

ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10-Q
October 25, 2016

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

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: 001-10212

ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

94-1658138

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2301 Patriot Blvd.

Glenview, Illinois 60026

(224) 521-8000

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

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

At October 19, 2016, 33,056,086 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, were outstanding.

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This report may contain various “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes”, “expects”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “contemplates”, “estimates”, “plans”, “projects”, “should”, “may”, “will” or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology indicating our expectations or beliefs concerning future events. We caution that such statements are qualified by important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, a number of which are identified in this report. Other factors could also cause actual results to differ materially from expected results included in these statements. These factors include general economic conditions, changes in supplier or customer relationships, risks associated with nonconforming products and services, political, economic or currency risks related to non-U.S. operations, new or changed competitors, risks associated with inventory and accounts receivable, copper and commodity price fluctuations, risks associated with substantial debt and restrictions contained in financial and operating covenants in our debt agreements, capital project volumes, the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, information security risks, the impact and the uncertainty concerning the timing and terms of the withdrawal by the United Kingdom from the European Union, and risks associated with the integration of acquired companies including, but not limited to, the risk that the acquisitions may not provide us with the synergies or other benefits that were anticipated.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	October 2,	September 30,	October 2,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(In millions, except per share amounts)				
Net sales	\$ 1,956.3	\$ 1,489.2	\$ 5,728.2	\$ 4,354.7
Cost of goods sold	1,559.6	1,158.3	4,567.3	3,385.6
Gross profit	396.7	330.9	1,160.9	969.1
Operating expenses	309.4	252.7	956.6	767.1
Operating income	87.3	78.2	204.3	202.0
Other expense:				
Interest expense	(19.8)	(15.8)	(59.7)	(42.7)
Other, net	(2.1)	(5.5)	(5.7)	(13.0)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	65.4	56.9	138.9	146.3
Income tax expense from continuing operations	25.1	21.5	54.6	54.9
Net income from continuing operations	40.3	35.4	84.3	91.4
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	0.2	(3.1)	(1.0)	54.6
Income tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations	0.1	(0.2)	(0.4)	23.0
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.1	(2.9)	(0.6)	31.6
Net income	\$ 40.4	\$ 32.5	\$ 83.7	\$ 123.0
Income (loss) per share:				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.53	\$ 2.75
Discontinued operations	—	(0.09)	(0.02)	0.95
Net income	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.97	\$ 2.51	\$ 3.70
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.73
Discontinued operations	0.01	(0.09)	(0.02)	0.95
Net income	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.97	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.68
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.2
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and units	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	33.6	33.4	33.5	33.4
Net income	\$ 40.4	\$ 32.5	\$ 83.7	\$ 123.0
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Foreign currency translation	\$ (9.3)	\$ (35.2)	\$ 3.9	\$ (73.8)
Changes in unrealized pension cost, net of tax	0.9	0.7	8.8	5.8
Change in fair market value of derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	(0.1)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(8.4)	(34.5)	12.7	(68.1)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 32.0	\$ (2.0)	\$ 96.4	\$ 54.9

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2016	January 1, 2016
(In millions, except share and per share amounts)		
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 125.1	\$ 151.3
Accounts receivable, net	1,393.5	1,326.4
Inventories	1,184.4	1,182.6
Other current assets	48.8	67.5
Total current assets	2,751.8	2,727.8
Property and equipment, at cost	342.0	346.4
Accumulated depreciation	(201.2) (214.6)
Property and equipment, net	140.8	131.8
Goodwill	769.6	756.5
Intangible assets, net	426.4	453.8
Other assets	73.2	72.1
Total assets	\$ 4,161.8	\$ 4,142.0
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,044.6	\$ 905.6
Accrued expenses	253.7	250.6
Total current liabilities	1,298.3	1,156.2
Long-term debt	1,428.5	1,642.9
Other liabilities	151.1	163.5
Total liabilities	2,877.9	2,962.6
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock - \$1.00 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 33,387,020 and 33,278,130 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2016 and January 1, 2016, respectively	33.4	33.3
Capital surplus	257.2	249.2
Retained earnings	1,211.1	1,127.4
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Foreign currency translation	(138.1) (142.0)
Unrecognized pension liability, net	(79.7) (88.5)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(217.8) (230.5)
Total stockholders' equity	1,283.9	1,179.4
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 4,161.8	\$ 4,142.0
See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.		

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
(In millions)		
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$83.7	\$ 123.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on sale of business, net of tax expense of \$9.8 in 2015	—	(47.1)
Depreciation	21.1	17.1
Amortization of intangible assets	28.6	15.8
Stock-based compensation	12.4	10.8
Deferred income taxes	3.0	4.3
Accretion of debt discount	1.6	1.2
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1.8	1.1
Pension plan contributions	(16.8)	(23.3)
Pension plan expenses	18.1	8.6
Excess income tax benefit from employee stock plans	(0.2)	(0.5)
Changes in current assets and liabilities, net	93.4	(20.5)
Other, net	(8.3)	3.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	238.4	93.7
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures, net	(24.9)	(29.2)
Proceeds from sale of business	—	381.0
Other, net	(4.7)	2.2
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(29.6)	354.0
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	710.2	643.6
Repayments of borrowings	(879.2)	(707.5)
Proceeds from issuance of Notes due 2023	—	345.6
Repayments of Canadian term loan	(58.5)	—
Retirement of Notes due 2015	—	(200.0)
Repayment of term loan	—	(3.8)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	0.2	—
Excess income tax benefit from employee stock plans	0.2	0.5
Other, net	(0.6)	(1.0)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(227.7)	77.4
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(18.9)	525.1
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances	(7.3)	(2.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	151.3	92.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$125.1	\$ 614.9
See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.		

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation: The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Anixter International Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "Anixter" or the "Company"), sometimes referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as "we", "our", "us", or "ourselves," have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Therefore, certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements and related notes prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted. Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to confirm to the current period presentation. The results as discussed in the financial statements reflect continuing operations only, unless otherwise noted.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with, and have been prepared in conformity with, the accounting principles reflected in the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Anixter's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 1, 2016 ("2015 Form 10-K"). The condensed consolidated financial information furnished herein reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals), which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the periods shown.

The Company maintains its financial records on the basis of a fiscal year ending on the Friday nearest December 31, with the fiscal quarters spanning thirteen weeks, with the first quarter ending on the Friday of the first thirteen-week period. The third quarter of fiscal year 2016 ended on September 30, 2016 and the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 ended on October 2, 2015.

Recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements: In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows: Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which makes eight targeted changes to how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The update provides specific guidance on cash flow classification issues that are not currently addressed by GAAP and thereby reduces the current diversity in practice. The standard is effective for our financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted ASU 2016-15 as of September 30, 2016 on a retrospective basis for all cash flow statement periods presented. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's previously reported cash flows.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted: In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides guidance for revenue recognition. The update's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In doing so, companies will need to use more judgment and make more estimates than under current guidance. Examples of the use of judgments and estimates may include identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. The update also requires more detailed disclosures to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The update provides for two transition methods to the new guidance: a retrospective approach and a modified retrospective approach. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Deferral of the Effective Date, as a revision to ASU 2014-09, which revised the effective date to fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted but not prior to periods beginning after December 15, 2016 (i.e. the original adoption date per ASU 2014-09). In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Principal versus Agent Considerations, which clarifies certain aspects of the principal-versus-agent guidance, including how an entity should identify the unit of accounting for the principal versus agent evaluation and how it should apply the control principle to certain types of

arrangements, such as service transactions. The amendments also reframe the indicators to focus on evidence that an entity is acting as a principal rather than as an agent. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing, which clarifies how an entity should evaluate the nature of its promise in granting a license of intellectual property, which will determine whether it recognizes revenue over time or at a point in time. The amendments also clarify when a promised good or service is separately identifiable (i.e., distinct within the context of the contract) and allow entities to disregard items that are immaterial in the context of a contract. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients, which amends the new revenue recognition guidance on transition, collectibility, noncash consideration and the presentation of sales and other similar taxes. The amendments also clarify how an entity should evaluate the collectibility threshold and when an entity can recognize nonrefundable consideration received as revenue if an arrangement does not meet the standard's contract criteria. We are currently evaluating the transition methods and the impact of adoption of these ASUs on our consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, which requires lessees to put most leases on their balance sheets but recognize expenses on their income statements and also eliminates the current real estate-specific provisions. The guidance modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases for lessors. The standard is effective for our financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which changes how companies account for certain aspects of share-based payments to employees. The new guidance requires all income tax effects of awards to be recognized in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled, allows an employer to repurchase more of an employee's shares than previously allowed for tax withholding purposes without triggering liability accounting, allows a company to make a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur, and eliminates the requirement that excess tax benefits be realized before companies can recognize them. The new guidance also requires excess tax benefits and tax shortfalls to be presented on the cash flow statement as an operating activity rather than as a financing activity, and clarifies that cash paid to a tax authority when shares are withheld to satisfy its statutory income tax withholding obligation are to be presented as a financing activity. The standard is effective for our financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses, which requires the measurement of expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable forecasts. The main objective of this ASU is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. The standard is effective for our financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated financial statements. We do not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

Other, net: The following represents the components of "Other, net" as reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss):

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
Other, net:				
Foreign exchange	\$(3.5)	\$ (4.5)	\$(8.0)	\$ (10.5)
Foreign exchange devaluations	—	—	—	(0.7)
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	0.5	(0.5)	1.7	(0.5)
Other	0.9	(0.5)	0.6	(1.3)
Total other, net	\$(2.1)	\$ (5.5)	\$(5.7)	\$ (13.0)

In the first quarter of 2015, the Venezuelan government changed its policy regarding the bolivar, which required us to use the Sistema Marginal de Divisas or Marginal Exchange System ("SIMADI") a "completely free floating" rate. In the first nine months of 2015, the Venezuelan bolivar was devalued from approximately 52.0 bolivars to one US dollar ("USD") to approximately 200.0 bolivars to one USD. As a result of this devaluation, we recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$0.7 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. During the first nine months of 2016, the Venezuelan bolivar was devalued from approximately 200.0 bolivars to one USD to approximately 655.0 bolivars to

one USD, which we believe will be the rate available to us in the event we repatriate cash from Venezuela. This devaluation did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements as we have significantly less exposure in Venezuela in 2016.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Several of our subsidiaries conduct business in a currency other than the legal entity's functional currency. Transactions may produce receivables or payables that are fixed in terms of the amount of foreign currency that will be received or paid. A change in exchange rates between the functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated increases or decreases the expected amount of functional currency cash flows upon settlement of the transaction. The increase or decrease in expected functional currency cash flows is a foreign currency transaction gain or loss that is included in "Other, net" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

We purchase foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the effect of fluctuating foreign currency-denominated accounts on our reported income. The foreign currency forward contracts are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. Our strategy is to negotiate terms for our derivatives and other financial instruments to be highly effective, such that the change in the value of the derivative perfectly offsets the impact of the underlying hedged item (e.g., various foreign currency-denominated accounts). Our counterparties to foreign currency forward contracts have investment-grade credit ratings. We expect the creditworthiness of our counterparties to remain intact through the term of the transactions. We regularly monitor the creditworthiness of our counterparties to ensure no issues exist which could affect the value of the derivatives.

We do not hedge 100% of our foreign currency-denominated accounts. In addition, the results of hedging can vary significantly based on various factors, such as the timing of executing the foreign currency forward contracts versus the movement of the currencies as well as the fluctuations in the account balances throughout each reporting period. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts is based on the difference between the contract rate and the current exchange rate. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts is measured using observable market information. These inputs would be considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. At September 30, 2016 and January 1, 2016, foreign currency forward contracts were revalued at then-current foreign exchange rates with the changes in valuation reflected directly in "Other, net" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) offsetting the transaction gain/loss recorded on the foreign currency-denominated accounts. At September 30, 2016 and January 1, 2016, the gross notional amount of the foreign currency forward contracts outstanding was approximately \$122.1 million and \$196.1 million, respectively. At September 30, 2016 and January 1, 2016, the net notional amount of the foreign currency forward contracts outstanding was approximately \$99.5 million and \$132.8 million, respectively. While all of our foreign currency forward contracts are subject to master netting arrangements with our counterparties, we present our assets and liabilities related to derivative instruments on a gross basis within the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The gross fair value of our derivative assets and liabilities are immaterial.

The combined effect of changes in both the equity and bond markets resulted in changes in the cash surrender value of our company owned life insurance policies associated with our sponsored deferred compensation program.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss): We accumulate unrealized gains and losses in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" ("AOCI"). These changes are also reported in "Other comprehensive income (loss)" on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). These include unrealized gains and losses related to our defined benefit obligations, certain immaterial derivative transactions that have been designated as cash flow hedges and foreign currency translation. See Note 8. "Pension Plans" for pension related amounts reclassified into net income.

Our investments in several subsidiaries are recorded in currencies other than the USD. As these foreign currency denominated investments are translated at the end of each period during consolidation using period-end exchange rates, fluctuations of exchange rates between the foreign currency and the USD increase or decrease the value of those investments. These fluctuations and the results of operations for foreign subsidiaries, where the functional currency is not the USD, are translated into USD using the average exchange rates during the periods reported, while the assets and liabilities are translated using period-end exchange rates. The assets and liabilities-related translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of AOCI, "Foreign currency translation." In addition, as our subsidiaries

maintain investments denominated in currencies other than local currencies, exchange rate fluctuations will occur. Borrowings are raised in certain foreign currencies to minimize the exchange rate translation adjustment risk.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 2. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On February 9, 2015, our Board of Directors approved the disposition of the OEM Supply - Fasteners ("Fasteners") business. On February 11, 2015, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Anixter Inc., we entered into a definitive asset purchase agreement with American Industrial Partners ("AIP") to sell the Fasteners business for \$380.0 million in cash, subject to certain post-closing adjustments. We closed the sale of the Fasteners business to AIP, excluding certain foreign locations, on June 1, 2015 and settled all net working capital adjustments relating to these entities in the fourth quarter of 2015. We received cash of \$371.8 million on the sale of the Fasteners business. Including transaction related costs of \$16.4 million, the sale resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$40.3 million (\$23.3 million, net of tax).

The assets and liabilities and operating results of the Fasteners business are presented as "discontinued operations" in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Current assets of discontinued operations are presented within "Other current assets" in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Current and long-term liabilities of discontinued operations are presented within "Accrued Expenses" and "Other liabilities," respectively, in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The components of the results from discontinued operations reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows were immaterial.

We allocated interest costs to discontinued operations as a result of the sale of the Fasteners business. There was no allocated interest cost in 2016 or the three months ended October 2, 2015. The allocated interest cost was \$1.1 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. This represents the amount of interest costs not directly attributable to our other operations that would not have been incurred if we had the proceeds from the sale of the Fasteners business at the beginning of the period.

The following represents the components of the results from discontinued operations as reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss):

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
Net sales	\$ —	\$ 7.6	\$ 1.8	\$ 405.4
Operating income	\$ —	\$ (1.6)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 15.5
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ 0.2	\$ (3.1)	\$ (1.0)	\$ 54.6
Income tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 23.0
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 0.1	\$ (2.9)	\$ (0.6)	\$ 31.6

As reflected on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2016 and January 1, 2016, the components of assets and liabilities of the Fasteners businesses classified as "discontinued operations" are as follows:

(In millions)	September 30, 2016	January 1, 2016
Assets of discontinued operations:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 0.4	\$ 2.6
Inventories	0.1	1.2

Total assets of discontinued operations	\$ 0.5	\$ 3.8
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Liabilities of discontinued operations:

Accounts payable	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.3
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Accrued expenses	4.0	4.0
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Other liabilities	—	1.7
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Total liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 4.9	\$ 7.0
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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 3. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On October 5, 2015, we completed the acquisition of the Power Solutions business ("Power Solutions") from HD Supply, Inc. in exchange for \$829.4 million (net of cash and outstanding checks of \$11.7 million). The acquisition was financed using borrowings under new financing arrangements and cash on hand.

Power Solutions was a compelling strategic acquisition for us that significantly enhances our competitive position in the electrical wire and cable business and further strengthens our customer and supplier value proposition. In addition to transforming our existing utility business into a leading North American distributor to the utility sector, this acquisition enables us to provide a full line electrical solution to our existing customers and provides us with broader access to the mid-size electrical construction market. The high voltage business of Power Solutions forms the Utility Power Solutions ("UPS") segment within our realigned reportable segments. The low voltage business of Power Solutions was combined into our historical Electrical and Electronic Wire and Cable ("W&C") segment to form the Electrical & Electronic Solutions ("EES") segment.

The following table sets forth the purchase price allocation, as of the acquisition date, for Power Solutions. The purchase price allocation, including the valuation of the acquired leases, intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities was completed in the third quarter of 2016.

(In millions)

Cash	\$ 11.7
Current assets, net	560.1
Property and equipment, net	30.6
Goodwill	195.0
Intangible assets	280.9
Non-current assets	5.4
Current liabilities	(234.1)
Non-current liabilities	(8.5)
Total purchase price	\$841.1

Power Solutions goodwill of \$35.4 million and \$159.6 million was recorded in the EES and UPS reportable segments, respectively. The goodwill resulting from the acquisition largely consists of our expected future product sales and synergies from combining Power Solutions products with our existing product offerings. Other than \$81.1 million, the remaining goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. The following table sets forth the components of identifiable intangible assets acquired and their estimated useful lives as of the date of the acquisition:

(In millions)	Average useful life (in years)	Fair value
Customer relationships	14-18	\$278.5
Non-compete agreements	1	2.4
Total intangible assets		\$280.9

For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Power Solutions acquisition added \$497.0 million of revenue and \$15.7 million in operating income to our consolidated results. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Power Solutions acquisition added \$1,501.9 million of revenue and \$43.3 million in operating income to our consolidated results. Since the date of acquisition, the Power Solutions results are reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following unaudited pro forma information shows our results of operations as if the acquisition of Power Solutions had been completed as of the beginning of fiscal 2015. Adjustments have been made for the pro forma effects of interest expense and deferred financing costs related to the financing for the acquisition, depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets recognized as part of the business combinations, related income taxes and various other costs which would not have been incurred had we and Power Solutions operated as a combined entity.

	Three Months Ended October 2, 2015	Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015
(In millions, except per share amounts)		
Net sales	\$ 2,022.7	\$ 5,897.6
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 37.5	\$ 101.6
Income per share from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$ 1.13	\$ 3.06
Diluted	\$ 1.12	\$ 3.04

NOTE 4. RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

We consider restructuring activities to be programs whereby we fundamentally change our operations, such as closing and consolidating facilities, reducing headcount and realigning operations in response to changing market conditions. The following table summarizes activity related to liabilities associated with our restructuring activities:

	Restructuring Activity		Q2 2015		Q4 2012		Total	
	Q2 2016		Q4 2015		Q2 2015		Q4 2012	
	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
	Employee-Related Costs (a)	Facility Exit and Other Costs (b)	Employee-Related Costs (a)	Facility Exit and Other Costs (b)	Employee-Related Costs (a)	Facility Exit and Other Costs (b)	Employee-Related Costs (a)	Facility Exit and Other Costs (b)
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$—	\$ —	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ 4.0	\$ 0.6
Charges	4.3	1.5	(0.4)	—	—	—	3.9	1.5
Payments and other	(1.2)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(3.1)	(0.5)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$3.1	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.3	\$ —	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 4.8	\$ 1.6

(a) Employee-related costs primarily consist of severance benefits provided to employees who have been involuntarily terminated.

(b) Facility exit and other costs primarily consist of lease termination costs.

Q2 2016 Restructuring Plan

In the second quarter of 2016, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$2.1 million, \$1.4 million, and \$2.2 million in our NSS, EES, and UPS segments, respectively, and an additional \$0.1 million at our corporate headquarters, primarily for severance-related expenses associated with a reduction of approximately 150 positions. The \$5.8 million charge primarily reflects actions we are taking to improve efficiencies in our Canada and Latin America regions. This charge was included in "Operating expenses" in our Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) in the second quarter of 2016. The majority of the remaining charge included in accrued expenses of \$4.4 million as of September 30, 2016 is expected to be paid by the second quarter of 2017.

Q4 2015 Restructuring Plan

In the fourth quarter of 2015, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$1.0 million, \$2.3 million and \$0.1 million in our NSS, EES, and UPS segments, respectively, primarily for severance-related expenses associated with a reduction of approximately 80 positions. The \$3.4 million charge primarily reflects actions we are taking to improve efficiencies in conjunction with the acquisition of Power Solutions. This charge was included in "Operating expenses" in our Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for fiscal year 2015. The majority of the remaining charge included in accrued expenses of \$1.3 million as of September 30, 2016 is expected to be paid by the second quarter of 2017.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Q2 2015 Restructuring Plan

In the second quarter of 2015, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$3.0 million and \$2.2 million in our NSS and EES segments, respectively, and an additional \$0.1 million at our corporate headquarters for severance-related expenses associated with a reduction of approximately 100 positions. The \$5.3 million charge reflects actions we took to improve efficiencies and eliminate the stranded costs in conjunction with the sale of the Fasteners business. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we reduced the charge by \$0.5 million, primarily in our EES segment, due to a reduction in estimated future obligations under the plan. This charge was included in "Operating expenses" in our Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for fiscal year 2015. The majority of the remaining charge included in accrued expenses of \$0.4 million as of September 30, 2016 is expected to be paid by the fourth quarter of 2016.

Q4 2012 Restructuring Plan

In the fourth quarter of 2012, recognizing the ongoing challenging global economic conditions, we took aggressive actions to restructure our costs across all segments and geographies, resulting in a pre-tax charge of \$4.1 million and \$2.8 million in our NSS and EES segments, respectively. The \$6.9 million restructuring charge primarily consisted of severance-related expenses associated with a reduction of over 200 positions. This charge was included in "Operating expenses" in our Consolidated Statement of Income for fiscal year 2012. At September 30, 2016, the majority of the remaining charge included in accrued expenses of \$0.3 million is expected to be paid by the fourth quarter of 2016.

NOTE 5. DEBT

Debt is summarized below:

(In millions)	September 30, 2016	January 1, 2016
Long-term debt:		
5.50% Senior notes due 2023	\$ 346.2	\$ 345.8
5.125% Senior notes due 2021	395.5	394.9
5.625% Senior notes due 2019	347.4	346.8
Canadian term loan	123.8	172.9
Revolving lines of credit	221.0	390.1
Other	2.1	2.6
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(7.5)	(10.2)
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,428.5	\$ 1,642.9

Retirement of Debt

In the first quarter of 2015, we retired our 5.95% Senior notes due 2015 upon maturity for \$200.0 million. Available borrowings under existing long-term financing agreements were used to settle the maturity value.

Fair Value of Debt

The fair value of our debt instruments is measured using observable market information which would be considered Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy described in accounting guidance on fair value measurements. Our fixed-rate debt consists of the Senior notes due 2023, Senior notes due 2021 and Senior notes due 2019.

At September 30, 2016, our total carrying value and estimated fair value of debt outstanding was \$1,428.5 million and \$1,496.4 million, respectively. This compares to a carrying value and estimated fair value of debt outstanding at January 1, 2016 of \$1,642.9 million and \$1,669.5 million, respectively. The decrease in the carrying value and estimated fair value is primarily due to lower outstanding borrowings under our revolving lines of credit and partial repayment of our Canadian term loan.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 6. LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, we are party to legal proceedings and matters that arise in the ordinary course of business. As of September 30, 2016, we do not believe there is a reasonable possibility that any material loss exceeding the amounts already recognized for these proceedings and matters has been incurred. However, the ultimate resolutions of these proceedings and matters are inherently unpredictable. As such, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these proceedings or matters.

NOTE 7. INCOME TAXES

Our effective tax rate from continuing operations for the third quarter of 2016 was 38.4%, which included a \$2.1 million net tax benefit related to prior year tax positions, compared to 37.8% in the prior year quarter. Our effective tax rate from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was 39.3% compared to 37.5% in the prior year period. Year over year, the increase was attributable to a change in the country mix of earnings, offset by a \$2.1 million net tax benefit from prior year tax positions.

As of January 2, 2015, we asserted permanent reinvestment of all non-U.S. earnings, including the non-U.S. earnings of the Fasteners business. As a result of our Board of Directors' approval of the disposition of the Fasteners business during February 2015, we were no longer permanently reinvested with respect to the non-U.S. earnings of the Fasteners business, because, following the disposition, we intended to repatriate to the U.S. most of the net proceeds attributable to the sale of the non-U.S. Fasteners business via intercompany debt repayment, dividend or other means. During the second quarter of 2015, we refined the anticipated repatriation amount and the estimated tax impact of the change in the reinvestment assertion, and we reduced the first quarter estimate by \$4.9 million. Therefore, our nine months ended October 2, 2015 results included, as a component of discontinued operations, \$10.3 million of expense for U.S. federal and state, and foreign income taxes and withholding taxes related to this change in our reinvestment assertion. We consider the remaining undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, along with future earnings, to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes or any withholding taxes has been recorded.

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS

Our defined benefit pension plans are the plans in the United States, which consist of the Anixter Inc. Pension Plan, the Executive Benefit Plan and the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP") (together the "Domestic Plans") and various defined benefit pension plans covering employees of foreign subsidiaries in Canada and Europe (together the "Foreign Plans"). The majority of our defined benefit pension plans are non-contributory and cover substantially all full-time domestic employees and certain employees in other countries. Retirement benefits are provided based on compensation as defined in both the Domestic Plans and the Foreign Plans. Our policy is to fund all Domestic Plans as required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") and the IRS and all Foreign Plans as required by applicable foreign laws. The Executive Benefit Plan and SERP are the only two plans that are unfunded. Assets in the various plans consist primarily of equity securities and fixed income investments. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we commenced settlement of the liabilities of one of our Europe pension plans. At that time, we entered into a buy-in policy with an insurance carrier for that plan. In the second quarter of 2016, we terminated the buy-in policy and entered into an agreement for issuance of a buy-out policy and settled the pension obligation. Accumulated other comprehensive losses of approximately \$9.6 million (£6.9 million) were realized as a result of the settlement and are reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Components of net periodic pension cost are as follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended					
	Domestic		Foreign		Total	
	September 2016	October 2015	September 2016	October 2015	September 2016	October 2015
Service cost	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.8
Interest cost	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.3	5.3	4.7
Expected return on plan assets	(4.4)	(3.1)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(6.6)	(5.7)
Net amortization ^(a)	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.9
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.7

(a) Reclassified into operating expenses from AOCI.

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended					
	Domestic		Foreign		Total	
	September 2016	October 2015	September 2016	October 2015	September 2016	October 2015
Service cost	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.4	\$ 5.0	\$ 8.3	\$ 9.1
Interest cost	9.2	9.1	6.2	6.9	15.4	16.0
Expected return on plan assets	(11.5)	(11.9)	(7.3)	(7.9)	(18.8)	(19.8)
Net amortization ^(a)	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.2	3.6	3.3
Settlement charge	—	—	9.6	—	9.6	—
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 3.3	\$ 2.4	\$ 14.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 18.1	\$ 8.6

(a) Reclassified into operating expenses from AOCI.

NOTE 9. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

At the end of the third quarter of 2016, there were 1.2 million shares reserved for issuance under all incentive plans. Under the current stock incentive plans, we pay non-employee directors annual retainer fees, a portion of which are in the form of stock units. Employee and director stock units are included in common stock outstanding on the date of vesting, and stock options are included in common stock outstanding upon exercise by the participant. The fair value of employee stock options and units is amortized over the respective vesting period representing the requisite service period, generally three, four or six years for stock units and four years for stock options. Director stock units are expensed in the period in which they are granted, as these vest immediately.

During the first quarter of 2016, we initiated a performance-based restricted stock unit ("performance units") program that will vest in one-third tranches to be evaluated on the anniversary of the first, second and third performance cycles. Each evaluation period will be based on the achievement of our total shareholder return ("TSR") relative to the TSR of the S&P Mid Cap 400 index. The issuance of the vested shares will be on the final vesting date of year three. The granted units will be adjusted based on the specific payout percentage of the grant agreement. The fair value of each tranche related to the performance units were estimated at the grant date using the Monte Carlo Simulation pricing model.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we did not grant stock units or performance units to employees. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we granted 405,628 stock units to employees with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$17.8 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we granted 85,839 performance units to employees with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$1.8 million. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we did not grant stock units to our directors. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we granted directors 23,167 stock units, with a weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$1.2 million. We exclude antidilutive stock options and units from the calculation of weighted-average shares for

diluted earnings per share. For the third quarter of 2016 and 2015, the antidilutive stock options and units were immaterial.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 10. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We are a leading distributor of enterprise cabling and security solutions, electrical and electronic wire and cable products and utility power solutions. We have identified Network & Security Solutions ("NSS"), Electrical and Electronic Solutions ("EES") and Utility Power Solutions ("UPS") as reportable segments.

We incur corporate expenses to obtain and coordinate financing, tax, information technology, legal and other related services, certain of which were rebilled to subsidiaries. These corporate expenses were historically allocated to our business segments based primarily on projected sales and estimated use of time. A portion of these corporate expenses were reported in corporate as they historically had been allocated to the Fasteners segment but were not considered directly related to the discontinued operations. Beginning in the first quarter of 2016, we no longer allocate corporate expenses to our business segments. We also have various corporate assets which are reported in corporate. Segment assets may not include jointly used assets, but segment results include depreciation expense or other allocations related to those assets as such allocation is made for internal reporting. Interest expense and other non-operating items are not allocated to the segments or reviewed on a segment basis, except as previously discussed in Note 2.

"Discontinued Operations."

The categorization of net sales by end market is determined using a variety of data points including the technical characteristic of the product, the "sold to" customer information, the "ship to" customer information and the end customer product or application into which our product will be incorporated. We also have largely specialized our sales organization by segment. As data systems for capturing and tracking this data evolve and improve, the categorization of products by end market can vary over time. When this occurs, we reclassify net sales by end market for prior periods. Such reclassifications typically do not materially change the sizing of, or the underlying trends of results within, each end market.

Segment Financial Information

Segment information for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015 are as follows:

(In millions)

Third Quarter of 2016	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total	
Net Sales	\$1,049.9	\$535.1	\$371.3	\$ —	\$1,956.3	
Operating income	74.9	28.7	15.8	(32.1)	87.3	
Third Quarter of 2015 (As revised)	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total	
Net Sales		\$1,046.9	\$423.6	\$18.7	\$ —	\$1,489.2
Operating income		74.1	32.5	2.7	(31.1)	78.2
Nine Months of 2016	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total	
Net Sales	\$3,043.7	\$1,596.2	\$1,088.3	\$ —	\$5,728.2	
Operating income	198.6	75.1	42.1	(111.5)	204.3	
Nine Months of 2015 (As revised)	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total	
Net Sales		\$2,986.6	\$1,313.9	\$54.2	\$ —	\$4,354.7
Operating income		196.4	101.9	7.1	(103.4)	202.0

Net sales and operating income in our UPS segment for the nine months ended October 2, 2015 were previously reported in our EES segment.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Goodwill Assigned to Segments

The following table presents the changes in goodwill allocated to our reporting units during the nine months ended September 30, 2016:

(In millions)	NSS	EES	UPS	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2016	\$393.3	\$211.9	\$151.3	\$756.5
Acquisition related ^(a)	(0.5)	0.7	4.3	4.5
Reassignment of goodwill	11.2	(31.8)	20.6	—
Foreign currency translation	2.5	0.5	5.6	8.6
Balance as of September 30, 2016	\$406.5	\$181.3	\$181.8	\$769.6

^(a) In the first, second and third quarters of 2016, we recorded an immaterial increase in goodwill primarily related to determining the fair value of inventory and fixed assets relating to the Power Solutions acquisition.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually at the beginning of the third quarter and when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of these assets might exceed their current fair values. We assess goodwill for impairment by first performing a qualitative assessment, which considers specific factors, based on the weight of evidence, and the significance of all identified events and circumstances in the context of determining whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount using the qualitative assessment, we perform the two-step impairment test. From time to time, we may also bypass the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to the two-step impairment test. The first step of the impairment test is to identify a potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The estimates of fair value of a reporting unit are determined using the income approach and/or the market approach as described below. If step one of the test indicates a carrying value above the estimated fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The implied residual value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination.

As a result of the reclassification of net sales of various product categories between our segments during the first half of 2016, we reassigned the carrying amount of goodwill based on the relative fair value of our reporting units. We then performed the quantitative two-step impairment test of goodwill for all reporting units before and after the change in composition of our segments utilizing a combination of the income and market approaches, both of which are broadly defined below. We concluded that no impairment of goodwill existed and the carrying amount of goodwill to be fully recoverable.

In connection with our annual assessment of goodwill at the beginning of the third quarter of 2016, we bypassed the qualitative assessment and performed a quantitative test for all reporting units and utilized a combination of the income and market approaches, both of which are broadly defined below. As a result of this assessment, we concluded that no impairment existed and the carrying amount of goodwill to be fully recoverable.

The income approach is a quantitative evaluation to determine the fair value of the reporting unit. Under the income approach we determine the fair value based on estimated future cash flows discounted by an estimated weighted-average cost of capital plus a forecast risk, which reflects the overall level of inherent risk of the reporting unit and the rate of return a market participant would expect to earn. The inputs used for the income approach were significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3 inputs, as described in the accounting fair value hierarchy. Estimated future cash flows were based on our internal projection models, industry projections and other assumptions deemed reasonable by management.

The market approach measures the fair value of a reporting unit through the analysis of recent sales, offerings, and financial multiples (sales or earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")) of comparable businesses. Consideration is given to the financial conditions and operating performance of the reporting unit being

valued relative to those publicly-traded companies operating in the same or similar lines of business.

Although all of our reporting units have fair values that currently exceed the underlying carrying values, the margin of fair value over carrying value of our NSS and UPS reporting units were greater than 10%, while the fair value of our EES reporting unit was approximately 1% greater than its carrying value due to the combined effects of the weaker industrial economy and lower commodity prices on a year over year basis. As a result, this unit is more susceptible to impairment risk from further adverse macroeconomic conditions. Any such adverse changes in the future could reduce the underlying cash flows used to estimate fair values and could result in a decline in fair value that could trigger future impairment charges relating to the EES reporting unit.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 11. SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF ANIXTER INC.

Anixter International Inc. guarantees, fully and unconditionally, substantially all of the debt of our subsidiaries, which include Anixter Inc., our 100% owned primary operating subsidiary. We have no independent assets or operations and all subsidiaries other than Anixter Inc. are minor. The following summarizes the financial information for Anixter Inc.:

ANIXTER INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions)	September 30, 2016	January 1, 2016
Assets:		
Current assets	\$ 2,751.0	\$ 2,727.2
Property, equipment and capital leases, net	149.2	141.1
Goodwill	769.7	756.5
Intangible assets, net	426.3	453.8
Other assets	73.2	72.1
	\$ 4,169.4	\$ 4,150.7
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity:		
Current liabilities	\$ 1,299.1	\$ 1,156.8
Long-term debt	1,440.2	1,655.6
Other liabilities	149.1	161.1
Stockholder's equity	1,281.0	1,177.2
	\$ 4,169.4	\$ 4,150.7

ANIXTER INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
Net sales	\$1,956.3	\$1,489.2	\$5,728.2	\$4,354.7
Operating income	\$88.9	\$79.7	\$209.0	\$206.4
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$66.6	\$58.2	\$142.7	\$149.9
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$0.1	\$(2.9)	\$(0.6)	\$31.6
Net income	\$41.2	\$33.1	\$86.0	\$125.3
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$32.8	\$(1.4)	\$98.7	\$57.2

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following is a discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 as compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including the related notes, set forth in this report under "Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 1, 2016.

Third Quarter and Year-to-Date 2016 and 2015 Consolidated Results of Operations

(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
Net sales	\$1,956.3	\$1,489.2	\$5,728.2	\$4,354.7
Gross profit	396.7	330.9	1,160.9	969.1
Operating expenses	309.4	252.7	956.6	767.1
Operating income	87.3	78.2	204.3	202.0
Other expense:				
Interest expense	(19.8)	(15.8)	(59.7)	(42.7)
Other, net	(2.1)	(5.5)	(5.7)	(13.0)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	65.4	56.9	138.9	146.3
Income tax expense from continuing operations	25.1	21.5	54.6	54.9
Net income from continuing operations	40.3	35.4	84.3	91.4
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.1	(2.9)	(0.6)	31.6
Net income	\$40.4	\$32.5	\$83.7	\$123.0
Diluted income (loss) per share:				
Continuing operations	\$1.20	\$1.06	\$2.52	\$2.73
Discontinued operations	0.01	(0.09)	(0.02)	0.95
Net income	\$1.21	\$0.97	\$2.50	\$3.68

Executive Overview

Third Quarter Highlights

Reflecting the continued underlying strength in our network infrastructure business, we delivered sales growth of 0.3% and organic sales growth of 0.7% in our Network and Security Solutions ("NSS") segment, driven by sales growth in our North America geography. In our Electrical and Electronic Solutions ("EES") and Utility Power Solutions ("UPS") segments, the combined effects of the weaker industrial economy and lower commodity prices on a year-over-year basis continue to be headwinds.

Additional highlights of the quarter included:

- Record third quarter sales of \$1,956.3 million, up 31.4%, driven by the Power Solutions acquisition;
- Generated \$238.4 million in cash from operations in the first nine months of 2016, further improving liquidity.

Strategy Update and Business Outlook

Our NSS segment continues to experience positive momentum in all regions except Central and Latin America ("CALA"), driven by strength in projects with global customers. While our EES segment continues to experience weakness related to industrial and manufacturing end market exposure, recent daily sales trends are improving in all regions except CALA. Our UPS segment continues to experience soft trends related to its exposure to oil and gas end markets in the US and Canada, combined with the timing impact of major capital projects for investor-owned utilities. Reflecting on the diverging trends across our business and across the broad economy, we remain cautious regarding prospects for a recovery in the fourth quarter of 2016.

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ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

Items Impacting Comparability of Results

In addition to the results provided in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") above, this report includes certain financial measures computed using non-GAAP components as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Specifically, net sales comparisons to the prior corresponding period, both worldwide and in relevant segments, are discussed in this report both on a GAAP and non-GAAP basis. We believe that by providing non-GAAP organic growth, which adjusts for the impact of acquisitions (when applicable), foreign exchange fluctuations, copper prices and the number of billing days, both management and investors are provided with meaningful supplemental sales information to understand and analyze our underlying trends and other aspects of our financial performance. We calculate the year over year organic sales growth and operating expenses impact relating to the Power Solutions acquisition by including its 2015 comparable period results prior to the acquisition with our results (on a "pro forma" basis) as we believe this represents the most accurate representation of organic growth, considering the nature of the company we acquired and the synergistic revenues that have been or will be achieved. Historically and from time to time, we may also exclude other items from reported financial results (e.g., impairment charges, inventory adjustments, restructuring charges, tax items, currency devaluations, pension settlements, etc.) in presenting adjusted operating expense, adjusted operating income, adjusted income taxes and adjusted net income so that both management and financial statement users can use these non-GAAP financial measures to better understand and evaluate our performance period over period and to analyze the underlying trends of our business. As a result of the recent acquisitions, we have also excluded amortization of intangible assets associated with purchase accounting from acquisitions from the adjusted amounts for comparison of the non-GAAP financial measures period over period.

EBITDA is defined as net income from continuing operations before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA before foreign exchange and other non-operating expense and non-cash stock-based compensation, excluding the other items from reported financial results, as defined above. We believe that adjusted operating income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA provide relevant and useful information, which is widely used by analysts, investors and competitors in our industry as well as by our management in assessing both consolidated and business segment performance. Adjusted operating income provides an understanding of the results from the primary operations of our business by excluding the effects of certain items that do not reflect the ordinary earnings of our operations. We use adjusted operating income to evaluate our period over period operating performance because we believe this provides a more comparable measure of our continuing business excluding certain items that are not reflective of expected ongoing operations. This measure may be useful to an investor in evaluating the underlying performance of our business. EBITDA provides us with an understanding of earnings before the impact of investing and financing charges and income taxes. Adjusted EBITDA further excludes the effects of foreign exchange and other non-cash stock-based compensation, and certain items that do not reflect the ordinary earnings of our operations and that are also excluded for purposes of calculating adjusted net income, adjusted earnings per share and adjusted operating income. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are used by our management for various purposes including as measures of performance of our operating entities and as a basis for strategic planning and forecasting. Adjusted EBITDA may be useful to an investor because this measure is widely used to evaluate a company's operating performance without regard to items excluded from the calculation of such measure, which can vary substantially from company to company depending on the accounting methods, book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which the assets were acquired, among other factors. They are not, however, intended as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Non-GAAP financial measures provide insight into selected financial information and should be evaluated in the context in which they are presented. These non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with GAAP, and non-GAAP financial measures as reported by us may not be comparable to similarly titled amounts reported by other companies. The non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including the related notes, and Management's Discussion and

Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this report. Management does not use these non-GAAP financial measures for any purpose other than the reasons stated above.

Our operating results can be affected by changes in prices of commodities, primarily copper, which are components in some of the electrical wire and cable products sold. Generally, as the costs of inventory purchases increase due to higher commodity prices, our mark-up percentage to customers remains relatively constant, resulting in higher sales revenue and gross profit. In addition, existing inventory purchased at previously lower prices and sold as prices increase may result in a higher gross profit margin. Conversely, a decrease in commodity prices in a short period of time would have the opposite effect, negatively affecting financial results. The degree to which spot market copper prices change affects product prices and the amount of gross profit earned will be affected by end market demand and overall economic conditions. Importantly, however, there is no exact measure of the impact of changes in copper prices, as there are thousands of transactions in any given year, each of which has various factors involved in the individual pricing decisions. Therefore, all references to the effect of copper prices are estimates.

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In 2016, we changed the composition of our reportable segments and we no longer allocate certain corporate costs. Accordingly, prior period segment financial information has been revised to reflect these changes.

In the third quarter of 2016, we recorded \$9.4 million of intangible asset amortization expense, \$0.7 million of acquisition and integration costs, and a restructuring charge reversal of \$0.2 million. In the second quarter of 2016, we recorded \$9.5 million of intangible asset amortization expense, \$9.6 million related to a settlement of pension obligations in the UK, \$7.6 million of Latin America bad debt provision, \$5.6 million of restructuring costs, and \$1.4 million of acquisition and integration costs. In the first quarter of 2016, we recorded \$9.7 million of intangible asset amortization expense and \$2.2 million of acquisition and integration costs.

In the third quarter of 2015, we recorded \$5.0 million of intangible asset amortization expense and acquisition and integration costs of \$8.1 million. In the second quarter of 2015, we recorded \$5.2 million of intangible asset amortization expense, \$5.3 million of restructuring costs, a \$3.1 million write-off of capitalized software that has no ongoing economic benefit to continuing operations, \$2.6 million of Latin America bad debt provision, a \$1.7 million dilapidation provision related to our leasehold properties, acquisition and integration costs of \$1.0 million, and \$0.4 million related to the pension obligations in the UK. In the first quarter of 2015, we recorded \$5.1 million of intangible asset amortization expense and \$0.7 million of foreign exchange losses due to the devaluation of the Venezuela bolivar.

The following summarizes the various items that favorably/(unfavorably) impact the comparability of the results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015.

Items Impacting Comparability of Results from Continuing Operations:

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended	Ended	Ended	Ended
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
	(As revised*)		(As revised*)	
	Favorable / (Unfavorable)			
Items impacting operating income:				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$(9.4)	\$(5.0)	\$(28.6)	\$(15.3)
UK pension settlement	—	—	(9.6)	(0.4)
Restructuring charge	0.2	—	(5.4)	(5.3)
Acquisition and integration costs	(0.7)	(8.1)	(4.3)	(9.1)
Write-off of capitalized software	—	—	—	(3.1)
Latin America bad debt provision	—	—	(7.6)	(2.6)
Dilapidation provision	—	—	—	(1.7)
Total of items impacting operating income	\$(9.9)	\$(13.1)	\$(55.5)	\$(37.5)
Items impacting other expenses:				
Foreign exchange loss from the devaluation of foreign currencies	—	—	—	(0.7)
Total of items impacting other expenses	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(0.7)
Total of items impacting pre-tax income	\$(9.9)	\$(13.1)	\$(55.5)	\$(38.2)
Items impacting income taxes:				
Tax impact of items impacting pre-tax income above	1.8	4.9	16.6	14.3
Tax benefits related to prior year tax positions	2.1	—	2.1	—
Total of items impacting income taxes	\$3.9	\$4.9	\$18.7	\$14.3
Net income impact of these items	\$(6.0)	\$(8.2)	\$(36.8)	\$(23.9)
Diluted EPS impact of these items	\$(0.18)	\$(0.24)	\$(1.10)	\$(0.72)

* Revised due to change in composition of items impacting comparability of results to include amortization of intangible assets.

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The items impacting operating income by segment are reflected in the tables below.

Items Impacting Comparability of Operating Income by Segment:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
	Favorable / (Unfavorable)				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$(3.3)	\$(2.1)	\$(4.0)	\$ —	\$(9.4)
Restructuring charge	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
Acquisition and integration costs	—	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)
Total of items impacting operating income	\$(3.2)	\$(2.0)	\$(4.0)	\$(0.7)	\$(9.9)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended October 2, 2015				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
	Favorable / (Unfavorable)				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$(3.7)	\$(1.3)	\$—	\$ —	\$(5.0)
Acquisition and integration costs	—	—	—	(8.1)	(8.1)
Total of items impacting operating income	\$(3.7)	\$(1.3)	\$—	\$(8.1)	\$(13.1)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
	Favorable / (Unfavorable)				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$(10.5)	\$(6.3)	\$(11.8)	\$ —	\$(28.6)
UK pension settlement	—	—	—	(9.6)	(9.6)
Restructuring charge	(1.8)	(1.3)	(2.2)	(0.1)	(5.4)
Acquisition and integration costs	—	—	(0.3)	(4.0)	(4.3)
Latin America bad debt provision	(3.9)	(3.7)	—	—	(7.6)
Total of items impacting operating income	\$(16.2)	\$(11.3)	\$(14.3)	\$(13.7)	\$(55.5)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
	Favorable / (Unfavorable)				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$(11.1)	\$(4.2)	\$—	\$ —	\$(15.3)
UK pension settlement	—	—	—	(0.4)	(0.4)
Restructuring charge	(1.8)	(1.8)	—	(1.7)	(5.3)
Acquisition and integration costs	—	—	—	(9.1)	(9.1)
Write-off of capitalized software	—	—	—	(3.1)	(3.1)
Latin America bad debt provision	(2.6)	—	—	—	(2.6)
Dilapidation provision	—	—	—	(1.7)	(1.7)
Total of items impacting operating income	\$(15.5)	\$(6.0)	\$—	\$(16.0)	\$(37.5)

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Net Income and EPS Reconciliation:

(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
	October 2, 2015	October 2, 2015	October 2, 2015	October 2, 2015
	(As revised*)		(As revised*)	
Reconciliation to most directly comparable GAAP financial measure:				
Net income from continuing operations – GAAP	\$ 40.3	\$ 35.4	\$ 84.3	\$ 91.4
Items impacting net income from continuing operations	6.0	8.2	36.8	23.9
Net income from continuing operations – Non-GAAP	\$ 46.3	\$ 43.6	\$ 121.1	\$ 115.3
Diluted EPS from continuing operations – GAAP	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.73
Diluted EPS impact of these items from continuing operations	0.18	0.24	1.10	0.72
Diluted EPS from continuing operations – Non-GAAP	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.30	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.45

* Revised due to change in composition of items impacting comparability of results to include amortization of intangible assets.

The Power Solutions acquisition was accounted for as a purchase and its results of operations are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date of the acquisition (October 5, 2015). Had the acquisition of Power Solutions been completed as of the beginning of fiscal 2015, our pro forma net sales, net income from continuing operations and diluted income per share from continuing operations would have been the following as compared to our reported results.

	Three Months Ended October 2, 2015		Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015	
(In millions, except per share amounts)	As Reported	Pro Forma	As Reported	Pro Forma
Net sales	\$1,489.2	\$2,022.7	\$4,354.7	\$5,897.6
Net income from continuing operations	\$35.4	\$37.5	\$91.4	\$101.6
Income per diluted share from continuing operations	\$1.06	\$1.12	\$2.73	\$3.04

Excluding the unfavorable impact of items impacting net income from continuing operations of \$8.2 million and \$23.9 million in the three and nine months ended October 2, 2015, respectively, as described above, the pro forma diluted earnings per share from continuing operations would have been the following as compared to our non-GAAP diluted earnings per share from continuing operations.

	Three Months Ended October 2, 2015		Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015	
	As Adjusted	Pro Forma Adjusted	As Adjusted	Pro Forma Adjusted
Income per diluted share from continuing operations	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.56	\$ 3.45	\$ 4.12

For further pro forma information regarding Power Solutions, refer to Note 3. "Business Combination" in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Net Sales

Sales Growth Trends

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			Three Months Ended October 2, 2015			Pro Forma	Organic Growth / (Decline)	
	As Reported	Foreign Exchange Impact	Copper Impact	As Adjusted	As Revised*	Acquisition Impact			
Network & Security Solutions (NSS)									
North America	\$845.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$845.3	\$808.5	\$ —	\$808.5	4.5	%
Europe	82.8	3.0	—	85.8	87.9	—	87.9	(2.3)	%
Emerging Markets	121.8	1.4	—	123.2	150.5	—	150.5	(18.1)	%
NSS	\$1,049.9	\$ 4.4	\$ —	\$1,054.3	\$1,046.9	\$ —	\$1,046.9	0.7	%
Electrical & Electronic Solutions (EES)									
North America	\$432.8	\$ (0.1)	\$ 6.4	\$439.1	\$305.8	\$ 145.1	\$450.9	(2.6)	%
Europe	59.3	7.2	0.7	67.2	65.3	—	65.3	2.9	%
Emerging Markets	43.0	1.1	0.5	44.6	52.5	—	52.5	(14.8)	%
EES	\$535.1	\$ 8.2	\$ 7.6	\$550.9	\$423.6	\$ 145.1	\$568.7	(3.1)	%
Utility Power Solutions (UPS)									
North America	\$371.3	\$ —	\$ 0.1	\$371.4	\$18.7	\$ 388.4	\$407.1	(8.8)	%
UPS	\$371.3	\$ —	\$ 0.1	\$371.4	\$18.7	\$ 388.4	\$407.1	(8.8)	%
Total	\$1,956.3	\$ 12.6	\$ 7.7	\$1,976.6	\$1,489.2	\$ 533.5	\$2,022.7	(2.3)	%
Geographic Sales									
North America	\$1,649.4	\$ (0.1)	\$ 6.5	\$1,655.8	\$1,133.0	\$ 533.5	\$1,666.5	(0.7)	%
Europe	142.1	10.2	0.7	153.0	153.2	—	153.2	(0.1)	%
Emerging Markets	164.8	2.5	0.5	167.8	203.0	—	203.0	(17.3)	%
Total	\$1,956.3	\$ 12.6	\$ 7.7	\$1,976.6	\$1,489.2	\$ 533.5	\$2,022.7	(2.3)	%

* Revised due to change in composition of our reportable segments.

NSS – Sales of \$1,049.9 million increased 0.3% from \$1,046.9 million in the prior year period. NSS organic sales increased 0.7%, adjusting for the unfavorable impact from foreign exchange, reflecting growth in our North America geography, driven by global accounts and projects with multi-national companies, partially offset by macro-economic challenges in our Latin America region combined with non-recurring projects in Brazil and Asia in the prior year quarter. In addition, NSS sales were higher due to the growth of security product sales in the third quarter of 2016 of \$417.7 million, which represents 39.8% of total segment sales, increased 2.6% from the prior year quarter. Adjusted for the \$1.9 million negative currency impact, organic security sales growth was 3.1% compared to the third quarter of 2015.

EES – Sales of \$535.1 million increased 26.3% from \$423.6 million in the prior year period due to the low voltage business of the Power Solutions acquisition, partially offset by the unfavorable impacts from copper and foreign exchange. EES organic sales decreased by 3.1%, reflecting weak trends with industrial customers along with weakness in Latin America.

UPS – Sales were \$371.3 million in the third quarter of 2016, a decrease of 8.8% on an organic basis. During the third quarter of 2016, sales in this segment continue to be negatively impacted by lower sales in Canada due to weakness in oil and gas regions along with the timing of utility customers' major project spend.

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Sales Growth Trends

(\$ millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016			Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015			Pro Forma	Organic Growth / (Decline)	
	As Reported	Foreign Exchange Impact	Copper Impact	As Adjusted	As Revised*	Acquisition Impact			
Network & Security Solutions (NSS)									
North America	\$2,432.0	\$ 11.0	\$ —	\$2,443.0	\$2,337.0	\$ —	\$2,337.0	4.5	%
Europe	250.0	6.5	—	256.5	255.9	—	255.9	0.2	%
Emerging Markets	361.7	11.4	—	373.1	393.7	—	393.7	(5.2)	%
NSS	\$3,043.7	\$ 28.9	\$ —	\$3,072.6	\$2,986.6	\$ —	\$2,986.6	2.9	%
Electrical & Electronic Solutions (EES)									
North America	\$1,292.3	\$ 7.8	\$ 41.7	\$1,341.8	\$933.3	\$ 426.4	\$1,359.7	(1.3)	%
Europe	176.2	13.1	3.4	192.7	199.7	—	199.7	(3.5)	%
Emerging Markets	127.7	4.0	4.3	136.0	180.9	—	180.9	(24.8)	%
EES	\$1,596.2	\$ 24.9	\$ 49.4	\$1,670.5	\$1,313.9	\$ 426.4	\$1,740.3	(4.0)	%
Utility Power Solutions (UPS)									
North America	\$1,088.3	\$ 7.0	\$ 0.9	\$1,096.2	\$54.2	\$ 1,116.5	\$1,170.7	(6.4)	%
UPS	\$1,088.3	\$ 7.0	\$ 0.9	\$1,096.2	\$54.2	\$ 1,116.5	\$1,170.7	(6.4)	%
Total	\$5,728.2	\$ 60.8	\$ 50.3	\$5,839.3	\$4,354.7	\$ 1,542.9	\$5,897.6	(1.0)	%
Geographic Sales									
North America	\$4,812.6	\$ 25.8	\$ 42.6	\$4,881.0	\$3,324.5	\$ 1,542.9	\$4,867.4	0.3	%
Europe	426.2	19.6	3.4	449.2	455.6	—	455.6	(1.4)	%
Emerging Markets	489.4	15.4	4.3	509.1	574.6	—	574.6	(11.4)	%
Total	\$5,728.2	\$ 60.8	\$ 50.3	\$5,839.3	\$4,354.7	\$ 1,542.9	\$5,897.6	(1.0)	%

* Revised due to change in composition of our reportable segments.

NSS – Sales of \$3,043.7 million increased 1.9% from \$2,986.6 million in the prior year period. NSS organic sales increased 2.9%, adjusting for the unfavorable impact from foreign exchange, driven by growth across our North America and Europe geographies, due to continued strength with global accounts, including with technology customers, financial institutions and service providers, partially offset by weakness in CALA. NSS security sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 of \$1,211.3 million, which represents 39.8% of total segment sales, increased 0.9% from the prior year period. Adjusted for the \$17.1 million negative currency impact, organic security sales growth was 2.4% compared to the nine months ended October 2, 2015.

EES – Sales of \$1,596.2 million increased 21.5% from \$1,313.9 million in the prior year period due to the low voltage business of the Power Solutions acquisition, partially offset by the unfavorable impacts from copper and foreign exchange. EES organic sales decreased by 4.0%, with declines across all of our geographies, reflecting weakness with industrial customers and relatively flat performance with OEM customers, along with the weakness in Latin America.

UPS – Sales were \$1,088.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, a decrease of 6.4% on an organic basis.

Gross Margin

Gross margin of 20.3% in the third quarter of 2016 compares to 22.2% in the third quarter of 2015. Gross margin of 20.3% in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compares to 22.3% in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. As expected, the decrease is primarily due to the lower margin sales attributed to the Power Solutions acquisition.

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Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$309.4 million and \$252.7 million in the third quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. The third quarter of 2016 includes \$9.4 million of intangible asset amortization expense, \$0.7 million of acquisition and integration costs, and a restructuring charge reversal of \$0.2 million. The third quarter of 2015 includes \$5.0 million of intangible asset amortization expense and acquisition and integration costs of \$8.1 million. Excluding these items, adjusted operating expenses in the third quarter of 2016 of \$299.5 million, or 15.3% of sales, compares to prior year adjusted operating expense of \$239.6 million, or 16.1% of sales. Further adjusting operating expenses for a favorable \$2.3 million impact of foreign currency in the third quarter of 2016, and including \$68.5 million of pro forma Power Solutions expenses in the prior year quarter, adjusted operating expenses would have decreased by 2.0%.

Operating expenses were \$956.6 million and \$767.1 million in the nine months ended 2016 and 2015, respectively. The nine months ended 2016 includes \$28.6 million of intangible asset amortization expense, \$9.6 million related to the UK pension pension settlement, \$5.4 million of restructuring costs, \$7.6 million of Latin America bad debt provision and \$4.3 million of acquisition and integration costs. The nine months ended 2015 includes \$15.3 million of intangible asset amortization expense, acquisition and integration costs of \$9.1 million, \$5.3 million of restructuring costs, a \$3.1 million write-off of capitalized software that has no ongoing economic benefit to continuing operations, \$2.6 million of Latin America bad debt provision, a \$1.7 million dilapidation provision related to our leasehold properties, and \$0.4 million related to the pension obligations in the UK. Excluding these items, adjusted operating expenses in 2016 of \$901.1 million, or 15.7% of sales, compares to prior year adjusted operating expense of \$729.6 million, or 16.8% of sales. Further adjusting operating expenses for a favorable \$11.3 million impact of foreign currency in the nine months ended 2016, and including \$190.5 million of pro forma Power Solutions expenses in the prior year, adjusted operating expenses would have decreased by 0.8%.

Operating Income

(In millions)	Three Months Ended				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
Operating income, 2016	\$74.9	\$28.7	\$15.8	\$(32.1)	\$87.3
Operating income, 2015 (As revised*)	74.1	32.5	2.7	(31.1)	78.2
\$ Change	\$0.8	\$(3.8)	\$13.1	\$(1.0)	\$9.1
% Change	1.1	% (11.7)%	nm	(3.3)%	11.6 %
Items impacting operating income in 2016	\$3.2	\$2.0	\$4.0	\$0.7	\$9.9
Adjusted operating income, 2016 (Non-GAAP)	\$78.1	\$30.7	\$19.8	\$(31.4)	\$97.2
Items impacting operating income in 2015	\$3.7	\$1.3	\$—	\$8.1	\$13.1
Adjusted operating income, 2015 (Non-GAAP)	\$77.8	\$33.8	\$2.7	\$(23.0)	\$91.3
Adjusted % Change (Non-GAAP)	0.4	% (9.2)%	nm	(36.5)%	6.5 %
Impact of Acquisition of Power Solutions	\$—	\$1.7	\$12.2	\$(3.4)	\$10.5
Operating income, 2015 (Pro Forma)	\$74.1	\$34.2	\$14.9	\$(34.5)	\$88.7
Adjusted % Change (Pro Forma)	1.1	% (16.1)%	6.0 %	6.8 %	(1.6)%
Plus the % impact of:					
Foreign exchange	0.7	% 1.4 %	—	% (0.4)%	1.0 %
Copper pricing	—	% 4.7 %	0.1	% —	% 1.8 %
Organic (Non-GAAP)	1.8	% (10.0)%	6.1	% 6.4	% 1.2 %

* Revised due to change in composition of our reportable segments.

** nm – percentages are not meaningful

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NSS – Operating income was \$74.9 million, or 7.1% of sales, in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$74.1 million, or 7.1% of sales, in the third quarter of 2015. The increase in operating income was primarily due to an increase in net sales, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange. NSS delivered adjusted operating income of \$78.1 million in the third quarter of 2016, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 7.4%. NSS delivered adjusted operating income of \$77.8 million in the third quarter of 2015, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 7.4%.

EES – Operating income was \$28.7 million, or 5.4% of sales, in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$32.5 million, or 7.7% of sales, in the third quarter of 2015. The decrease in operating income is primarily attributable to an unfavorable change in product mix, including net sales to industrial customers, partially offset by operating income contributed by the low voltage business of the Power Solutions acquisition. EES delivered adjusted operating income of \$30.7 million in the third quarter of 2016, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 5.7%. EES delivered adjusted operating income of \$33.8 million in the third quarter of 2015, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 8.0%.

UPS – Operating income was \$15.8 million, or 4.3% of sales, with adjusted operating income of \$19.8 million in the third quarter of 2016.

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
Operating income, 2016	\$198.6	\$75.1	\$42.1	\$(111.5)	\$204.3
Operating income, 2015 (As revised*)	196.4	101.9	7.1	(103.4)	202.0
\$ Change	\$2.2	\$(26.8)	\$35.0	\$(8.1)	\$2.3
% Change	1.1	% (26.3)%	nm	(7.9)%	1.1 %
Items impacting operating income in 2016	\$16.2	\$11.3	\$14.3	\$13.7	\$55.5
Adjusted operating income, 2016 (Non-GAAP)	\$214.8	\$86.4	\$56.4	\$(97.8)	\$259.8
Items impacting operating income in 2015	\$15.5	\$6.0	\$—	\$16.0	\$37.5
Adjusted operating income, 2015 (Non-GAAP)	\$211.9	\$107.9	\$7.1	\$(87.4)	\$239.5
Adjusted % Change (Non-GAAP)	1.4	% (19.9)%	nm	(11.9)%	8.5 %
Impact of Acquisition of Power Solutions	\$—	\$7.6	\$41.0	\$(10.2)	\$38.4
Operating income, 2015 (Pro Forma)	\$196.4	\$109.5	\$48.1	\$(113.6)	\$240.4
Adjusted % Change (Pro Forma)	1.1	% (31.4)%	(12.5)%	1.8 %	(15.0)%
Plus the % impact of:					
Foreign exchange	1.2	% 0.8 %	1.2 %	(1.5)%	0.9 %
Copper pricing	—	% 9.5 %	0.3 %	— %	4.4 %
Organic (Non-GAAP)	2.3	% (21.1)%	(11.0)%	0.3 %	(9.7)%

* Revised due to change in composition of our reportable segments.

** nm – percentages are not meaningful

NSS – Operating income was \$198.6 million, or 6.5% of sales, in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to \$196.4 million, or 6.6% of sales, in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. The increase in operating income was primarily due to an increase in net sales, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange. NSS delivered adjusted operating income of \$214.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 7.1%. NSS delivered adjusted operating income of \$211.9 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 7.1%.

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EES – Operating income was \$75.1 million, or 4.7% of sales, in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to \$101.9 million, or 7.8% of sales, in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. The decrease in operating income is primarily attributable to negative copper prices, currency impact and weaker demand in oil and gas as well as the broader industries, partially offset by operating income contributed by the low voltage business of the Power Solutions acquisition. EES delivered adjusted operating income of \$86.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 5.4%. EES delivered adjusted operating income of \$107.9 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015, resulting in adjusted operating margin of 8.2%.

UPS – Operating income was \$42.1 million, or 3.9% of sales, with adjusted operating income of \$56.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Interest Expense and Other

Interest expense was \$19.8 million and \$15.8 million in the third quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. Interest expense was \$59.7 million and \$42.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015, respectively. The increase in interest expense in 2016 results from the issuance of incremental debt used to finance the Power Solutions acquisition, partially offset by the repayment of the 5.95% Senior notes due 2015 in the first quarter of 2015.

Foreign exchange and other expense of \$2.1 million in the third quarter of 2016 compares to \$5.5 million in the third quarter of 2015. Foreign exchange and other expense of \$5.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compares to \$13.0 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015.

We recorded foreign exchange losses of \$3.5 million and \$4.5 million in the third quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. We recorded foreign exchange losses of \$8.0 million and \$10.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015, respectively. In the first quarter of 2015, the Venezuelan government changed its policy regarding the bolivar, which required us to use the Sistema Marginal de Divisas or Marginal Exchange System ("SIMADI") a "completely free floating" rate. In the first nine months of 2015, the Venezuelan bolivar was devalued from approximately 52.0 bolivars to one USD to approximately 200.0 bolivars to one USD. As a result of this devaluation, we recorded an additional foreign exchange loss of \$0.7 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. During the first nine months of 2016, the Venezuelan bolivar was devalued from approximately 200.0 bolivars to one USD to approximately 655.0 bolivars to one USD, which we believe will be the rate available to us in the event we repatriate cash from Venezuela. This devaluation did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements as we have significantly less exposure in Venezuela in 2016.

The combined effect of changes in both the equity and bond markets resulted in changes in the cash surrender value of our company owned life insurance policies associated with our sponsored deferred compensation program. We recorded \$0.5 million of gains and \$0.5 million of losses on the cash surrender value of life insurance policies in the third quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. We recorded \$1.7 million of gains on the cash surrender value of life insurance policies in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and losses of \$0.5 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate from continuing operations for the third quarter of 2016 was 38.4%, which included a \$2.1 million net tax benefit related to prior year tax positions, compared to 37.8% in the prior year quarter. Our effective tax rate from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was 39.3% compared to 37.5% in the prior year period. Year over year, the increase was attributable to the change in the country mix of earnings since many of the current year operating expense charges of \$55.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, were incurred in countries with low income tax rates or have valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets offset by the \$2.1 million net tax benefit from prior year tax positions. Excluding the net tax benefit, our projected full year effective tax rate is 40.8%.

As of January 2, 2015, we asserted permanent reinvestment of all non-U.S. earnings, including the non-U.S. earnings of the Fasteners business. As a result of the disposition of the Fasteners business during February 2015, we were no longer permanently reinvested with respect to the non-U.S. earnings of the Fasteners business, because we repatriated

to the U.S. most of the net proceeds attributable to the sale of the non-U.S. Fasteners business via intercompany debt repayment, dividend or other means. During the second quarter of 2015, we refined the anticipated repatriation amount and the estimated tax impact of the change in the reinvestment assertion, and we reduced the first quarter estimate by \$4.9 million. Therefore, our nine months ended October 2, 2015 results included, as a component of discontinued operations, \$10.3 million of expense for U.S. federal and state, and foreign income taxes and withholding taxes related to this change in our reinvestment assertion. We consider the remaining undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, along with future earnings, to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes or any withholding taxes has been recorded.

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Q3 EBITDA by Segment:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$74.9	\$28.7	\$15.8	\$ (79.1)	\$40.3
Interest expense	—	—	—	19.8	19.8
Income taxes	—	—	—	25.1	25.1
Depreciation	0.8	0.5	1.0	4.8	7.1
Amortization of intangible assets	3.3	2.1	4.0	—	9.4
EBITDA	\$79.0	\$31.3	\$20.8	\$ (29.4)	\$101.7
Total of items impacting operating income	\$(0.1)	\$(0.1)	\$—	\$ 0.7	\$0.5
Foreign exchange and other non-operating expense	—	—	—	2.1	2.1
Stock-based compensation	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.2	3.9
Adjusted EBITDA	\$79.1	\$31.4	\$21.1	\$ (23.4)	\$108.2

(In millions)	Three Months Ended October 2, 2015*				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$74.1	\$32.5	\$2.7	\$ (73.9)	\$35.4
Interest expense	—	—	—	15.8	15.8
Income taxes	—	—	—	21.5	21.5
Depreciation	0.9	0.2	—	4.1	5.2
Amortization of intangible assets	3.7	1.3	—	—	5.0
EBITDA	\$78.7	\$34.0	\$2.7	\$ (32.5)	\$82.9
Total of items impacting operating income	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 8.1	\$8.1
Foreign exchange and other non-operating expense	—	—	—	5.5	5.5
Stock-based compensation	0.4	0.3	—	2.6	3.3
Adjusted EBITDA	\$79.1	\$34.3	\$2.7	\$ (16.3)	\$99.8

* Revised due to change in composition of our reportable segments.

NSS – NSS Adjusted EBITDA of \$79.1 million in the third quarter of 2016 was unchanged from \$79.1 million in the third quarter of 2015. The corresponding Adjusted EBITDA margin of 7.5% compares to 7.6% in the prior year quarter.

EES – EES Adjusted EBITDA of \$31.4 million in the third quarter of 2016 compares to \$34.3 million in the third quarter of 2015. The corresponding Adjusted EBITDA margin of 5.9% compares to 8.1% in the prior year quarter. Approximately two-thirds of the decline in Adjusted EBITDA margin was caused by lower copper pricing and weakness in the industrial sector, with the balance due to the acquisition of the low voltage Power Solutions business.

UPS – UPS Adjusted EBITDA in the third quarter of 2016 was \$21.1 million, or 5.7% of sales.

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Q3 YTD EBITDA by Segment (As revised*):

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$198.6	\$75.1	\$42.1	\$(231.5)	\$84.3
Interest expense	—	—	—	59.7	59.7
Income taxes	—	—	—	54.6	54.6
Depreciation	2.5	2.0	3.1	13.5	21.1
Amortization of intangible assets	10.5	6.3	11.8	—	28.6
EBITDA	\$211.6	\$83.4	\$57.0	\$(103.7)	\$248.3

Total of items impacting operating income	\$5.7	\$5.0	\$2.5	\$13.7	\$26.9
Foreign exchange and other non-operating expense	—	—	—	5.7	5.7
Stock-based compensation	1.3	0.7	1.0	9.4	12.4
Adjusted EBITDA	\$218.6	\$89.1	\$60.5	\$(74.9)	\$293.3

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015*				
	NSS	EES	UPS	Corporate	Total
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$196.4	\$101.9	\$7.1	\$(214.0)	\$91.4
Interest expense	—	—	—	42.7	42.7
Income taxes	—	—	—	54.9	54.9
Depreciation	2.7	0.7	—	12.2	15.6
Amortization of intangible assets	11.1	4.2	—	—	15.3
EBITDA	\$210.2	\$106.8	\$7.1	\$(104.2)	\$219.9

Total of items impacting operating income	\$4.4	\$1.8	\$—	\$16.0	\$22.2
Foreign exchange and other non-operating expense	—	—	—	13.0	13.0
Stock-based compensation	1.4	1.0	—	7.8	10.2
Adjusted EBITDA	\$216.0	\$109.6	\$7.1	\$(67.4)	\$265.3

* Revised due to change in composition of our reportable segments.

NSS – NSS Adjusted EBITDA of \$218.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compares to \$216.0 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. The corresponding Adjusted EBITDA margin of 7.2% remained flat compared to the same period in the prior year.

EES – EES Adjusted EBITDA of \$89.1 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compares to \$109.6 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. The corresponding adjusted EBITDA margin of 5.6% compares to 8.3% in the prior year. The unfavorable impacts of lower copper prices combined with the overall weaker industrial environment resulted in the decline of Adjusted EBITDA margin.

UPS – UPS Adjusted EBITDA in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$60.5 million, or 5.6% of sales.

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The following table represents the components of the results from discontinued operations as reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended October 2, 2015. There was no material activity related to discontinued operations reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended October 2, 2015
Depreciation	\$ 1.5
Amortization	\$ 0.5
Stock-based compensation	\$ 0.6
Capital expenditures	\$ 1.9

Financial Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow

As a distributor, our use of capital is largely for working capital to support our revenue growth. Capital commitments for property and equipment are limited to information technology assets, warehouse equipment, office furniture and fixtures and leasehold improvements, since we operate almost entirely from leased facilities. Therefore, in any given reporting period, the amount of cash consumed or generated by operations other than from net earnings will primarily be due to changes in working capital as a result of the rate of increases or decreases in sales.

In periods when sales are increasing, the expanded working capital needs will be funded first by cash from operations, then from additional borrowings and lastly from additional equity offerings. In periods when sales are decreasing, we will have improved cash flows due to reduced working capital requirements. During such periods, we will use the expanded cash flow to reduce the amount of leverage in our capital structure until such time as economic conditions improve and growth resumes. Also, we will, from time to time, issue or retire borrowings or equity in an effort to maintain a cost-effective capital structure consistent with our anticipated capital requirements.

Net cash provided by operations was \$238.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 versus \$93.7 million in the prior year period. The increase reflects an improvement in working capital efficiencies.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$29.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016, primarily related to capital expenditures. This compares to net cash provided by investing activities of \$354.0 million in the nine months ended October 2, 2015, which included \$381.0 million of initial cash proceeds from the sale of the Fasteners business, partially offset by \$29.2 million for capital expenditures. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$35 - \$40 million in 2016 as we continue to invest in warehouse equipment, information system upgrades and integration of acquired businesses, and new software to support our infrastructure.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$227.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to \$77.4 million provided in the nine months ended October 2, 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we had net repayments from our revolving lines of credit of \$169.0 million and a repayment of our Canadian term loan of \$58.5 million. During the nine months ended October 2, 2015, we received net proceeds of \$345.6 million from the issuance of the Notes due 2023. We also repaid our Senior notes due 2015 at a maturity value of \$200.0 million and repaid \$63.9 million from our revolving lines of credit.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2016, our primary liquidity source was the Receivables Facility in an aggregate committed amount of \$600.0 million and the Inventory Facility in an aggregate committed amount of \$150.0 million. At September 30, 2016, there was \$221.0 million of borrowings under the Receivables Facility, and there were no borrowings under the Inventory Facility.

We continue to have a strong focus on improving our margin, cost structure and working capital efficiency. Our capital allocation priorities include achieving our debt-to-capital target range of 45 - 50% by the second half of 2017, funded out of the strong free cash flow we expect to generate from our repositioned platform as evidenced by this debt-to-capital ratio decreasing from 58.2% at January 1, 2016 to 52.7% at September 30, 2016.

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We are in compliance with all of our covenant ratios and believe that there is adequate margin between the covenant ratios and the actual ratios given the current trends of the business. For further information, including information regarding our credit arrangements, see Note 5. "Debt" in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In connection with our annual assessment of goodwill at the beginning of the third quarter of 2016, we bypassed the qualitative assessment and performed a quantitative test for all reporting units and utilized a combination of the income and market approaches to estimate the fair value of each reporting unit, both of which are broadly defined below. As a result of this assessment, we concluded that no impairment existed and the carrying amount of goodwill to be fully recoverable.

The income approach is a quantitative evaluation to determine the fair value of the reporting unit. Under the income approach we determine the fair value based on estimated future cash flows discounted by an estimated weighted-average cost of capital plus a forecast risk, which reflects the overall level of inherent risk of the reporting unit and the rate of return a market participant would expect to earn. The inputs used for the income approach were significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3 inputs, as described in the accounting fair value hierarchy. Estimated future cash flows were based on our internal projection models, industry projections and other assumptions deemed reasonable by management.

The market approach measures the fair value of a reporting unit through the analysis of recent sales, offerings, and financial multiples (sales or earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")) of comparable businesses. Consideration is given to the financial conditions and operating performance of the reporting unit being valued relative to those publicly-traded companies operating in the same or similar lines of business.

The estimated fair values of our NSS and UPS reporting units were at least 10% greater than their respective carrying values. Our EES reporting unit with goodwill of \$181.3 million had a fair value that was approximately 1% greater than its carrying value. In performing our quantitative assessment for this reporting unit, under the income approach, we used revenue growth rates of 3.0% to 5.7%, a terminal growth rate of 3.0% and a discount rate of 9.47%.

Management believes that the terminal growth rate is supported by our historical growth rate, near-term projections and long-term expected market growth. The discount rate reflects marketplace participants' cost of capital. Had we used a discount rate that was 20 basis points higher or a terminal growth rate that was 20 basis points lower than those assumed, the fair value of this reporting unit would have continued to exceed its carrying amount. Had we more heavily weighed the market approach in estimating the fair value of this reporting unit, the excess fair value over the carrying amount would have increased.

A possible indicator of goodwill impairment is the relationship of a company's market capitalization to its book value. As of September 30, 2016, our market capitalization exceeded our book value and there were no impairment losses identified as a result of our annual test. Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions and factors. As a result, there can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions made for purposes of the annual goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible impairment test will prove to be an accurate prediction of future results.

There were no material changes in our critical accounting policies since the filing of our 2015 Form 10-K. For further information about recently issued accounting pronouncements, see Note 1. "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. As discussed in the 2015 Form 10-K, the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

There were no material changes to our market risks and related disclosures in Item 7A. of Part II in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 1, 2016, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2016.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation as of September 30, 2016 of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2016. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended September 30, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Information regarding legal proceedings is contained in Note 6. "Legal Contingencies" in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

There were no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A of Part 1 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 1, 2016, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2016.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

- (31) Rule 13a – 14(a) / 15d – 14(a) Certifications.
 - 31.1 Robert J. Eck, President and Chief Executive Officer, Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 31.2 Theodore A. Dosch, Executive Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (32) Section 1350 Certifications.
 - 32.1 Robert J. Eck, President and Chief Executive Officer, Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
 - 32.2 Theodore A. Dosch, Executive Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Certification 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 Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following documents formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2016 and January 1, 2016, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015, and (iv) Notes to the Condensed

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SIGNATURES

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

ANIXTER INTERNATIONAL INC.

October 25, 2016 By: /s/ Robert J. Eck

Robert J. Eck

President and Chief Executive Officer

October 25, 2016 By: /s/ Theodore A. Dosch

Theodore A. Dosch

Executive Vice President – Finance and Chief Financial Officer