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.5* Security Agreement, dated February 1, 2013, among the Grantors referred to therein and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.6* Intellectual Property Security Agreement, dated February 1, 2013, between U.S. Coatings IP Co. LLC (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems USA IP Co. LLC) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.7* Intellectual Property Security Agreement, dated February 1, 2013, between the U.S. Coatings IP Co. LLC (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems USA IP Co. LLC) and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.8* Subsidiary Guaranty, dated as of February 1, 2013, among the Guarantors named therein, the Additional Guarantors referred to therein and Barclays bank PLC as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)

- 10.9* Holdings Guaranty, dated as of February 1, 2013, between Flash Dutch 1 B.V. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding A B.V.) and Barclays Bank PLC as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.10* First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2013, among Barclays Bank PLC as Bank Collateral Agent under the Credit Agreement, and as Notes Foreign Collateral Agent under the Indenture, Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Notes Collateral Agent under the Indenture, each Grantor party thereto and each Additional Agent from time to time party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.11* Share Pledge Agreement in respect of shares in DuPont Performance Coatings Belgium BVBA (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Belgium BVBA), dated 1 February 2013, between Coatings Co (UK) Limited (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems UK Holding Limited), Teodur B.V. and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.12* Share Pledge Agreement in respect of shares in DuPont Performance Coatings Belgium BVBA (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Belgium BVBA), dated 1 February 2013, between Coatings Co (UK) Limited (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems UK Holding Limited), Teodur B.V. and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.13* Bank Accounts Pledge Agreement, entered into September 17, 2013, among Axalta Coating Systems Brasil Ltda., Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Notes Collateral Agent, and Barclays Bank PLC, as Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.14* Quota Pledge Agreement, entered into September 17, 2013, among Brazil Coatings Co. Participações Ltda., Axalta Coating Systems Dutch Holding 2 B.V., Barclays Bank PLC, as Collateral Agent, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Notes Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.15* Security Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Canada Company (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings Canada Company), Flash Lux Co S.à r.l. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l.), the additional grantors from time to time party thereto, and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent for the secured parties (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.16* Security Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Canada Company (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings Canada Company), Flash Lux Co S.à r.l. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l.), the additional grantors from time to time party thereto, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent for the secured parties (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.17* Securities Account Pledge Agreement in relation to the shares issued by France Coatings Co. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems France Holding SAS), dated 26 April 2013, between Flash Lux Co S.à r.l. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l.), Barclays Bank PLC, as notes foreign collateral agent, and France Coatings Co. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems France Holding SAS) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.18* Pledge of Receivables Agreement, dated 26 April 2013, between Lux FinCo Coatings S.à r.l. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Finance 1 S.à r.l.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as notes foreign collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.19* Securities Account Pledge Agreement in relation to the shares issued by DuPont Performance Coatings France SAS (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems France SAS), dated 26 April 2013, between France Coatings Co. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems France Holding SAS), Barclays Bank PLC, as notes foreign collateral agent, and DuPont Performance Coatings France SAS (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems France SAS) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)

- 10.20* Account Pledge Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Verwaltungs GmbH (f/k/a Flash German Co. GmbH), Axalta Coating Systems Deutschland Holding GmbH & Co. KG (f/k/a Germany Coatings GmbH & Co. KG), Axalta Coating Systems Beteiligungs GmbH (f/k/a Germany Coatings Co GmbH), Standox GmbH, Spies Hecker GmbH, Axalta Coating Systems Germany GmbH (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings GmbH), Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent under the Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as notes collateral agent under the EUR Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.21* Global Assignment Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Deutschland Holding GmbH & Co. KG (f/k/a Germany Coatings GmbH & Co. KG) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.22* Global Assignment Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Beteiligungs GmbH (f/k/a Germany Coatings Co GmbH) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.23* Global Assignment Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Germany GmbH (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings GmbH) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.24* Global Assignment Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Spies Hecker GmbH and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.25* Global Assignment Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Standox GmbH and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.26* Partnership Interest Pledge Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Holding 2 S.à r.l. (f/k/a Luxembourg Coatings S.à r.l.), Axalta Coating Systems Verwaltungs GmbH (f/k/a Flash German Co. GmbH), Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent under the Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as notes collateral agent under the EUR Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.27* Share Pledge Agreement, made on 24 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Beteiligungs GmbH (f/k/a Germany Coatings Co GmbH), Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent under the Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as notes collateral agent under the EUR Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.28* Security Purpose Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Germany GmbH (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings GmbH) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.29* Security Transfer Agreement, made on 29 July 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Germany GmbH (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings GmbH) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.30* Global Assignment Agreement, made on 1 July 2014, between Axalta Coating Systems Logistik Germany GmbH & Co. KG and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.31* Partnership Interest Pledge Agreement, made on 1 July 2014, between Axalta Coating Systems Germany GmbH, Axalta Coating Systems Verwaltungs GmbH (f/k/a Flash German Co. GmbH), Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent under the Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association as collateral agent under the EUR Note Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)

- 10.32* Account Pledge Agreement, made on 1 July 2014, between Axalta Coating Systems Logistik Germany GmbH & Co. KG, Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent under the Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent under the EUR Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.33* Security Transfer Agreement, made on 1 July 2014, between Axalta Coating Systems Logistik Germany GmbH & Co. KG and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and collateral sub-agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.34* Pledge Agreement without Transfer of Possession, dated September 18, 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (f/k/a/ DuPont Performance Coatings México, S. de R.L. de C.V.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.35* Pledge Agreement without Transfer of Possession, dated September 18, 2013, between Axalta Coating Systems Servicios México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (f/k/a/ DuPont Performance Coatings Servicios México, S. de R.L. de C.V.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.36* Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, dated September 18, 2013, among Axalta Coating Systems LA Holding II B.V. (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings LA Holding II B.V.), Axalta Coating Systems México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (f/k/a/ DuPont Performance Coatings México, S. de R.L. de C.V.), Axalta Coating Systems Servicios México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (f/k/a/ DuPont Performance Coatings Servicios México, S. de R.L. de C.V.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.37* Equity Interest Pledge Agreement, dated September 18, 2013, among Axalta Coating Systems LA Holding II B.V. (f/k/a DuPont Performance Coatings LA Holding II B.V.), Axalta Coating Systems Servicios México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (f/k/a/ DuPont Performance Coatings Servicios México, S. de R.L. de C.V.), Axalta Coating Systems México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (f/k/a/ DuPont Performance Coatings México, S. de R.L. de C.V.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.38* Share Pledge Agreement, dated September 18, 2013, between Axalta Powder Coating Systems USA, Inc. (f/k/a DuPont Powder Coatings USA, Inc.), Axalta Powder Coating Systems México, S.A. de C.V. (f/k/a DuPont Powder Coatings de México, S.A. de C.V.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.39* Debenture, dated 1 February 2013, by Coatings Co (UK) Limited (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems UK Holding Limited), DuPont Performance Coatings (U.K.) Limited (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems UK Limited), and DuPont Powder Coatings UK Limited (n/k/a Axalta Powder Coating Systems UK Limited), in favour of Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Secured Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.40* Debenture, dated 1 February 2013, by Coatings Co (UK) Limited (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems UK Holding Limited), DuPont Performance Coatings (U.K.) Limited (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems UK Limited), and DuPont Powder Coatings UK Limited (n/k/a Axalta Powder Coating Systems UK Limited), in favour of Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.41* Security Over Shares Agreement, dated 1 February 2013, between Flash Lux Co S.à r.l. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l.) and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Secured Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.42* Security Over Shares Agreement, dated 1 February 2013, between Flash Lux Co S.à r.l. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Luxembourg Holding S.à r.l.) and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)

- 10.43* Debenture, dated 25 March 2014, by Axalta Coating Systems U.K. (2) Limited in favour of Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent under the Secured Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.44* Debenture, dated 25 March 2014, by Axalta Coating Systems U.K. (2) Limited in favour of Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.45* Security Over Shares Agreement, dated 25 March 2014, between Axalta Coating Systems Belgium BVBA and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Secured Notes Indenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.46* Security Over Shares Agreement, dated 25 March 2014, between Axalta Coating Systems Belgium BVBA and Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent appointed pursuant to the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), originally filed with the SEC on August 20, 2014)
- 10.47* Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated July 31, 2013, among Axalta Coating Systems Bermuda Co., Ltd. (n/k/a Axalta Coating Systems Ltd.), the Initial Carlyle Stockholders and the Management Stockholders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 of Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2014)
- 10.48* Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 30, 2014)
- 10.49* Axalta Coating Systems Bermuda Co., Ltd. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 of Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2014)
- 10.50* Form of Stock Option Agreement under the Axalta Coating Systems Bermuda Co., Ltd. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.55 of Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2014)
- 10.51* Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.56 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 30, 2014)
- 10.52* Form of Stock Option Agreement under the Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.57 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 30, 2014)
- 10.53* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.58 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 30, 2014)
- 10.54* Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.59 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 30, 2014)
- 10.55* Axalta Coating Systems LLC Retirement Savings Restoration Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 of Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2014)
- 10.56* Axalta Coating Systems, LLC Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.61 of Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-198271), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2014)
- 10.57* Principal Stockholders Agreement by and among Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. and the Carlyle Stockholders, dated November 14, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-36733) filed with the SEC on March 13, 2015)
- 10.58* Registration Rights Agreement by and among Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. and Government Employees Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-36733) filed with the SEC on May 6, 2015)
- 10.59 Amendment No. 1 to the Principal Stockholders Agreement by and among Axalta Coating Systems Ltd. and the Carlyle Stockholders, dated October 30, 2015

10.60	Form of Executive Restrictive Covenant and Severance Agreement
21.1	List of Subsidiaries
23.2	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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††	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2††	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101†	INS - XBRL Instance Document
101†	SCH - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101†	CAL - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101†	DEF - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101†	LAB - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101†	PRE - XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
*	Previously filed.
†	In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits is furnished and deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.
††	In accordance with Item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K and SEC Release No. 33-8238 and 34-47986, Final Rule: Management's Reports on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports, the certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Form 10-K and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of section 18 of the Exchange Act. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Charles W. Shaver

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Wesley T. Bieligm

*Principal
The Carlyle Group*

Gregor P. Böhm

*Managing Director and Co-head of the
Europe Buyout advisory group
The Carlyle Group*

Orlando A. Bustos

*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
OHorizons Global, Inc.*

Andreas C. Kramvis

*Vice Chairman
Honeywell International Inc.*

Gregory S. Ledford

*Managing Director and Head of Industrial and
Transportation Team
The Carlyle Group*

Robert M. McLaughlin

*Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
Airgas, Inc.*

Martin W. Sumner

*Managing Director
The Carlyle Group*

Lori J. Ryerkerk

*Executive Vice President, Global Manufacturing
of Royal Dutch Shell (Shell)*

Management Group

Charles W. Shaver

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Robert W. Bryant

*Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer*

Nigel Budden

Vice President, Global Customer Excellence

Michael A. Cash

*Senior Vice President and
President, Industrial Coatings*

Jorge Cossio

*President
Latin America Region*

Michael F. Finn

*Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and Secretary*

Martin G. Horneck

*Senior Vice President and Chief Procurement
and Logistics Officer*

Dan Key

*Senior Vice President Operations and
Supply Chain*

Michael Carr

Vice President and President, North America

Matthias Schönberg

*Vice President and President, Europe, Middle
East & Africa*

Luke Lu

*Vice President and
President, China*

Steven R. Markevich

*Executive Vice President and President,
Transportation Coatings and Greater China*

Joseph F. McDougall

*Senior Vice President and
Chief Human Resources Officer*

Eduardo Nardinelli

*Vice President and
President, Brazil*

Rajeev S. Rao

*Vice President
Strategy and Business Development*

Sobers Sethi

*Vice President, South and
East Asia Region*

Barry S. Snyder

*Senior Vice President and
Chief Technology Officer*

Aaron D. Weis

*Vice President and
Chief Information Officer*

Common Shares

The common shares of Axalta Coating Systems Ltd., trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol AXTA.

Common Shares

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