

Delphi Automotive PLC
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2016
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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 June 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: 001-35346

DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Jersey 98-1029562
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
Courteney Road
Hoath Way
Gillingham, Kent ME8 0RU
United Kingdom
(Address of principal executive offices)
011-44-163-423-4422
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
N/A

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐.

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

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

The number of the registrant's ordinary shares outstanding, \$0.01 par value per share as of July 29, 2016, was 272,764,736.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2015		2015	
(in millions, except per share amounts)				
Net sales	\$4,206	\$3,858	\$8,257	\$7,655
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales	3,348	3,076	6,613	6,132
Selling, general and administrative	279	261	556	516
Amortization	34	23	67	47
Restructuring (Note 7)	154	17	189	33
Total operating expenses	3,815	3,377	7,425	6,728
Operating income	391	481	832	927
Interest expense	(41)	(30)	(82)	(62)
Other (expense) income, net (Note 16)	(2)	(2)	2	(56)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	348	449	752	809
Income tax expense	(84)	(80)	(159)	(141)
Income from continuing operations before equity income	264	369	593	668
Equity income, net of tax	7	—	13	5
Income from continuing operations	271	369	606	673
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax (Note 21)	—	298	108	223
Net income	271	667	714	896
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	13	22	31	42
Net income attributable to Delphi	\$258	\$645	\$683	\$854
Amounts attributable to Delphi:				
Income from continuing operations	\$258	\$350	\$578	\$638
Income from discontinued operations	—	295	105	216
Net income	\$258	\$645	\$683	\$854
Basic net income per share:				
Continuing operations	\$0.95	\$1.22	\$2.10	\$2.21
Discontinued operations	—	1.02	0.38	0.74
Basic net income per share attributable to Delphi	\$0.95	\$2.24	\$2.48	\$2.95
Weighted average number of basic shares outstanding	272.92	287.77	274.77	289.33
Diluted net income per share:				
Continuing operations	\$0.94	\$1.21	\$2.10	\$2.20
Discontinued operations	—	1.02	0.38	0.74
Diluted net income per share attributable to Delphi	\$0.94	\$2.23	\$2.48	\$2.94
Weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding	273.37	288.85	275.20	290.32
Cash dividends declared per share	\$0.29	\$0.25	\$0.58	\$0.50

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in millions)			
Net income	\$271	\$667	\$714	\$896
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Currency translation adjustments	(56)	61	(19)	(173)
Net change in unrecognized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax (Note 14)	26	(2)	49	(6)
Employee benefit plans adjustment, net of tax	17	(5)	22	22
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(13)	54	52	(157)
Comprehensive income	258	721	766	739
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10	23	29	41
Comprehensive income attributable to Delphi	\$248	\$698	\$737	\$698
See notes to consolidated financial statements.				

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
	(in millions)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$437	\$ 535
Restricted cash	1	1
Accounts receivable, net	2,900	2,750
Inventories (Note 3)	1,318	1,181
Other current assets (Note 4)	395	431
Current assets held for sale (Note 21)	—	223
Total current assets	5,051	5,121
Long-term assets:		
Property, net	3,430	3,377
Investments in affiliates	96	94
Intangible assets, net (Note 2)	1,345	1,383
Goodwill (Note 2)	1,571	1,539
Other long-term assets (Note 4)	464	459
Total long-term assets	6,906	6,852
Total assets	\$11,957	\$ 11,973
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt (Note 8)	\$97	\$ 52
Accounts payable	2,527	2,541
Accrued liabilities (Note 5)	1,275	1,204
Current liabilities held for sale (Note 21)	—	130
Total current liabilities	3,899	3,927
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt (Note 8)	3,969	3,956
Pension benefit obligations	807	854
Other long-term liabilities (Note 5)	512	503
Total long-term liabilities	5,288	5,313
Total liabilities	9,187	9,240
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	—	—
Ordinary shares, \$0.01 par value per share, 1,200,000,000 shares authorized, 272,764,736 and 278,208,470 issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in-capital	1,608	1,653
Retained earnings	1,749	1,627
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 13)	(979)	(1,033)
Total Delphi shareholders' equity	2,381	2,250
Noncontrolling interest	389	483

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Total shareholders' equity	2,770	2,733
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$11,957	\$ 11,973
See notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(in millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$714	\$896
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	108	223
Income from continuing operations	606	673
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	285	216
Amortization	67	47
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	5	5
Restructuring expense, net of cash paid	93	(32)
Deferred income taxes	9	—
Pension and other postretirement benefit expenses	31	40
Income from equity method investments, net of dividends received	(9)	2
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	52
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	(1)	19
Share-based compensation	28	35
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(141)	(303)
Inventories	(136)	(141)
Other assets	7	18
Accounts payable	75	182
Accrued and other long-term liabilities	(19)	(106)
Other, net	(18)	(35)
Pension contributions	(39)	(37)
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	843	635
Net cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations	—	34
Net cash provided by operating activities	843	669
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(412)	(360)
Proceeds from sale of property / investments	8	3
Net proceeds from divestiture of discontinued operations	52	660
Cost of business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(15)	—
Cost of technology investments	(3)	(23)
Payments associated with business disposals	—	(7)
Settlement of derivatives	(16)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from continuing operations	(386)	273
Net cash used in investing activities from discontinued operations	(4)	(65)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(390)	208
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds under other short-term debt agreements	51	7
Repayment of senior notes	—	(546)
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net of issuance costs	—	753

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Dividend payments of consolidated affiliates to minority shareholders	(12)	(13)
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(435)	(542)
Distribution of cash dividends	(159)	(145)
Taxes withheld and paid on employees' restricted share awards	(40)	(58)
Net cash used in financing activities	(595)	(544)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	—	(2)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(142)	331
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	579	904
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$437	\$1,235
Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	\$—	\$64
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations	\$437	\$1,171
See notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)

	Ordinary Shares	Number of Shares	Amount Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Total Delphi Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
	(in millions)							
Balance at January 1, 2016	278	\$ 3	\$ 1,653	\$ 1,627	\$ (1,033)	\$ 2,250	\$ 483	\$ 2,733
Net income	—	—	—	683	—	683	31	714
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	54	54	(2)	52
Dividends on ordinary shares	—	—	2	(161)	—	(159)	—	(159)
Dividend payments of consolidated affiliates to minority shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22)	(22)
Taxes withheld on employees' restricted share award vestings	—	—	(40)	—	—	(40)	—	(40)
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(7)	—	(35)	(400)	—	(435)	—	(435)
Divestiture of business	—	—	—	—	—	—	(101)	(101)
Share-based compensation	2	—	28	—	—	28	—	28
Balance at June 30, 2016	273	\$ 3	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,749	\$ (979)	\$ 2,381	\$ 389	\$ 2,770
See notes to consolidated financial statements.								

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DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. GENERAL

General and basis of presentation—"Delphi," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Delphi Automotive PLC, a public limited company which was formed under the laws of Jersey on May 19, 2011, together with its subsidiaries, including Delphi Automotive LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated under the laws of England and Wales which was formed on August 19, 2009 for the purpose of acquiring certain assets of the former Delphi Corporation (the "Acquisition"), and became a subsidiary of Delphi Automotive PLC in connection with the completion of the Company's initial public offering on November 22, 2011. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this report should be read in conjunction with Delphi's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Nature of operations—Delphi is a leading global vehicle components manufacturer and provides electrical and electronic, powertrain and safety technology solutions to the global automotive and commercial vehicle markets. Delphi operates manufacturing facilities and technical centers utilizing a regional service model that enables the Company to efficiently and effectively serve its global customers from low cost countries. In line with the long term growth in emerging markets, Delphi has been increasing its focus on these markets, particularly in China, where the Company has a major manufacturing base and strong customer relationships.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation—The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Delphi and U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries in which Delphi holds a controlling financial or management interest and variable interest entities of which Delphi has determined that it is the primary beneficiary. Delphi's share of the earnings or losses of non-controlled affiliates over which Delphi exercises significant influence (generally a 20% to 50% ownership interest) is included in the consolidated operating results using the equity method of accounting. When Delphi does not have the ability to exercise significant influence (generally when ownership interest is less than 20%), investments in non-consolidated affiliates are accounted for using the cost method. All adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring items, which are necessary for a fair presentation, have been included. All significant intercompany transactions and balances between consolidated Delphi businesses have been eliminated. The Company monitors its investments in affiliates for indicators of other-than-temporary declines in value on an ongoing basis. If the Company determines that such a decline has occurred, an impairment loss is recorded, which is measured as the difference between carrying value and estimated fair value.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, Delphi received a dividend of \$4 million from one of its equity method investments. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Delphi received a dividend of \$8 million from one of its equity method investments. The dividends were recognized as a reduction to the investment and represented a return on investment included in cash flows from operating activities.

Investments in affiliates accounted for under the cost method totaled \$26 million and \$23 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and are classified within other long-term assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

Use of estimates—Preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. Generally, matters subject to estimation and judgment include amounts related to accounts receivable realization, inventory obsolescence, asset impairments, useful lives of intangible and fixed assets, deferred tax asset valuation allowances, income taxes, pension benefit plan assumptions, accruals related to litigation, warranty costs, environmental remediation costs, contingent consideration arrangements, worker's compensation accruals and healthcare accruals. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts that differ from those estimates.

Net income per share—Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Delphi by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the

weighted average dilutive impact of all potentially dilutive securities from the date of issuance and is computed using the treasury stock method by dividing net income attributable to Delphi by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. See Note 12. Shareholders' Equity and Net Income Per Share for additional information including the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share.

Cash and cash equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Accounts receivable—Delphi enters into agreements to sell certain of its accounts receivable, primarily in North America and Europe. Sales of receivables are accounted for in accordance with FASB Topic ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing

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("ASC 860"). Agreements which result in true sales of the transferred receivables, as defined in ASC 860, which occur when receivables are transferred without recourse to the Company, are excluded from amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets. Cash proceeds received from such sales are included in operating cash flows. Agreements that allow Delphi to maintain effective control over the transferred receivables and which do not qualify as a sale, as defined in ASC 860, are accounted for as secured borrowings and recorded in the consolidated balance sheets within accounts receivable, net and short-term debt. The expenses associated with receivables factoring are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations within interest expense.

Assets and liabilities held for sale—The Company considers assets to be held for sale when management approves and commits to a formal plan to actively market the assets for sale at a price reasonable in relation to their estimated fair value, the assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition, an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the sale have been initiated, the sale of the assets is probable and expected to be completed within one year (or, if it is expected that others will impose conditions on the sale of the assets that will extend the period required to complete the sale, that a firm purchase commitment is probable within one year) and it is unlikely that significant changes will be made to the plan. Upon designation as held for sale, the Company records the assets at the lower of their carrying value or their estimated fair value, less cost to sell, and ceases to record depreciation expense on the assets.

Assets and liabilities of a discontinued operation are reclassified as held for sale for all comparative periods presented in the consolidated balance sheet. For assets that meet the held for sale criteria but do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation, the Company reclassifies the assets and liabilities in the period in which the held for sale criteria are met, but does not reclassify prior period amounts.

Refer to Note 21. Discontinued Operations for further information regarding the Company's assets and liabilities held for sale.

Intangible assets—Intangible assets were \$1,345 million and \$1,383 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Delphi amortizes definite-lived intangible assets over their estimated useful lives. Delphi has definite-lived intangible assets related to patents and developed technology, customer relationships and trade names. Indefinite-lived in-process research and development intangible assets are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when indicators of potential impairment exist, until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. The Company also has intangible assets related to acquired trade names that are classified as indefinite-lived when there are no foreseeable limits on the periods of time over which they are expected to contribute cash flows. These indefinite-lived trade name assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when indicators of potential impairment exist. Costs to renew or extend the term of acquired intangible assets are recognized as expense as incurred. Amortization expense was \$34 million and \$67 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and \$23 million and \$47 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Goodwill—Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently when indications of potential impairment exist. The Company monitors the existence of potential impairment indicators throughout the fiscal year. The Company tests for goodwill impairment at the reporting unit level. Our reporting units are the components of operating segments which constitute businesses for which discrete financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by segment management.

The impairment test involves first qualitatively assessing goodwill for impairment. If the qualitative assessment is not met the Company then performs a quantitative assessment by first comparing the estimated fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. Fair value reflects the price a market participant would be willing to pay in a potential sale of the reporting unit. If the fair value exceeds carrying value, then we conclude that no goodwill impairment has occurred. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, a second step is required to measure possible goodwill impairment loss. The second step includes hypothetically valuing the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. Then, the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is compared to the carrying value

of that goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, the Company recognizes an impairment loss in an amount equal to the excess, not to exceed the carrying value. There were no indicators of potential goodwill impairment during the six months ended June 30, 2016. Goodwill was \$1,571 million and \$1,539 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Warranty and product recalls—Expected warranty costs for products sold are recognized at the time of sale of the product based on an estimate of the amount that eventually will be required to settle such obligations. These accruals are based on factors such as past experience, production changes, industry developments and various other considerations. Costs of product recalls, which may include the cost of the product being replaced as well as the customer's cost of the recall, including labor to remove and replace the recalled part, are accrued as part of our warranty accrual at the time an obligation becomes

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probable and can be reasonably estimated. These estimates are adjusted from time to time based on facts and circumstances that impact the status of existing claims. Refer to Note 6. Warranty Obligations for additional information.

Discontinued operations—The Company reports financial results for discontinued operations separately from continuing operations to distinguish the financial impact of disposal transactions from ongoing operations. Discontinued operations reporting occurs only when the disposal of a component or a group of components of the Company represents a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results. During the year ended December 31, 2015, Delphi completed the divestitures of the Company's wholly owned Thermal Systems business and the Company's interest in its KDAC joint venture. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, Delphi completed the divestiture of its interest in its Shanghai Delphi Automotive Air Conditioning ("SDAAC") joint venture. Delphi's interests in the KDAC and SDAAC joint ventures were previously reported within the Thermal Systems segment. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities, operating results and operating and investing cash flows for the previously reported Thermal Systems segment are presented as discontinued operations separate from the Company's continuing operations and segment results for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise noted. Refer to Note 21.

Discontinued Operations for further information regarding the Company's discontinued operations.

Income taxes—Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities for financial and tax reporting purposes. Such amounts are adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect changes in tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. In the event the Company determines it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, the valuation adjustment to the deferred tax assets will be charged to earnings in the period in which the Company makes such a determination. In determining the provision for income taxes for financial statement purposes, the Company makes certain estimates and judgments which affect its evaluation of the carrying value of its deferred tax assets, as well as its calculation of certain tax liabilities. Refer to Note 11. Income Taxes for additional information.

Restructuring—Delphi continually evaluates alternatives to align the business with the changing needs of its customers and to lower operating costs. This includes the realignment of its existing manufacturing capacity, facility closures, or similar actions, either in the normal course of business or pursuant to significant restructuring programs. These actions may result in employees receiving voluntary or involuntary employee termination benefits, which are mainly pursuant to union or other contractual agreements. Voluntary termination benefits are accrued when an employee accepts the related offer. Involuntary termination benefits are accrued upon the commitment to a termination plan and when the benefit arrangement is communicated to affected employees, or when liabilities are determined to be probable and estimable, depending on the existence of a substantive plan for severance or termination. Contract termination costs are recorded when contracts are terminated or when Delphi ceases to use the leased facility and no longer derives economic benefit from the contract. All other exit costs are expensed as incurred. Refer to Note 7. Restructuring for additional information.

Customer concentrations—As reflected in the table below, combined net sales from continuing operations to General Motors Company ("GM") and Volkswagen Group ("VW"), Delphi's two largest customers, totaled approximately 23% and 22% of our total net sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and 22% and 22% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Percentage of Total Net Sales		Accounts and Other Receivables	
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015

(in millions)

GM 14% 14% 14% 14% \$ 374 \$ 289

VW 9% 8% 8% 8% 198 186

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements—In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. This guidance requires that debt issuance costs be presented as a direct reduction to the carrying amount of the related debt in the balance sheet rather than as a deferred charge, consistent with the presentation of discounts on debt. ASU 2015-15, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements, was issued in August 2015 to clarify that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs related to a line-of-credit arrangement as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and is to be applied retrospectively. As permitted, the Company

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elected to early adopt this guidance effective December 31, 2015, and has classified \$26 million and \$28 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of deferred debt issuance costs associated with term debt within long-term debt in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred issuance costs associated with the Company's Revolving Credit Facility of \$9 million and \$12 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, remain classified within other long-term assets. Refer to Note 8. Debt for further information.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. This guidance requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined, including the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and is to be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date, with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not yet been made available for issuance. Delphi adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2016, and has applied it to adjustments to provisional amounts resulting from business combinations for which the accounting was incomplete as of December 31, 2015. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements. Refer to Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures for further information.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. This guidance requires entities to classify deferred tax liabilities and assets as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and may be applied either prospectively to all deferred tax liabilities and assets or retrospectively to all periods presented. As permitted, the Company elected to early adopt this guidance effective December 31, 2015, and applied the guidance prospectively. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements, other than the classification of deferred tax liabilities and assets as long-term in accordance with the new presentation requirements.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted—In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This ASU supersedes most of the existing guidance on revenue recognition in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 605, Revenue Recognition and establishes a broad principle that would require an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this principle, an entity identifies the contract with a customer, identifies the separate performance obligations in the contract, determines the transaction price, allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations and recognizes revenue when each separate performance obligation is satisfied. The FASB has subsequently issued additional ASUs to clarify certain elements of the new revenue recognition guidance. The guidance is currently effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and is to be applied retrospectively at the entity's election either to each prior reporting period presented or with the cumulative effect of application recognized at the date of initial application. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements. The Company has not yet selected a transition method and continues to evaluate the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. This guidance requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value, rather than at the lower of cost or market. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and is to be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This guidance makes targeted improvements to existing U.S. GAAP for financial instruments, including requiring equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with

changes in fair value recognized in net income; requiring entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; requiring separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset and requiring entities to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk (also referred to as “own credit”) when the organization has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option. The new guidance is effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption of the own credit provision is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). Under this guidance, lessees will be required to recognize on the balance sheet a lease liability and a right-of-use asset for all leases, with the exception of short-term leases. The lease liability represents the lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, and will be measured as the

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present value of the lease payments. The right-of-use asset represents the lessee's right to use a specified asset for the lease term, and will be measured at the lease liability amount, adjusted for lease prepayment, lease incentives received and the lessee's initial direct costs. The standard also requires a lessee to recognize a single lease cost allocated over the lease term, generally on a straight-line basis. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. ASU 2016-02 is required to be applied using the modified retrospective approach for all leases existing as of the effective date and provides for certain practical expedients. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effects that the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements, and anticipates the new guidance will significantly impact its consolidated financial statements as the Company has a significant number of leases.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships and ASU 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments. ASU 2016-05 clarifies that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as a hedging instrument does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. ASU 2016-06 also clarifies the steps required to determine bifurcation of an embedded derivative. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on Delphi's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. This guidance contains multiple updates related to the accounting and financial statement presentation of share-based payment transactions. Under the new guidance, excess tax benefits will be recognized as income tax expense in the period in which the awards vest, as opposed to being recognized in additional paid-in capital when the deduction reduces taxes payable. Excess tax benefits will be classified as an operating activity within the statement of cash flows, as opposed to a financing activity. The new guidance also clarifies that cash paid by an employer when withholding shares for tax withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity, and also permits an accounting policy election for accruing compensation cost to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest, similar to current U.S. GAAP, or account for forfeitures when they occur. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The method of transition is dependent on the particular provision within the new guidance. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This guidance requires the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, or market, including direct material costs and direct and indirect manufacturing costs. A summary of inventories is shown below:

June 30, December 31,
2016 2015

(in millions)

Productive material	\$ 692	\$ 634
Work-in-process	110	98
Finished goods	516	449

Total \$1,318 \$ 1,181

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4. ASSETS

Other current assets consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
(in millions)		
Value added tax receivable	\$ 182	\$ 198
Prepaid insurance and other expenses	60	78
Reimbursable engineering costs	67	55
Notes receivable	27	25
Income and other taxes receivable	46	44
Deposits to vendors	8	8
Derivative financial instruments (Note 14)	4	—
Other	1	23
Total	\$ 395	\$ 431

Other long-term assets consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
(in millions)		
Deferred income taxes, net	\$227	\$ 238
Unamortized Revolving Credit Facility debt issuance costs (Note 8)	9	12
Income and other taxes receivable	75	54
Reimbursable engineering costs	29	43
Value added tax receivable	31	24
Cost method investments	26	23
Derivative financial instruments (Note 14)	2	—
Other	65	65
Total	\$464	\$ 459

5. LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

June 30, December 31,
2016 2015

(in millions)

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Payroll-related obligations	\$247	\$ 221
Employee benefits, including current pension obligations	51	90
Income and other taxes payable	227	222
Warranty obligations (Note 6)	57	69
Restructuring (Note 7)	191	85
Customer deposits	30	36
Derivative financial instruments (Note 14)	71	108
Accrued interest	48	39
Other	353	334
Total	\$1,275	\$ 1,204

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Other long-term liabilities consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in millions)	
Environmental (Note 10)	\$5	\$ 3
Extended disability benefits	8	8
Warranty obligations (Note 6)	61	62
Restructuring (Note 7)	34	46
Payroll-related obligations	9	9
Accrued income taxes	43	31
Deferred income taxes, net	275	252
Derivative financial instruments (Note 14)	6	21
Other	71	71
Total	\$512	\$ 503

6. WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS

Expected warranty costs for products sold are recognized principally at the time of sale of the product based on an estimate of the amount that eventually will be required to settle such obligations. These accruals are based on factors such as past experience, production changes, industry developments and various other considerations. The estimated costs related to product recalls based on a formal campaign soliciting return of that product are accrued at the time an obligation becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. These estimates are adjusted from time to time based on facts and circumstances that impact the status of existing claims. Delphi has recognized its best estimate for its total aggregate warranty reserves, including product recall costs, across all of its operating segments as of June 30, 2016. The Company estimates the reasonably possible amount to ultimately resolve all matters in excess of the recorded reserves as of June 30, 2016 to be zero to \$40 million.

The table below summarizes the activity in the product warranty liability for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

	Warranty Obligations
	(in millions)
Accrual balance at beginning of period	\$ 131
Provision for estimated warranties incurred during the period	28
Changes in estimate for pre-existing warranties	8
Settlements made during the period (in cash or in kind)	(49)
Accrual balance at end of period	\$ 118

7. RESTRUCTURING

Delphi's restructuring activities are undertaken as necessary to implement management's strategy, streamline operations, take advantage of available capacity and resources, and ultimately achieve net cost reductions. These activities generally relate to the realignment of existing manufacturing capacity and closure of facilities and other exit or disposal activities, as they relate to executing Delphi's strategy, either in the normal course of business or pursuant to significant restructuring programs.

As part of Delphi's continued efforts to optimize its cost structure, it has undertaken several restructuring programs which include workforce reductions as well as plant closures. The Company recorded employee-related and other restructuring charges related to these programs totaling approximately \$154 million and \$189 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. These charges include the recognition of approximately \$88 million of employee-related and other costs related to the initiation of the closure of a European manufacturing site

within the Powertrain Systems segment in the second quarter of 2016. Cash payments for this restructuring action are expected to be principally completed in 2017. Additionally, Delphi recognized non-cash asset impairment charges of \$19 million in the second quarter of 2016 related to the initiation of this plant closure, which are recorded within cost of sales. Other restructuring charges incurred during the three

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months ended June 30, 2016 were primarily related to Delphi's on-going restructuring programs, which included \$42 million for other programs focused on the continued rotation of our manufacturing footprint to low cost locations in Europe.

Restructuring costs of approximately \$17 million and \$33 million were recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively. These charges were primarily related to Delphi's on-going restructuring programs focused on aligning manufacturing capacity and footprint with the current automotive production levels in Europe and South America. Additionally, the Company recorded \$1 million and \$2 million of restructuring costs within discontinued operations related to the Thermal Systems business during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Restructuring charges for employee separation and termination benefits are paid either over the severance period or in a lump sum in accordance with either statutory requirements or individual agreements. Delphi incurred cash expenditures related to its restructuring programs of approximately \$96 million and \$65 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The following table summarizes the restructuring charges recorded for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 by operating segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	
	(in millions)			
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	\$17	\$ 5	\$35	\$ 9
Powertrain Systems	126	8	135	14
Electronics and Safety	11	4	19	10
Total	\$154	\$ 17	\$189	\$ 33

The table below summarizes the activity in the restructuring liability for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

	Employee Termination Benefits Liability			Other Costs	Exit Liability	Total
	(in millions)					
Accrual balance at January 1, 2016	\$129	\$	2			\$131
Provision for estimated expenses incurred during the period	184	5				189
Payments made during the period	(96))	—			(96)
Foreign currency and other	1	—				1
Accrual balance at June 30, 2016	\$218	\$	7			\$225

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8. DEBT

The following is a summary of debt outstanding, net of unamortized issuance costs and discounts, as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in millions)	
Accounts receivable factoring	\$36	\$ —
3.15%, senior notes, due 2020 (net of \$4 and \$4 unamortized issuance costs and \$1 and \$1 discount, respectively)	645	645
5.00%, senior notes, due 2023 (net of \$8 and \$9 unamortized issuance costs, respectively)	792	791
4.15%, senior notes, due 2024 (net of \$4 and \$5 unamortized issuance costs and \$2 and \$2 discount, respectively)	694	693
1.50%, Euro-denominated senior notes, due 2025 (net of \$5 and \$5 unamortized issuance costs and \$3 and \$3 discount, respectively)	767	757
4.25%, senior notes, due 2026 (net of \$4 and \$4 unamortized issuance costs, respectively)	646	646
Tranche A Term Loan, due 2018 (net of \$1 and \$1 unamortized issuance costs, respectively)	399	399
Capital leases and other	87	77
Total debt	4,066	4,008
Less: current portion	(97)	(52)
Long-term debt	\$3,969	\$ 3,956

Credit Agreement

Delphi Corporation (the "Issuer") entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lead arranger and administrative agent (the "Administrative Agent"), under which it maintains senior secured credit facilities currently consisting of a term loan (the "Tranche A Term Loan") and a revolving credit facility of \$1.5 billion (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). The Credit Agreement was entered into in March 2011 and has been subsequently amended and restated on several occasions. The Tranche A Term Loan and the Revolving Credit Facility mature on March 1, 2018. The Credit Agreement also includes an accordion feature that permits the Issuer to increase, from time to time, the aggregate borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement by up to an additional \$1 billion (or a greater amount based upon a formula set forth in the Credit Agreement) upon the Issuer's request, the agreement of the lenders participating in the increase, and the approval of the Administrative Agent and existing lenders.

As of June 30, 2016, there were no amounts drawn on the Revolving Credit Facility and approximately \$7 million in letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement. Letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement reduce availability under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Issuer's option, at either (a) the Administrative Agent's Alternate Base Rate ("ABR" as defined in the Credit Agreement) or (b) the London Interbank Offered Rate (the "Adjusted LIBO Rate" as defined in the Credit Agreement) ("LIBOR") plus in either case a percentage per annum as set forth in the table below (the "Applicable Rate"). The Applicable Rates under the Credit Agreement on the specified dates are set forth below:

	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	LIBOR	ABR plus plus	LIBOR	ABR plus plus
Revolving Credit Facility	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%
Tranche A Term Loan	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%

The Applicable Rate under the Credit Agreement may increase or decrease from time to time based on changes in credit ratings with the minimum interest level of 0.00% and maximum level of 2.25%. Accordingly, the interest rate will fluctuate during the term of the Credit Agreement based on changes in the ABR, LIBOR or future changes in our

corporate credit ratings. The Credit Agreement also requires that the Issuer pay certain commitment fees on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility and certain letter of credit issuance and fronting fees.

The interest rate period with respect to LIBOR interest rate options can be set at one-, two-, three-, or six-months as selected by the Issuer in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement (or other period as may be agreed by the applicable lenders). The Issuer may elect to change the selected interest rate option in accordance with the provisions of the Credit

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Agreement. As of June 30, 2016, the Issuer selected the one-month LIBOR interest rate option on the Tranche A Term Loan, and the rate effective as of June 30, 2016, as detailed in the table below, was based on the Issuer's current credit rating and the Applicable Rate for the Credit Agreement:

Applicable Rate	Borrowings	
	as of	Rate effective
	June 30,	as of
	2016	June 30,
	(in	2016
	millions)	
Tranche A Term Loan LIBOR plus 1.00%	\$ 400	1.50 %

All principal payment obligations with respect to the Tranche A Term Loan have been satisfied through March 1, 2018. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement are prepayable at the Issuer's option without premium or penalty. The Credit Agreement also contains certain mandatory prepayment provisions in the event the Company receives net cash proceeds from certain asset sales or casualty events. No mandatory prepayments under these provisions have been made or are due through June 30, 2016.

The Credit Agreement contains certain covenants that limit, among other things, the Company's (and the Company's subsidiaries') ability to incur certain additional indebtedness or liens, to dispose of certain assets, to make certain investments, to prepay certain indebtedness and to pay dividends, or to make other distributions or redemptions/repurchases, in respect of the Company's equity interests. In addition, the Credit Agreement requires that the Company maintain a consolidated leverage ratio (the ratio of Consolidated Total Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA, each as defined in the Credit Agreement) of less than 2.75 to 1.0. The Credit Agreement also contains events of default customary for financings of this type. The Company was in compliance with the Credit Agreement covenants as of June 30, 2016. The Company has satisfied credit rating-related conditions to the suspension of many of the restrictive covenants and the mandatory prepayment provisions relating to asset sales and casualty events discussed above, as well as for the release of security interests and guarantees of additional subsidiaries of Delphi Automotive PLC that are not direct or indirect parent companies of the Issuer. Such covenants and prepayment obligations are required to be reinstated, and such security interests and subsidiary guarantees may be reinstated at the election of the lenders, if the applicable credit rating criteria are no longer satisfied.

As of June 30, 2016, all obligations under the Credit Agreement are borrowed by Delphi Corporation and jointly and severally guaranteed by its direct and indirect parent companies, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Credit Agreement. Refer to Note 19. Supplemental Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements for additional information.

Senior Unsecured Notes

On May 17, 2011, Delphi Corporation issued \$500 million of 5.875% senior unsecured notes due 2019 (the "5.875% Senior Notes") and \$500 million of 6.125% senior unsecured notes due 2021 (the "6.125% Senior Notes") (collectively, the "2011 Senior Notes") in a transaction exempt from registration under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"). The net proceeds of approximately \$1 billion as well as cash on hand were used to pay down amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement. In May 2012, Delphi Corporation completed a registered exchange offer for all of the 2011 Senior Notes. No proceeds were received by Delphi Corporation as a result of the exchange. In March 2014, Delphi redeemed for cash the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 5.875% Senior Notes, financed by a portion of the proceeds received from the issuance of the 2014 Senior Notes, as defined below. In March 2015, Delphi redeemed for cash the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 6.125% Senior Notes, financed by a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes, as defined below. As a result of the redemption of the 2011 Senior Notes, Delphi recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of approximately \$52 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015 within other income (expense), net in the consolidated statement of operations.

On February 14, 2013, Delphi Corporation issued \$800 million of 5.00% senior unsecured notes due 2023 (the "2013 Senior Notes") in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The proceeds were primarily utilized to prepay our

term loan indebtedness under the Credit Agreement. Delphi paid approximately \$12 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2013 Senior Notes. Interest is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on February 1 or August 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date.

On March 3, 2014, Delphi Corporation issued \$700 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.15% senior unsecured notes due 2024 (the “2014 Senior Notes”) in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The 2014 Senior Notes were priced at 99.649% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 4.193%. The proceeds were primarily utilized to redeem the 5.875% Senior Notes and to repay a portion of the Tranche A Term Loan. Delphi paid approximately \$6 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2014 Senior Notes. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on March 1 or September 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date.

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On March 10, 2015, Delphi Automotive PLC issued €700 million in aggregate principal amount of 1.50% Euro-denominated senior unsecured notes due 2025 (the "2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes") in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes were priced at 99.54% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 1.55%. The proceeds were primarily utilized to redeem the 6.125% Senior Notes, and to fund growth initiatives, such as acquisitions, and share repurchases. Delphi incurred approximately \$5 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes. Interest is payable annually on March 10. The Company has designated the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes as a net investment hedge of the foreign currency exposure of its investments in certain Euro-denominated subsidiaries. Refer to Note. 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities for further information.

On November 19, 2015, Delphi Automotive PLC issued \$1.3 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes in a transaction registered under the Securities Act, comprised of \$650 million of 3.15% senior unsecured notes due 2020 (the "3.15% Senior Notes") and \$650 million of 4.25% senior unsecured notes due 2026 (the "4.25% Senior Notes") (collectively, the "2015 Senior Notes"). The 3.15% Senior Notes were priced at 99.784% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 3.197%, and the 4.25% Senior Notes were priced at 99.942% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 4.256%. The proceeds were primarily utilized to fund a portion of the cash consideration for the acquisition of HellermannTyton Group PLC ("HellermannTyton"), as further described in Note. 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, and for general corporate purposes, including the payment of fees and expenses associated with the HellermannTyton acquisition and the related financing transaction. Delphi incurred approximately \$8 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2015 Senior Notes. Interest on the 3.15% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on May 19 and November 19 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on May 4 or November 4 immediately preceding the interest payment date. Interest on the 4.25% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on January 1 or July 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date.

Although the specific terms of each indenture governing each series of senior notes vary, the indentures contain certain restrictive covenants, including with respect to Delphi's (and Delphi's subsidiaries) ability to incur liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions and merge with or into other entities. As of June 30, 2016, the Company was in compliance with the provisions of all series of the outstanding senior notes.

The 2013 Senior Notes and 2014 Senior Notes issued by Delphi Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by Delphi Automotive PLC and by certain of Delphi Automotive PLC's direct and indirect subsidiaries which are directly or indirectly 100% owned by Delphi Automotive PLC, subject to customary release provisions (other than in the case of Delphi Automotive PLC). The 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes and 2015 Senior Notes issued by Delphi Automotive PLC are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by certain of Delphi Automotive PLC's direct and indirect subsidiaries (including Delphi Corporation), which are directly or indirectly 100% owned by Delphi Automotive PLC, subject to customary release provisions. Refer to Note 19. Supplemental Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements for additional information.

Other Financing

Receivable factoring—Delphi maintains a €400 million European accounts receivable factoring facility, of which €350 million is available on a committed basis. This facility is accounted for as short-term debt and borrowings are subject to the availability of eligible accounts receivable. Collateral is not required related to these trade accounts receivable. This program began in July 2013 with an original term of 4 years, and will automatically renew on an indefinite basis unless terminated by either party. Borrowings bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.05% for borrowings denominated in pounds sterling and Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") plus 0.80% for borrowings denominated in Euros. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$36 million and \$0 million, respectively, were outstanding under the European accounts receivable factoring facility. As of June 30, 2016, the interest rate effective on these borrowings was approximately 0.51%, based on the mix of currencies borrowed. Amounts drawn as of June 30, 2016 were principally related to managing working capital requirements.

The Company has entered into arrangements with various financial institutions to sell eligible trade receivables from certain aftermarket customers in North America. These arrangements can be terminated at any time subject to prior written notice. The receivables under these arrangements are sold without recourse to the Company and are therefore accounted for as true sales. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, \$43 million and \$75 million of receivables were sold under these arrangements, and expenses of less than \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, were recognized within interest expense. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, \$27 million and \$54 million of receivables were sold under these arrangements, and expenses of less than \$1 million and \$1 million, respectively, were recognized.

Capital leases and other—As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately \$87 million and \$77 million, respectively, of other debt issued by certain non-U.S. subsidiaries and capital lease obligations were outstanding.

Interest—Cash paid for interest related to debt outstanding totaled \$67 million and \$57 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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9. PENSION BENEFITS

Certain of Delphi's non-U.S. subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit pension plans, which generally provide benefits based on negotiated amounts for each year of service. Delphi's primary non-U.S. plans are located in France, Germany, Mexico, Portugal and the United Kingdom ("U.K."). The U.K. and certain Mexican plans are funded. In addition, Delphi has defined benefit plans in South Korea, Turkey and Italy for which amounts are payable to employees immediately upon separation. The obligations for these plans are recorded over the requisite service period.

Delphi sponsors a Supplemental Executive Retirement Program ("SERP") for those employees who were U.S. executives of the former Delphi Corporation (now known as DPH Holdings Corp. ("DPHH")) prior to September 30, 2008 and were still U.S. executives of Delphi on October 7, 2009, the effective date of the program. This program is unfunded. Executives receive benefits over 5 years after an involuntary or voluntary separation from Delphi. The SERP is closed to new members.

The amounts shown below reflect the defined benefit pension expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, including amounts attributable to discontinued operations in the prior period:

	Non-U.S. Plans		U.S. Plans	
	Three Months Ended		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in millions)			
Service cost	\$13	\$14	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	17	18	1	1
Expected return on plan assets	(18)	(18)	—	—
Settlement loss	—	3	—	—
Amortization of actuarial losses	3	5	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$15	\$22	\$1	\$1
	Non-U.S. Plans		U.S. Plans	

	Six Months Ended		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in millions)			
Service cost	\$25	\$29	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	34	39	1	1
Expected return on plan assets	(36)	(38)	—	—
Settlement loss	—	3	—	—
Amortization of actuarial losses	7	9	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$30	\$42	\$1	\$1

Other postretirement benefit obligations were approximately \$3 million and \$3 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Company changed the method used to estimate the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans that utilize a yield curve approach. Historically, the Company estimated these service and interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the

period. The Company elected to utilize a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the projected benefit obligation to the relevant projected cash flows. The Company made this change to provide a more precise measurement of service and interest costs by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows to the corresponding spot yield curve rates. This change does not affect the measurement of the total benefit obligations. The Company has accounted for this change as a change in accounting estimate and accordingly accounted for it on a prospective basis. The expected reduction in annual service and interest costs associated with this change in estimate is less than \$10 million.

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10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Ordinary Business Litigation

Delphi is from time to time subject to various legal actions and claims incidental to its business, including those arising out of alleged defects, alleged breaches of contracts, product warranties, intellectual property matters, and employment-related matters. It is the opinion of Delphi that the outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of Delphi. With respect to warranty matters, although Delphi cannot ensure that the future costs of warranty claims by customers will not be material, Delphi believes its established reserves are adequate to cover potential warranty settlements.

Unsecured Creditors Litigation

The Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Partnership Agreement of Delphi Automotive LLP (the "Fourth LLP Agreement") was entered into on July 12, 2011 by the members of Delphi Automotive LLP in order to position the Company for its initial public offering. Under the terms of the Fourth LLP Agreement, if cumulative distributions to the members of Delphi Automotive LLP under certain provisions of the Fourth LLP Agreement exceed \$7.2 billion, Delphi, as disbursing agent on behalf of DPHH, is required to pay to the holders of allowed general unsecured claims against DPHH \$32.50 for every \$67.50 in excess of \$7.2 billion distributed to the members, up to a maximum amount of \$300 million. In December 2014, a complaint was filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Bankruptcy Court") alleging that the redemption by Delphi Automotive LLP of the membership interests of GM and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (the "PBGC"), and the repurchase of shares and payment of dividends by Delphi Automotive PLC, constituted distributions under the terms of the Fourth LLP Agreement approximating \$7.2 billion. Delphi considers cumulative distributions through June 30, 2016 to be substantially below the \$7.2 billion threshold, and intends to vigorously contest the allegations set forth in the complaint. In May 2016, the Bankruptcy Court denied both parties' motions for summary judgment and discovery commenced regarding the parties' intent with respect to the redemptions of the GM and PBGC membership interests. Although no assurances can be made as to the ultimate outcome of this claim, Delphi does not believe a loss is probable and, accordingly, no reserve has been made as of June 30, 2016. The Company estimates the range of reasonably possible loss related to this matter to be zero to \$300 million.

Brazil Matters

Delphi conducts business operations in Brazil that are subject to the Brazilian federal labor, social security, environmental, tax and customs laws, as well as a variety of state and local laws. While Delphi believes it complies with such laws, they are complex, subject to varying interpretations, and the Company is often engaged in litigation with government agencies regarding the application of these laws to particular circumstances. As of June 30, 2016, the majority of claims asserted against Delphi in Brazil relate to such litigation. The remaining claims in Brazil relate to commercial and labor litigation with private parties. As of June 30, 2016, claims totaling approximately \$175 million (using June 30, 2016 foreign currency rates) have been asserted against Delphi in Brazil. As of June 30, 2016, the Company maintains accruals for these asserted claims of \$30 million (using June 30, 2016 foreign currency rates). The amounts accrued represent claims that are deemed probable of loss and are reasonably estimable based on the Company's analyses and assessment of the asserted claims and prior experience with similar matters. While the Company believes its accruals are adequate, the final amounts required to resolve these matters could differ materially from the Company's recorded estimates and Delphi's results of operations could be materially affected. The Company estimates the reasonably possible loss in excess of the amounts accrued related to these claims to be zero to \$145 million.

Environmental Matters

Delphi is subject to the requirements of U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. environmental and safety and health laws and regulations. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the undiscounted reserve for environmental investigation and remediation was approximately \$6 million (of which \$1 million was recorded in accrued liabilities and \$5 million was recorded in other long-term liabilities) and \$4 million (of which \$1 million was recorded in accrued liabilities and \$3 million was recorded in other long-term liabilities), respectively. Additionally, as of December 31, 2015 there was \$6 million of undiscounted reserve for environmental investigation and remediation

attributable to discontinued operations included within liabilities held for sale. Delphi cannot ensure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that its eventual environmental remediation costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of its current reserves. In the event that such liabilities were to significantly exceed the amounts recorded, Delphi's results of operations could be materially affected. At June 30, 2016, the difference between the recorded liabilities and the reasonably possible range of potential loss was not material.

Table of Contents**11. INCOME TAXES**

At the end of each interim period, the Company makes its best estimate of the annual expected effective income tax rate and applies that rate to its ordinary year-to-date earnings or loss. The income tax provision or benefit related to unusual or infrequent items, if applicable, that will be separately reported or reported net of their related tax effects are individually computed and recognized in the interim period in which those items occur. In addition, the effect of changes in enacted tax laws or rates, tax status, judgment on the realizability of a beginning-of-the-year deferred tax asset in future years or income tax contingencies is recognized in the interim period in which the change occurs.

The computation of the annual expected effective income tax rate at each interim period requires certain estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, the expected pre-tax income (or loss) for the year, projections of the proportion of income (and/or loss) earned and taxed in respective jurisdictions, permanent and temporary differences, and the likelihood of the realizability of deferred tax assets generated in the current year. Jurisdictions with a projected loss for the year or a year-to-date loss for which no tax benefit or expense can be recognized due to a valuation allowance are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate. The impact of such an exclusion could result in a higher or lower effective tax rate during a particular quarter, based upon the composition and timing of actual earnings compared to annual projections. The estimates used to compute the provision or benefit for income taxes may change as new events occur, additional information is obtained or as our tax environment changes. To the extent that the expected annual effective income tax rate changes, the effect of the change on prior interim periods is included in the income tax provision in the period in which the change in estimate occurs.

The Company's income tax expense and effective tax rate from continuing operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
2016	2015	2016	2015

(dollars in millions)

Income tax expense	\$84	\$80	\$159	\$141
Effective tax rate	24 %	18 %	21 %	17 %

The Company's effective tax rate from continuing operations was impacted by unfavorable geographic income mix in 2016 as compared to 2015, primarily due to changes in the underlying operations of the business and losses recorded in foreign jurisdictions for which no tax benefit can be recognized due to a valuation allowance. A significant portion of the unbenefited losses resulted from restructuring charges recorded related to the initiation of a plant closure of a European manufacturing site within the Powertrain Systems segment in the second quarter of 2016, as more fully described in Note 7. Restructuring. Additionally, the Company's effective tax rate was impacted by the expiration of tax incentives for certain Chinese subsidiaries related to Hi-Tech Enterprise ("HNTE") status in 2016, which previously made these subsidiaries eligible for a reduced corporate income tax rate. Applications for new 6-year HNTE grants are not permitted prior to the expiration of the prior grants, and Delphi is in the process of making timely submissions pursuant to local requirements. Approval of the applications has historically been obtained in the year of application, at which point these entities would be entitled to use the reduced HNTE income tax rate retroactive to the expiration date of the prior grants. The income tax accounting effect, including the retroactive effect, of a change in tax status is accounted for on the date of approval. Until such time, the income of these subsidiaries is subject to the statutory Chinese corporate income tax rate.

The Company's effective tax rate from continuing operations was also impacted by the tax (benefit) expense associated with unusual or infrequent items for the respective interim periods as illustrated in the following table:

Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
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June 30, June 30,
2016 2015 2016 2015

(in millions)

Withholding taxes	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ (1)
Other change in tax reserves (1)	(1)	3	—	4
Other adjustments (2)	1	1	5	1
Income tax (benefit) expense associated with unusual or infrequent items	\$ (4)	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 4

(1) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the tax (benefit) and expense, respectively, primarily relates to adjustments in tax reserves which were individually insignificant.

(2) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the tax expense primarily relates to provision to return adjustments and other items which were individually insignificant.

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Delphi Automotive PLC is a U.K. resident taxpayer and not a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and as such is not subject to U.S. tax, and generally not subject to U.K. tax on remitted foreign earnings. Cash paid or withheld for income taxes was \$157 million and \$149 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

Tax Return Filing Determinations and Elections

Delphi Automotive LLP, which acquired certain assets in a bankruptcy court approved transaction (the "Bankruptcy Plan") on October 6, 2009 (the "Acquisition Date"), was established on August 19, 2009 as a limited liability partnership incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. At the time of its formation, Delphi Automotive LLP elected to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. On June 24, 2014, the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") issued us a Notice of Proposed Adjustment (the "NOPA") asserting that it believes Section 7874(b) of the Internal Revenue Code applied to Delphi Automotive LLP and that it should be treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, retroactive to the Acquisition Date. If Delphi Automotive LLP was treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Company also expected that, although Delphi Automotive PLC is incorporated under the laws of Jersey and a tax resident in the U.K., it would also have been treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If these entities were treated as domestic corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Company would have been subject to U.S. federal income tax on its worldwide taxable income, including distributions, as well as deemed income inclusions from some of its non-U.S. subsidiaries.

Delphi contested the conclusions reached in the NOPA through the IRS's administrative appeals process, and on April 8, 2016, the IRS Office of Appeals issued fully-executed Forms 870-AD, concluding that Section 7874(b) does not apply to Delphi, and therefore no adjustments for the tax years subject to the appeals process (2009 and 2010) are necessary. Consistent with the IRS's determination and conclusion related to this matter, Delphi Automotive PLC will continue to prepare and file its financial statements and tax filings as a U.K. tax-resident.

12. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND NET INCOME PER SHARE

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Delphi by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the weighted average dilutive impact of all potentially dilutive securities from the date of issuance and is computed using the treasury stock method by dividing net income attributable to Delphi by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. For all periods presented, the calculation of diluted net income per share contemplates the dilutive impacts, if any, of the Company's share-based compensation plans. Refer to Note 18. Share-Based Compensation for additional information.

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Weighted Average Shares

The following table illustrates net income per share attributable to Delphi and the weighted average shares outstanding used in calculating basic and diluted income per share:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
(in millions, except per share data)				
Numerator:				
Income from continuing operations	\$258	\$350	\$578	\$638
Income from discontinued operations	—	295	105	216
Net income attributable to Delphi	\$258	\$645	\$683	\$854
Denominator:				
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding, basic	272.92	287.77	274.77	289.33
Dilutive shares related to restricted stock units ("RSUs")	0.45	1.08	0.43	0.99
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding, including dilutive shares	273.37	288.85	275.20	290.32
Basic net income per share:				
Continuing operations	\$0.95	\$1.22	\$2.10	\$2.21
Discontinued operations	—	1.02	0.38	0.74
Basic net income per share attributable to Delphi	\$0.95	\$2.24	\$2.48	\$2.95
Diluted net income per share:				
Continuing operations	\$0.94	\$1.21	\$2.10	\$2.20
Discontinued operations	—	1.02	0.38	0.74
Diluted net income per share attributable to Delphi	\$0.94	\$2.23	\$2.48	\$2.94
Anti-dilutive securities share impact	—	—	—	—
Share Repurchase Program				

In January 2015, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$1.5 billion of ordinary shares, which commenced in March 2015 following the completion of the Company's \$1 billion January 2014 share repurchase program. This share repurchase program provides for share purchases in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, depending on share price, market conditions and other factors, as determined by the Company.

A summary of the ordinary shares repurchased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Total number of shares repurchased	894,209	3,649,419	6,492,425	15,882,565
Average price paid per share	\$72.69	\$85.72	\$66.95	\$80.30
Total (in millions)	\$65	\$313	\$435	\$553

As of June 30, 2016, approximately \$72 million of share repurchases remained available under the January 2015 share repurchase program. All repurchased shares were retired, and are reflected as a reduction of ordinary share capital for the par value of the shares, with the excess applied as reductions to additional paid-in capital and retained earnings.

New Share Repurchase Program

In April 2016, the Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$1.5 billion of ordinary shares. This share repurchase program provides for share purchases in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, depending on share price, market conditions and other factors, as determined by the Company. This program will commence following the completion of the Company's January 2015 share repurchase program described above.

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Dividends

The Company has declared and paid cash dividends per ordinary share during the periods presented as follows:

	Dividend Per Share	Amount (in millions)
2016:		
Second quarter	\$ 0.29	\$ 79
First quarter	0.29	80
Total	\$ 0.58	\$ 159
2015:		
Fourth quarter	\$ 0.25	\$ 70
Third quarter	0.25	71
Second quarter	0.25	72
First quarter	0.25	73
Total	\$ 1.00	\$ 286

Other

Prior to the completion of the initial public offering on November 22, 2011, net income and other changes to membership interests were allocated to the respective outstanding classes based on the cumulative distribution provisions of the Fourth LLP Agreement.

Under the terms of the Fourth LLP Agreement, if cumulative distributions to the members of Delphi Automotive LLP under certain provisions of the Fourth LLP Agreement exceed \$7.2 billion, Delphi, as disbursing agent on behalf of DPHH, is required to pay to the holders of allowed general unsecured claims against DPHH \$32.50 for every \$67.50 in excess of \$7.2 billion distributed to the members, up to a maximum amount of \$300 million. This contingency is not considered probable of occurring as of June 30, 2016 and accordingly, no reserve has been recorded. Refer to Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies for additional information.

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Delphi (net of tax) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are shown below. Other comprehensive income includes activity relating to discontinued operations.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	(in millions)			
Foreign currency translation adjustments:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$(625)	\$(565)	\$(661)	\$(333)
Aggregate adjustment for the period (1)	(53)	60	(17)	(172)
Balance at end of period	(678)	(505)	(678)	(505)
Gains (losses) on derivatives:				
Balance at beginning of period	(83)	(82)	(106)	(78)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications (net tax effect of \$5, \$8, \$7 and \$14)	1	(27)	(5)	(50)
Reclassification to income (net tax effect of \$7, \$8, \$16, and \$13)	25	25	54	44
Balance at end of period	(57)	(84)	(57)	(84)
Pension and postretirement plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	(261)	(303)	(266)	(330)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications (net tax effect of \$3, \$3, \$4, and \$1)	14	(12)	16	12
Reclassification to income (net tax effect of \$1, \$0, \$1, and \$1)	3	7	6	10
Balance at end of period	(244)	(308)	(244)	(308)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, end of period	\$ (979)	\$ (897)	\$ (979)	\$ (897)
(1) Includes gains (losses) of \$17 million and \$(8) million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, and \$(19) million and \$(21) million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, related to non-derivative net investment hedges. Refer to Note 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities for further description of these hedges.				

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Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Reclassification Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Details About Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Affected Line Item in the Statement of Operations
	2016	2015	2016	2015	

(in millions)

Gains (losses) on derivatives:

Commodity derivatives

\$(11) \$(11) \$(25) \$(21) Cost of sales

Foreign currency derivatives

(21) (22) (45) (36) Cost of sales

(32) (33) (70) (57) Income before income taxes

7 8 16 13 Income tax expense

(25) (25) (54) (44) Net income

— — — — Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest

\$(25) \$(25) \$(54) \$(44) Net income attributable to Delphi

Pension and postretirement plans:

Actuarial losses

\$(4) \$(5) \$(7) \$(9) (1)

Settlement loss

— (2) — (2) (1)

(4) (7) (7) (11) Income before income taxes

1 — 1 1 Income tax expense

(3) (7) (6) (10) Net income

— — — — Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest

\$(3) \$(7) \$(6) \$(10) Net income attributable to Delphi

Total reclassifications for the period \$(28) \$(32) \$(60) \$(54)

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive loss components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 9. Pension Benefits for additional details).

14. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Cash Flow Hedges

Delphi is exposed to market risk, such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and changes in interest rates, which may result in cash flow risks. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, Delphi aggregates the exposures on a consolidated basis to take advantage of natural offsets. For exposures that are not offset within its operations, Delphi enters into various derivative transactions pursuant to its risk management policies, which prohibit holding or issuing derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes, and designation of derivative instruments is performed on a transaction basis to support hedge accounting. The changes in fair value of these hedging instruments are offset in part or in whole by corresponding changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. Delphi assesses the initial and ongoing effectiveness of its hedging relationships in accordance with its documented policy.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had the following outstanding notional amounts related to commodity and foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges that were entered into to hedge forecasted exposures:

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Commodity	Quantity Hedged	Unit of Measure	Notional Amount (Approximate USD Equivalent)
	(in thousands)		(in millions)
Copper	54,580	pounds	\$ 115
Foreign Currency	Quantity Hedged	Unit of Measure	Notional Amount (Approximate USD Equivalent)
	(in millions)		
Mexican Peso	9,798	MXN	\$ 520
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	2,059	RMB	310
Polish Zloty	318	PLN	80
New Turkish Lira	189	TRY	65
Hungarian Forint	17,281	HUF	60

The Company had additional commodity and foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges with notional amounts that individually amounted to less than \$10 million. As of June 30, 2016, Delphi has entered into derivative instruments to hedge cash flows extending out to June 2018.

Gains and losses on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI"), to the extent that hedges are effective, until the underlying transactions are recognized in earnings. Unrealized amounts in accumulated OCI will fluctuate based on changes in the fair value of hedge derivative contracts at each reporting period. Losses included in accumulated OCI as of June 30, 2016 were approximately \$83 million (approximately \$62 million, net of tax). Of this total, approximately \$77 million of losses are expected to be included in cost of sales within the next 12 months and \$6 million of losses are expected to be included in cost of sales in subsequent periods. Cash flow hedges are discontinued when Delphi determines it is no longer probable that the originally forecasted transactions will occur. The amount included in cost of sales related to cash flow hedge ineffectiveness was insignificant for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. Cash flows from derivatives used to manage commodity and foreign exchange risks are classified as operating activities within the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Net Investment Hedges

The Company is also exposed to the risk that adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates could impact its net investment in non-U.S. subsidiaries. To manage this risk, the Company designates certain qualifying derivative and non-derivative instruments, including foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency-denominated debt, as net investment hedges of certain non-U.S. subsidiaries. The effective portion of the gains or losses on instruments designated as net investment hedges are recognized within OCI to offset changes in the value of the net investment in these foreign currency-denominated operations. Any ineffective portion of gains or losses on net investment hedges are reclassified to other income (expense), net within the consolidated statement of operations. Gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified to earnings only when the related currency translation adjustments are required to be reclassified, usually upon sale or liquidation of the investment. Cash flows from derivatives designated as net investment hedges are classified as investing activities within the consolidated statement of cash flows.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company entered into a forward contract with a notional amount of 2.4 billion Chinese Yuan Renminbi ("RMB") (approximately \$370 million, using March 31, 2016 foreign currency rates)

that was designated as a net investment hedge of the foreign currency exposure of its investments in certain RMB-denominated wholly-owned subsidiaries. This forward contract matured in May 2016, and the Company paid \$1 million at settlement. During the second quarter of 2016, the Company entered into forward contracts with notional amounts totaling 2.4 billion RMB (approximately \$355 million, using June 30, 2016 foreign currency rates) that were designated as net investment hedges of the foreign currency exposure of its investments in certain RMB-denominated wholly-owned subsidiaries. These contracts mature in November 2016. Refer to the tables below for details of the fair value recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the effects recorded in the consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of comprehensive income related to these derivative instruments.

The Company has designated the €700 million 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes, as more fully described in Note 8. Debt, as a net investment hedge of the foreign currency exposure of its investments in certain Euro-denominated wholly-owned subsidiaries. Due to changes in the value of the Euro-denominated debt designated as a net investment hedge, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, \$16 million and \$(9) million, respectively, of gains (losses) were recognized within the cumulative translation adjustment component of OCI. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, \$19 million and

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\$21 million, respectively, of losses were recognized within the cumulative translation adjustment component of OCI related to this net investment hedge. Cumulative losses included in accumulated OCI on this net investment hedge were \$15 million as of June 30, 2016 and \$5 million as of December 31, 2015, which were due to the strengthening of the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar over the term of this arrangement. There were no amounts reclassified or recognized for ineffectiveness during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 or 2015.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges

The Company enters into certain foreign currency and commodity contracts that are not designated as hedges. When hedge accounting is not applied to derivative contracts, gains and losses are recorded to other income (expense), net and cost of sales in the consolidated statement of operations.

As more fully disclosed in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, on July 30, 2015, Delphi made a recommended offer to acquire HellermannTyton. In conjunction with the proposed acquisition, in August 2015, the Company entered into option contracts with notional amounts totaling £917 million to hedge portions of the currency risk associated with the cash payment for the proposed acquisition at a cost of \$15 million. Subsequently, in conjunction with the closing of the acquisition, Delphi entered into offsetting option contracts. Pursuant to the requirements of ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, the options did not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes. The Company paid \$15 million to settle these options during the six months ended June 2016, which is reflected within investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments in the Balance Sheet

The fair value of derivative financial instruments recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives		Net Amounts of Assets and (Liabilities) Presented in the Balance Sheet	
Balance Sheet Location	June 30, 2016	Balance Sheet Location	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2016
(in millions)					
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Commodity derivatives Other current assets	\$ —	Accrued liabilities	\$ 19		
Foreign currency derivatives* Accrued liabilities	4	Accrued liabilities	54	(50)
Commodity derivatives Other long-term assets	—	Other long-term liabilities	1		
Foreign currency derivatives* Other long-term assets	2	Other long-term assets	—	2	
Foreign currency derivatives* Other long-term liabilities	1	Other long-term liabilities	6	(5)
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges:					
Foreign currency derivatives Other current assets	\$ 4	Accrued liabilities	\$ —		
Total derivatives designated as hedges	\$ 11		\$ 80		
Derivatives not designated:					
Commodity derivatives Other current assets	\$ —	Accrued liabilities	\$ 1		
Foreign currency derivatives* Accrued liabilities	2	Accrued liabilities	3	(1)
Total derivatives not designated as hedges	\$ 2		\$ 4		

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Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives		Net Amounts of Assets and (Liabilities) Presented in the Balance Sheet
Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2015	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2015
(in millions)				
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:				
Commodity derivatives	Other current assets	\$ —	Accrued liabilities	\$ 39
Foreign currency derivatives*	Accrued liabilities	3	Accrued liabilities	69
				\$ (66)
Commodity derivatives	Other long-term assets	—	Other long-term liabilities	10
Foreign currency derivatives*	Other long-term liabilities	1	Other long-term liabilities	12
				(11)
Total derivatives designated as hedges		\$ 4		\$ 130
Derivatives not designated:				
Commodity derivatives	Other current assets	\$ —	Accrued liabilities	\$ 2
Foreign currency derivatives*	Accrued liabilities	2	Accrued liabilities	3
				(1)
Foreign currency derivatives*	Other long-term liabilities	1	Other long-term liabilities	1
				—
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		\$ 3		\$ 6

* Derivative instruments within this category are subject to master netting arrangements and are presented on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheets in accordance with accounting guidance related to the offsetting of amounts related to certain contracts.

The fair value of Delphi's derivative financial instruments was in a net liability position as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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Effect of Derivatives on the Statement of Operations and Statement of Comprehensive Income

The pre-tax effect of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Gain (loss) Recognized OCI (Effective Portion)	Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
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(in millions)

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:				
Commodity derivatives	\$ 1	\$ (11)	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	(14	) (21)	—
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges:				
Foreign currency derivatives	9	—		—
Total	\$ (4)	\$ (32)	\$ —

Loss
Recognized in
Income

(in millions)

Derivatives not designated:	
Commodity derivatives	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	—
Total	\$ —

The pre-tax effect of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Loss (loss) Recognized OCI (Effective Portion)	Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
----------------------------------	--	---	---

(in millions)

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:				
Commodity derivatives	\$ (11)	\$ (8)	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	(21	) (18)	—
Total	\$ (32)	\$ (26)	\$ —

Loss
Recognized in
Income

(in millions)

Derivatives not designated:

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Commodity derivatives	\$	(3)
Foreign currency derivatives	(4)	
Total	\$	(7)

The pre-tax effect of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Gain (loss) Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)	Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
--------------------------------	---	---	---

(in millions)

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:			
Commodity derivatives	\$4	\$ (25)	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	(20)	(45)	—
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges:			
Foreign currency derivatives	4	—	—
Total	\$(12)	\$ (70)	\$ —

Loss
Recognized in
Income

(in millions)

Derivatives not designated:	
Commodity derivatives	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	(2)
Total	\$ (2)

The pre-tax effect of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of operations and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Loss Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)	Loss Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Gain Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)
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(in millions)

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:			
Commodity derivatives	\$(25)	\$ (18)	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	(39)	(32)	—
Total	\$(64)	\$ (50)	\$ —

Loss
Recognized in
Income

(in millions)

Derivatives not designated:	
Commodity derivatives	\$ (3)
Foreign currency derivatives	(5)
Total	\$ (8)

The gain or loss reclassified from OCI into income for the effective portion of designated derivative instruments and the gain or loss recognized in income for the ineffective portion of designated derivative instruments excluded from effectiveness testing were recorded to other income, net and cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The gain or loss recognized in income for non-designated derivative instruments was recorded in other income (expense), net and cost of sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis

Derivative instruments—All derivative instruments are required to be reported on the balance sheet at fair value unless the transactions qualify and are designated as normal purchases or sales. Changes in fair value are reported currently through earnings unless they meet hedge accounting criteria. Delphi's derivative exposures are with counterparties with long-term investment grade credit ratings. Delphi estimates the fair value of its derivative contracts using an income approach based on

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valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single, discounted amount. Estimates of the fair value of foreign currency and commodity derivative instruments are determined using exchange traded prices and rates. Delphi also considers the risk of non-performance in the estimation of fair value, and includes an adjustment for non-performance risk in the measure of fair value of derivative instruments. The non-performance risk adjustment reflects the credit default spread ("CDS") applied to the net commodity by counterparty and foreign currency exposures by counterparty. When Delphi is in a net derivative asset position, the counterparty CDS rates are applied to the net derivative asset position. When Delphi is in a net derivative liability position, estimates of peer companies' CDS rates are applied to the net derivative liability position.

In certain instances where market data is not available, Delphi uses management judgment to develop assumptions that are used to determine fair value. This could include situations of market illiquidity for a particular currency or commodity or where observable market data may be limited. In those situations, Delphi generally surveys investment banks and/or brokers and utilizes the surveyed prices and rates in estimating fair value.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Delphi was in a net derivative liability position of \$71 million and \$129 million, respectively, and no significant adjustments were recorded for nonperformance risk based on the application of peer companies' CDS rates, evaluation of our own nonperformance risk and because Delphi's exposures were to counterparties with investment grade credit ratings. Refer to Note 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities for further information regarding derivatives.

Contingent consideration—As described in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, as of June 30, 2016, additional contingent consideration may be earned as a result of Delphi's acquisition agreements for Control-Tec LLC ("Control-Tec"), Ottomatika, Inc. ("Ottomatika") and Antaya Technologies Corporation ("Antaya"). The liability for contingent consideration is re-measured to fair value at each reporting date based on a probability-weighted discounted cash flow analysis using a rate that reflects the uncertainty surrounding the expected outcomes, which the Company believes is appropriate and representative of market participant assumptions. The measurement of the liability for contingent consideration is based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market, and is therefore classified as a Level 3 measurement in accordance with ASU Topic 820-10-35. Examples of utilized unobservable inputs are estimated future earnings of the acquired businesses and applicable discount rates. The estimate of the liability may fluctuate if there are changes in the forecast of the acquired businesses' future earnings, as a result of actual earnings levels achieved or in the discount rates used to determine the present value of contingent future cash flows. As of June 30, 2016, the range of periods in which the earn-out provisions may be achieved is from 2016 to 2018. The Company regularly reviews these assumptions and makes adjustments to the fair value measurements as required by facts and circumstances.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the liability for contingent consideration was \$33 million (of which \$2 million was classified within other current liabilities and \$31 million was classified within other long-term liabilities) and \$32 million (of which was \$2 million classified within other current liabilities and \$30 million was classified within other long-term liabilities). Adjustments to this liability for interest accretion are recognized in interest expense, and any other changes in the fair value of this liability are recognized within other income (expense), net in the consolidated statement of operations.

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As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Delphi had the following assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets Level 1	Significant Observable Inputs Level 2	Other Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
(in millions)					
As of June 30, 2016					
Foreign currency derivatives	\$6	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$6	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —
As of December 31, 2015:					
Foreign currency derivatives	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Delphi had the following liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets Level 1	Significant Observable Inputs Level 2	Other Unobservable Inputs Level 3	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
(in millions)					
As of June 30, 2016					
Commodity derivatives	\$21	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	56	—	56	—	—
Contingent consideration	33	—	—	33	—
Total	\$110	\$ —	\$ 77	\$ 33	\$ —
As of December 31, 2015:					
Commodity derivatives	\$51	\$ —	\$ 51	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign currency derivatives	78	—	78	—	—
Contingent consideration	32	—	—	32	—
Total	\$161	\$ —	\$ 129	\$ 32	\$ —

The changes in the contingent consideration liability classified as a Level 3 measurement for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

	Contingent Consideration Liability
(in millions)	
Fair value at beginning of period	\$ 32
Additions	—
Payments	—
Interest accretion	1
Fair value at end of period	\$ 33

Non-derivative financial instruments—Delphi's non-derivative financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable, as well as debt, which consists of its accounts receivable factoring arrangements, capital leases and other debt issued by Delphi's non-U.S. subsidiaries, the Revolving Credit Facility, the Tranche A Term Loan and all series of outstanding senior notes. The fair value of debt is based on quoted market

prices for instruments with public market data or significant other observable inputs for instruments without a quoted public market price (Level 2). As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, total debt was recorded at \$4,066 million and \$4,008 million, respectively, and had estimated fair values of \$4,256 million and \$4,025 million, respectively. For all other financial instruments recorded at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, fair value approximates book value.

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Fair Value Measurements on a Nonrecurring Basis

In addition to items that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, Delphi also has items in its balance sheet that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. As these items are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, they are not included in the tables above. Nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis include long-lived assets, assets held for sale, equity and cost method investments, intangible assets, asset retirement obligations, share-based compensation and liabilities for exit or disposal activities measured at fair value upon initial recognition. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, Delphi recorded non-cash asset impairment charges totaling \$22 million within cost of sales related to declines in the fair values of certain fixed assets, \$19 million of which related to the initiation of a plant closure of a European manufacturing site within the Powertrain Systems segment in the second quarter of 2016, as further described in Note 7. Restructuring. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Delphi recorded non-cash asset impairment charges of \$4 million and \$6 million, respectively, in cost of sales related to declines in the fair values of certain fixed assets. Fair value of long-lived assets is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved and a review of appraisals. Delphi has determined that the fair value measurements of long-lived assets fall in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Additionally, as further described in Note 21. Discontinued Operations, an after-tax impairment loss of approximately \$88 million was recorded in income from discontinued operations in the six months ended June 30, 2015 based on the evaluation and estimate of the fair value of the Company's interest in KDAC of approximately \$32 million, which was determined primarily based on negotiations with a third party and on a non-binding offer from that potential buyer at the time, in relation to the carrying value of this interest. Subsequently, in September 2015 the Company closed the sale of this interest for net cash proceeds of \$70 million. As a result, the Company recorded a net loss of \$41 million on the KDAC divestiture within income from discontinued operations in 2015, which includes the \$88 million impairment loss recorded in the six months ended June 2015.

16. OTHER INCOME, NET

Other (expense) income, net included:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	
	(in millions)			
Interest income	\$—	\$1	\$1	\$2
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	(52)
Costs associated with acquisitions	—	(1)	—	(1)
Other, net	(2)	(2)	1	(5)
Other (expense) income, net	\$(2)	\$(2)	\$2	\$(56)

As further discussed in Note 8. Debt, during the six months ended June 30, 2015, Delphi redeemed for cash the entire aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 6.125% Senior Notes, resulting in a loss on debt extinguishment of approximately \$52 million.

17. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

Acquisition of PureDepth, Inc.

On March 23, 2016, Delphi acquired 100% of the equity interests of PureDepth, Inc. ("PureDepth"), a leading provider of 3D display technology, for approximately \$15 million. The results of operations of PureDepth are reported within the Electronics and Safety segment from the date of acquisition. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, with the total purchase price allocated on a preliminary basis using information available, in the

first quarter of 2016. The preliminary purchase price and related allocation to the acquired net assets of PureDepth based on their estimated fair values is shown below (in millions):

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Assets acquired and liabilities assumed
Purchase price, cash consideration \$ 15

Intangible assets \$ 10
Goodwill resulting from purchase 5
Total purchase price allocation \$ 15

Intangible assets include amounts recognized for the fair value of in-process research and development, which will not be amortized, but tested for impairment until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. The fair value of these assets was based on third-party valuations and management's estimates, generally utilizing income and market approaches.

The purchase price and related allocation are preliminary and could be revised as a result of adjustments made to the purchase price, additional information obtained regarding revisions of provisional estimates of fair values, including, but not limited to, the completion of independent valuations related to intangible assets.

The pro forma effects of this acquisition would not materially impact the Company's reported results for any period presented, and as a result no pro forma financial statements were presented.

Acquisition of HellermannTyton Group PLC

On December 18, 2015, pursuant to the terms of a recommended offer made on July 30, 2015, Delphi completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of HellermannTyton Group PLC ("HellermannTyton"), a public limited company based in the United Kingdom, and a leading global manufacturer of high-performance and innovative cable management solutions. Delphi paid 480 pence per HellermannTyton share, totaling approximately \$1.5 billion in aggregate, net of cash acquired. Approximately \$242 million of HellermannTyton outstanding debt to third-party creditors was assumed and subsequently paid off.

HellermannTyton had 2014 sales of approximately £600 million (approximately 6% of which were to Delphi and will be eliminated on a consolidated basis). Upon completing the acquisition, Delphi incurred transaction related expenses totaling approximately \$23 million, which were recorded within other income (expense), net in the statement of operations in the fourth quarter of 2015.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, with the total purchase price allocated on a preliminary basis using information available, in the fourth quarter of 2015. As a result of additional information obtained, changes to the preliminary fair values of certain property, plant and equipment, definite-lived intangible assets and other assets purchased and liabilities assumed, including contingent tax liabilities, from the amounts disclosed as of December 31, 2015 were recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2016, resulting in a net adjustment to goodwill of \$8 million. These adjustments did not result in significant effects to the consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The preliminary purchase price and related allocation to the acquired net assets of HellermannTyton based on their estimated fair values is shown below (in millions):

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Purchase price, cash consideration, net of cash acquired	\$ 1,534
Debt and pension liabilities assumed	258
Total consideration, net of cash acquired	\$ 1,792

Property, plant and equipment	\$328
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	128
Definite-lived intangible assets	557
Other liabilities, net	(85)
Identifiable net assets acquired	928
Goodwill resulting from purchase	864
Total purchase price allocation	\$ 1,792

Goodwill recognized in this transaction is primarily attributable to synergies expected to arise after the acquisition and the assembled workforce of HellermannTyton, and is not deductible for tax purposes. Intangible assets primarily

include \$128

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million recognized for the fair value of the acquired trade name, which has an indefinite useful life, \$454 million of customer-based assets with approximate useful lives of 13 years and \$103 million of technology-related assets with approximate useful lives of 13 years. The valuation of the intangible assets acquired was based on third-party valuations, management's estimates, available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. The fair value of the acquired trade name and the technology-related assets was generally estimated utilizing the relief from royalty method under the income approach, and the fair value of customer-based assets was generally estimated utilizing the multi-period excess earnings method.

The purchase price and related allocation are preliminary and could be revised as a result of adjustments made to the purchase price, additional information obtained regarding liabilities assumed, including, but not limited to, contingent liabilities, revisions of provisional estimates of fair values, including, but not limited to, the completion of independent appraisals and valuations related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, and certain tax attributes.

The results of operations of HellermannTyton are reported within the Electrical/Electronic Architecture segment from the date of acquisition. The pro forma effects of this acquisition would not materially impact the Company's reported results for any period presented, and as a result no pro forma financial statements were presented.

Acquisition financing

Delphi financed the cash payment required to close the acquisition of HellermannTyton primarily with the net proceeds received from the offering of \$1.3 billion of 2015 Senior Notes, as further described in Note 8. Debt, with the remainder of the purchase price funded with cash on hand that was received from the sale of the Company's Thermal Systems business, as further described below. Prior to the transaction closing, in connection with the offer to acquire HellermannTyton in July 2015, £540 million (\$844 million using July 30, 2015 foreign currency rates) was placed on deposit for purposes of satisfying a portion of the consideration required to effect the acquisition.

Acquisition of Control-Tec LLC

On November 30, 2015, Delphi acquired 100% of the equity interests of Control-Tec LLC ("Control-Tec"), a leading provider of telematics and cloud-hosted data analytics solutions, for a purchase price of \$104 million at closing and an additional cash payment of up to \$40 million contingent upon the achievement of certain financial performance metrics over a future 3-year period. The range of the undiscounted amounts the Company could be required to pay under this arrangement is between \$0 and \$40 million. As of the closing date of the acquisition, the contingent consideration was assigned a fair value of approximately \$20 million. Refer to Note 15. Fair Value of Financial Instruments for additional information regarding the measurement of the contingent consideration liability. The results of operations of Control-Tec are reported within the Electronics and Safety segment from the date of acquisition. The Company acquired Control-Tec utilizing cash on hand.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, with the total purchase price allocated on a preliminary basis using information available, in the fourth quarter of 2015. The preliminary purchase price and related allocation to the acquired net assets of Control-Tec based on their estimated fair values is shown below (in millions):

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

Purchase price, cash consideration, net of cash acquired	\$ 104
Purchase price, fair value of contingent consideration	20
Total purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$ 124

Intangible assets	\$ 66
Other assets, net	4
Identifiable net assets acquired	70
Goodwill resulting from purchase	54
Total purchase price allocation	\$ 124

Intangible assets primarily include amounts recognized for the fair value of the acquired trade name as well as customer-based and technology-related assets, and will be amortized over their estimated useful lives of approximately 10 years. The fair value of these assets was based on third-party valuations and management's

estimates, generally utilizing income and market approaches.

The purchase price and related allocation are preliminary and could be revised as a result of adjustments made to the purchase price, additional information obtained regarding liabilities assumed, including, but not limited to, contingent liabilities, revisions of provisional estimates of fair values, including, but not limited to, the completion of independent appraisals and valuations related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, and certain tax attributes.

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The pro forma effects of this acquisition would not materially impact the Company's reported results for any period presented, and as a result no pro forma financial statements were presented.

Acquisition of Ottomatika, Inc.

On July 23, 2015, Delphi acquired 100% of the equity interests of Ottomatika, Inc. ("Ottomatika"), an automated vehicle software developer, for total consideration of \$32 million. The Company paid \$16 million at closing utilizing cash on hand, with additional cash payments totaling \$11 million deferred over a period of 3 years and additional contingent consideration of up to \$5 million due upon the achievement of certain product development milestones over a 3-year period. The range of the undiscounted amounts the Company could be required to pay is between \$0 and \$5 million. As of the closing date of the acquisition, the contingent consideration was assigned a fair value of approximately \$5 million. The results of operations of Ottomatika are reported within the Electronics and Safety segment from the date of acquisition. Delphi previously held a convertible debt investment in Ottomatika, and as a result of this transaction recognized a gain on its previously held investment of \$2 million within other income (expense), net in the consolidated statement of operations during the third quarter of 2015.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination. The purchase price and related allocation to the acquired net assets of Ottomatika based on their estimated acquisition date fair values is shown below (in millions):

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

Purchase price, cash consideration	\$ 16
Purchase price, deferred consideration	11
Purchase price, fair value of contingent consideration	5
Fair value of previously held investment	4
Total purchase price	\$36

Indefinite-lived intangible assets	\$24
Definite-lived intangible assets	1
Other liabilities, net	(8)
Identifiable net assets acquired	17
Goodwill resulting from purchase	19
Total purchase price allocation	\$36

Intangible assets include amounts recognized for the fair value of in-process research and development, which will not be amortized, but tested for impairment until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts, and non-competition agreements, which will be amortized over their useful lives of approximately 4 years. The fair value of these assets was generally estimated utilizing income and market approaches. The pro forma effects of this acquisition would not materially impact the Company's reported results for any period presented, and as a result no pro forma financial statements were presented.

Exit of Argentina Businesses

On December 10, 2015, Delphi completed the exit of its Electronics business located in Argentina, which was previously reported within the Electronics and Safety segment. The net sales of this business in 2015 prior to the divestiture were approximately \$34 million. Delphi recognized a pre-tax loss on the divestiture of this business of \$33 million within cost of sales in the fourth quarter of 2015, which included a cash payment by Delphi to the buyer of \$7 million.

On April 21, 2015, Delphi completed the exit of its Electrical Wiring business located in Argentina, which was previously reported within the Electrical/Electronic Architecture segment. Delphi recognized a pre-tax loss on the divestiture of this business of \$14 million within cost of sales in the second quarter of 2015, which included a cash payment by Delphi to the buyer of \$7 million.

The results of operations of these businesses, including the losses on divestiture, were not significant to the consolidated financial statements for any period presented, and the disposals did not meet the discontinued operations criteria.

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Sale of Reception Systems Business

On July 31, 2015, Delphi completed the sale of its Reception Systems business for net cash proceeds of approximately \$25 million and \$39 million of buyer-assumed pension liabilities. The net sales of this business, which was previously reported within the Electronics and Safety segment, were approximately \$55 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Delphi recognized a pre-tax gain on the divestiture of \$39 million within cost of sales in the third quarter of 2015. The results of operations of this business, including the gain on divestiture, were not significant to the consolidated financial statements for any period presented, and the divestiture did not meet the discontinued operations criteria.

Sale of Thermal Systems Business

On June 30, 2015, Delphi completed the sale of the Company's wholly owned Thermal Systems business. On September 24, 2015, Delphi completed the sale of its interest in its KDAC joint venture, and on March 31, 2016, Delphi completed the sale of its interest in its SDAAC joint venture. Delphi's interests in the SDAAC and KDAC joint ventures were previously reported within the Thermal Systems segment. Accordingly, the results of the Thermal Systems business are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Refer to Note 21. Discontinued Operations for further disclosure related to the Company's discontinued operations, including details of the divestiture transactions.

Other

During the second quarter of 2015, the Company's Powertrain Systems segment made a \$20 million investment in Tula Technology Inc., an engine control software company, and the Electronics and Safety segment made a \$3 million investment in Quanergy, a leader in 3D Light Detection and Ranging ("LIDAR") sensing technology for automated driving. An additional \$3 million investment in Quanergy was made during the first quarter of 2016. The Company's investments are accounted for under the cost method.

18. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Long Term Incentive Plan

The Delphi Automotive PLC Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective April 23, 2015 (the "PLC LTIP"), allows for the grant of awards of up to 22,977,116 ordinary shares for long-term compensation. The PLC LTIP is designed to align the interests of management and shareholders. The awards can be in the form of shares, options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance awards, and other share-based awards to the employees, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company. The Company awarded annual long-term grants of RSUs under the PLC LTIP in each year from 2012 to 2016 in order to align management compensation with Delphi's overall business strategy. The Company has competitive and market-appropriate shareholding requirements. All of the RSUs granted under the PLC LTIP are eligible to receive dividend equivalents for any dividend paid from the grant date through the vesting date. Dividend equivalents are generally paid out in ordinary shares upon vesting of the underlying RSUs. Historical amounts disclosed within this note include amounts attributable to the Company's discontinued operations, unless otherwise noted.

Board of Director Awards

On April 23, 2015, Delphi granted 20,347 RSUs to the Board of Directors at a grant date fair value of approximately \$2 million. The grant date fair value was determined based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on April 23, 2015. The RSUs vested on April 27, 2016, and 24,542 ordinary shares, which included shares issued in connection with dividend equivalents, were issued to members of the Board of Directors at a fair value of approximately \$2 million. 1,843 ordinary shares were withheld to cover the minimum U.K. withholding taxes. On April 28, 2016, Delphi granted 27,238 RSUs to the Board of Directors at a grant date fair value of approximately \$2 million. The grant date fair value was determined based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on April 28, 2016. The RSUs will vest on April 26, 2017, the day before the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders.

Executive Awards

Delphi has made annual grants of RSUs to its executives in February of each year beginning in 2012. These awards include a time-based vesting portion and a performance-based vesting portion, as well as continuity awards in certain

years. The time-based RSUs, which make up 25% of the awards for Delphi's officers and 50% for Delphi's other executives, vest ratably over three years beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. The performance-based RSUs, which make up 75% of the awards for Delphi's officers and 50% for Delphi's other executives, vest at the completion of a three-year performance period if certain targets are met. Each executive will receive between 0% and 200% of his or her target performance-based award based on the Company's performance against established company-wide performance metrics, which are:

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Metric	2016 Grant	2013 - 2015 Grants	2012 Grant
Average return on net assets (1)	50%	50%	50%
Cumulative net income	25%	N/A	30%
Cumulative earnings per share (2)	N/A	30%	N/A
Relative total shareholder return (3)	25%	20%	20%

(1) Average return on net assets is measured by tax-affected operating income divided by average net working capital plus average net property, plant and equipment for each calendar year during the respective performance period.

(2) Cumulative earnings per share is measured by net income attributable to Delphi divided by the weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding for the respective three-year performance period.

Relative total shareholder return is measured by comparing the average closing price per share of the Company's ordinary shares for all available trading days in the fourth quarter of the end of the performance period to the (3) average closing price per share of the Company's ordinary shares for all available trading days in the fourth quarter of the year preceding the grant, including dividends, and assessed against a comparable measure of competitor and peer group companies.

The details of the executive grants were as follows:

Grant Date	Grant RSUs Date Grant Fair Value (in millions)	Time-Based Award Vesting Dates	Performance-Based Award Vesting Date
February 2012	1.88 \$ 59	Annually on anniversary of grant date, 2013 - 2015	December 31, 2014
February 2013	1.45 60	Annually on anniversary of grant date, 2014 - 2016	December 31, 2015
February 2014	0.78 53	Annually on anniversary of grant date, 2015 - 2017	December 31, 2016
February 2015	0.90 76	Annually on anniversary of grant date, 2016 - 2018	December 31, 2017
February 2016	0.71 48	Annually on anniversary of grant date, 2017 - 2019	December 31, 2018

Any new executives hired after the annual executive RSU grant date may be eligible to participate in the PLC LTIP.

Any off cycle grants made for new hires are valued at their grant date fair value based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the date of such grant.

The grant date fair value of the RSUs is determined based on the target number of awards issued, the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the date of the grant of the award, including an estimate for forfeitures, and a contemporaneous valuation performed by an independent valuation specialist with respect to the relative total shareholder return awards.

In February 2015, under the time-based vesting terms of the 2012, 2013 and 2014 grants, 535,345 ordinary shares were issued to Delphi executives at a fair value of \$42 million, of which 199,211 ordinary shares were withheld to cover minimum withholding taxes. The performance-based RSUs associated with the 2012 grant vested at the completion of a three-year performance period on December 31, 2014, and in the first quarter of 2015, 1,364,966 ordinary shares were issued to Delphi executives at a fair value of \$107 million, of which 545,192 ordinary shares were withheld to cover minimum withholding taxes.

In February 2016, under the time-based vesting terms of the 2013, 2014 and 2015 grants, 395,744 ordinary shares were issued to Delphi executives at a fair value of approximately \$24 million, of which 146,726 ordinary shares were withheld to cover minimum withholding taxes. The performance-based RSUs associated with the 2013 grant vested at the completion of a three-year performance period on December 31, 2015, and in the first quarter of 2016, 1,265,339

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ordinary shares were issued to Delphi executives at a fair value of approximately \$77 million, of which 512,371 ordinary shares were withheld to cover minimum withholding taxes.

A summary of RSU activity, including award grants, vesting and forfeitures is provided below:

	RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
	(in thousands)	
Nonvested, January 1, 2016	1,980	\$ 74.66
Granted	865	67.83
Vested	(452)	57.96
Forfeited	(131)	75.17
Nonvested, June 30, 2016	2,262	75.35

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Delphi recognized compensation expense of \$10 million (\$8 million, net of tax) and \$21 million (\$16 million, net of tax) based on the Company's best estimate of ultimate performance against the respective targets during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Delphi recognized compensation expense of \$27 million (\$21 million, net of tax) and \$35 million (\$27 million, net of tax) based on the Company's best estimate of ultimate performance against the respective targets during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Delphi will continue to recognize compensation expense, based on the grant date fair value of the awards applied to the Company's best estimate of ultimate performance against the respective targets, over the requisite vesting periods of the awards. Based on the grant date fair value of the awards and the Company's best estimate of ultimate performance against the respective targets as of June 30, 2016, unrecognized compensation expense on a pre-tax basis of approximately \$112 million is anticipated to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2 years. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, approximately \$40 million and \$58 million of cash was paid and reflected as a financing activity in the statements of cash flows related to the minimum statutory tax withholding for vested RSUs.

19. SUPPLEMENTAL GUARANTOR AND NON-GUARANTOR CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Basis of Presentation

Notes Issued by the Subsidiary Issuer

As described in Note 8. Debt, Delphi Corporation (the "Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantor"), a 100% owned subsidiary of Delphi Automotive PLC (the "Parent"), issued the 2011 Senior Notes, the 2013 Senior Notes and the 2014 Senior Notes, each of which were registered under the Securities Act. The 2011 Senior Notes were subsequently redeemed and extinguished in March 2014 and March 2015. The 2013 Senior Notes and 2014 Senior Notes are, and prior to their redemption, the 2011 Senior Notes were, fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Delphi Automotive PLC and certain of Delphi Automotive PLC's direct and indirect subsidiary companies, which are directly or indirectly 100% owned by Delphi Automotive PLC (the "Subsidiary Guarantors"), on a joint and several basis, subject to customary release provisions (other than in the case of Delphi Automotive PLC). All other consolidated direct and indirect subsidiaries of Delphi Automotive PLC are not subject to the guarantees ("Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries").

Notes Issued by the Parent

As described in Note 8. Debt, Delphi Automotive PLC issued the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes and the 2015 Senior Notes, each of which were registered under the Securities Act. The 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes and 2015 Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis, subject to customary release provisions, by certain of Delphi Automotive PLC's direct and indirect subsidiary companies (the "Subsidiary Guarantors"), and Delphi Corporation, each of which are directly or indirectly 100% owned by Delphi Automotive PLC. All other consolidated direct and indirect subsidiaries of Delphi Automotive PLC are not subject to the guarantees ("Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries").

In lieu of providing separate audited financial statements for the Guarantors, the Company has included the accompanying condensed consolidating financial statements. These condensed consolidating financial statements are presented on the equity method. Under this method, the investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost and adjusted for the parent's share of the subsidiary's cumulative results of operations, capital contributions and distributions and other equity changes. The Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries are combined in the condensed consolidating financial statements. The principal elimination entries are to eliminate the investments in subsidiaries and intercompany balances and transactions.

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Statement of Operations Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net sales	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,206	\$ —	\$ 4,206
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales	—	—	—	3,348	—	3,348
Selling, general and administrative	35	—	—	244	—	279
Amortization	—	—	—	34	—	34
Restructuring	—	—	—	154	—	154
Total operating expenses	35	—	—	3,780	—	3,815
Operating (loss) income	(35)	—	—	426	—	391
Interest (expense) income	(50)	(8)	(50)	(20)	87	(41)
Other income (expense), net	—	31	16	38	(87)	(2)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	(85)	23	(34)	444	—	348
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	12	(96)	—	(84)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before equity income	(85)	23	(22)	348	—	264
Equity in net income of affiliates	—	—	—	7	—	7
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	343	327	147	—	(817)	—
Income from continuing operations	258	350	125	355	(817)	271
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	258	350	125	355	(817)	271
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	13	—	13
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$258	\$ 350	\$ 125	\$ 342	\$ (817)	\$ 258

Statement of Operations Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net sales	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,257	\$ —	\$ 8,257
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales	—	—	—	6,613	—	6,613
Selling, general and administrative	64	—	—	492	—	556
Amortization	—	—	—	67	—	67
Restructuring	—	—	—	189	—	189
Total operating expenses	64	—	—	7,361	—	7,425
Operating (loss) income	(64)	—	—	896	—	832
Interest (expense) income	(96)	(16)	(101)	(39)	170	(82)
Other income (expense), net	—	62	33	77	(170)	2
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	(160)	46	(68)	934	—	752
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	25	(184)	—	(159)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before equity income	(160)	46	(43)	750	—	593
Equity in net income of affiliates	—	—	—	13	—	13

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Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	843	800	251	—	(1,894)	—
Income from continuing operations	683	846	208	763	(1,894)	606
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	108	—	108
Net income (loss)	683	846	208	871	(1,894)	714
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	31	—	31
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$683	\$ 846	\$ 208	\$ 840	\$ (1,894)	\$ 683

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Statement of Operations Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net sales	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,858	\$ —	\$ 3,858
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales	—	—	—	3,076	—	3,076
Selling, general and administrative	44	—	—	217	—	261
Amortization	—	—	—	23	—	23
Restructuring	—	—	—	17	—	17
Total operating expenses	44	—	—	3,333	—	3,377
Operating (loss) income	(44)	—	—	525	—	481
Interest (expense) income	(26)	(9)	(38)	(21)	64	(30)
Other income (expense), net	—	20	19	23	(64)	(2)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	(70)	11	(19)	527	—	449
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	7	(87)	—	(80)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before equity income	(70)	11	(12)	440	—	369
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	715	704	183	—	(1,602)	—
Income from continuing operations	645	715	171	440	(1,602)	369
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	298	—	298
Net income (loss)	645	715	171	738	(1,602)	667
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	22	—	22
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$645	\$ 715	\$ 171	\$ 716	\$ (1,602)	\$ 645

Statement of Operations Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net sales	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,655	\$ —	\$ 7,655
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales	—	—	—	6,132	—	6,132
Selling, general and administrative	26	—	—	490	—	516
Amortization	—	—	—	47	—	47
Restructuring	—	—	—	33	—	33
Total operating expenses	26	—	—	6,702	—	6,728
Operating (loss) income	(26)	—	—	953	—	927
Interest (expense) income	(46)	(15)	(83)	(51)	133	(62)
Other income (expense), net	—	35	(7)	49	(133)	(56)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	(72)	20	(90)	951	—	809
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	—	33	(174)	—	(141)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before equity income	(72)	20	(57)	777	—	668
Equity in net income of affiliates	—	—	—	5	—	5

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Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	926	906	262	—	(2,094)	—
Income from continuing operations	854	926	205	782	(2,094)	673
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	—	223	—	223
Net income (loss)	854	926	205	1,005	(2,094)	896
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	42	—	42
Net income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$854	\$ 926	\$ 205	\$ 963	\$ (2,094)	\$ 854

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Statement of Comprehensive Income Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net income (loss)	\$258	\$ 350	\$ 125	\$ 355	\$ (817)	\$ 271
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Currency translation adjustments	16	—	—	(72)	—	(56)
Net change in unrecognized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax	—	—	—	26	—	26
Employee benefit plans adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	17	—	17
Other comprehensive income (loss)	16	—	—	(29)	—	(13)
Equity in other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries	(26)	(102)	—	—	128	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	248	248	125	326	(689)	258
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	10	—	10
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$248	\$ 248	\$ 125	\$ 316	\$ (689)	\$ 248

Statement of Comprehensive Income Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net income (loss)	\$683	\$ 846	\$ 208	\$ 871	\$ (1,894)	\$ 714
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Currency translation adjustments	(9)	—	—	(10)	—	(19)
Net change in unrecognized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax	—	—	—	49	—	49
Employee benefit plans adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	22	—	22
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(9)	—	—	61	—	52
Equity in other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries	63	(125)	11	—	51	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	737	721	219	932	(1,843)	766
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	29	—	29
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$737	\$ 721	\$ 219	\$ 903	\$ (1,843)	\$ 737

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Statement of Comprehensive Income Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net income (loss)	\$645	\$ 715	\$ 171	\$ 738	\$ (1,602)	\$ 667
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	61	—	61
Net change in unrecognized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Employee benefit plans adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	54	—	54
Equity in other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries	53	(17)	—	—	(36)	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	698	698	171	792	(1,638)	721
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	23	—	23
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$698	\$ 698	\$ 171	\$ 769	\$ (1,638)	\$ 698

Statement of Comprehensive Income Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantors	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net income (loss)	\$854	\$ 926	\$ 205	\$ 1,005	\$ (2,094)	\$ 896
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	(173)	—	(173)
Net change in unrecognized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax	—	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Employee benefit plans adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	22	—	22
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(157)	—	(157)
Equity in other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries	(156)	(228)	(1)	—	385	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	698	698	204	848	(1,709)	739
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	41	—	41
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Delphi	\$698	\$ 698	\$ 204	\$ 807	\$ (1,709)	\$ 698

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Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2016

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantor	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
(in millions)						
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 435	\$ —	\$ 437
Restricted cash	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	—	2,900	—	2,900
Intercompany receivables, current	—	1,180	495	5,450	(7,125)	—
Inventories	—	—	—	1,318	—	1,318
Other current assets	—	—	—	395	—	395
Total current assets	2	1,180	495	10,499	(7,125)	5,051
Long-term assets:						
Intercompany receivables, long-term	—	805	1,037	1,751	(3,593)	—
Property, net	—	—	—	3,430	—	3,430
Investments in affiliates	—	—	—	96	—	96
Investments in subsidiaries	9,824	8,070	2,949	—	(20,843)	—
Intangible assets, net	—	—	—	2,916	—	2,916
Other long-term assets	—	—	9	455	—	464
Total long-term assets	9,824	8,875	3,995	8,648	(24,436)	6,906
Total assets	\$9,826	\$ 10,055	\$ 4,490	\$ 19,147	\$ (31,561)	\$ 11,957
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Short-term debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 97	\$ —	\$ 97
Accounts payable	—	—	—	2,527	—	2,527
Intercompany payables, current	5,198	565	950	412	(7,125)	—
Accrued liabilities	25	—	23	1,227	—	1,275
Total current liabilities	5,223	565	973	4,263	(7,125)	3,899
Long-term liabilities:						
Long-term debt	2,058	—	1,883	28	—	3,969
Intercompany payables, long-term	164	1,311	1,031	1,087	(3,593)	—
Pension benefit obligations	—	—	—	807	—	807
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	28	484	—	512
Total long-term liabilities	2,222	1,311	2,942	2,406	(3,593)	5,288
Total liabilities	7,445	1,876	3,915	6,669	(10,718)	9,187
Total Delphi shareholders' equity	2,381	8,179	575	12,089	(20,843)	2,381
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	389	—	389
Total shareholders' equity	2,381	8,179	575	12,478	(20,843)	2,770
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$9,826	\$ 10,055	\$ 4,490	\$ 19,147	\$ (31,561)	\$ 11,957

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Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantor	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
(in millions)						
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 531	\$ —	\$ 535
Restricted cash	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	—	2,750	—	2,750
Intercompany receivables, current	101	1,148	387	4,852	(6,488)	—
Inventories	—	—	—	1,181	—	1,181
Other current assets	—	—	—	431	—	431
Current assets held for sale	—	—	—	223	—	223
Total current assets	105	1,148	387	9,969	(6,488)	5,121
Long-term assets:						
Intercompany receivables, long-term	—	775	1,007	1,743	(3,525)	—
Property, net	—	—	—	3,377	—	3,377
Investments in affiliates	—	—	—	94	—	94
Investments in subsidiaries	8,916	7,243	2,758	—	(18,917)	—
Intangible assets, net	—	—	—	2,922	—	2,922
Other long-term assets	—	—	12	447	—	459
Total long-term assets	8,916	8,018	3,777	8,583	(22,442)	6,852
Total assets	\$9,021	\$ 9,166	\$ 4,164	\$ 18,552	\$ (28,930)	\$ 11,973
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Short-term debt	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 52	\$ —	\$ 52
Accounts payable	2	—	—	2,539	—	2,541
Intercompany payables, current	4,543	555	905	480	(6,483)	—
Accrued liabilities	17	—	24	1,163	—	1,204
Current liabilities held for sale	—	—	—	130	—	130
Total current liabilities	4,562	555	929	4,364	(6,483)	3,927
Long-term liabilities:						
Long-term debt	2,047	—	1,883	26	—	3,956
Intercompany payables, long-term	162	1,305	1,001	1,057	(3,525)	—
Pension benefit obligations	—	—	—	854	—	854
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	27	476	—	503
Total long-term liabilities	2,209	1,305	2,911	2,413	(3,525)	5,313
Total liabilities	6,771	1,860	3,840	6,777	(10,008)	9,240
Total Delphi shareholders' equity	2,250	7,306	324	11,292	(18,922)	2,250
Noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	483	—	483
Total shareholders' equity	2,250	7,306	324	11,775	(18,922)	2,733
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$9,021	\$ 9,166	\$ 4,164	\$ 18,552	\$ (28,930)	\$ 11,973

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Statement of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantor	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$(24)	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 860	\$ —	\$ 843
Net cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(24)	7	—	860	—	843
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	(412)	—	(412)
Proceeds from sale of property / investments	—	—	—	8	—	8
Net proceeds from divestiture of discontinued operations	—	—	—	52	—	52
Cost of business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	(15)	—	—	(15)
Cost of technology investments	—	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Settlement of derivatives	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Loans to affiliates	—	(7)	—	(630)	637	—
Repayments of loans from affiliates	—	—	—	3	(3)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from continuing operations	—	(7)	(18)	(995)	634	(386)
Net cash used in investing activities from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	—	(7)	(18)	(999)	634	(390)
Cash flows from financing activities:						
Net proceeds under other short-term debt agreements	—	—	—	51	—	51
Dividend payments of consolidated affiliates to minority shareholders	—	—	—	(12)	—	(12)
Proceeds from borrowings from affiliates	619	—	18	—	(637)	—
Payments on borrowings from affiliates	(3)	—	—	—	3	—
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(435)	—	—	—	—	(435)
Distribution of cash dividends	(159)	—	—	—	—	(159)
Taxes withheld and paid on employees' restricted share awards	—	—	—	(40)	—	(40)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	22	—	18	(1)	(634)	(595)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2)	—	—	(140)	—	(142)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4	—	—	575	—	579
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 435	\$ —	\$ 437
Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations	\$2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 435	\$ —	\$ 437

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Statement of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantor	Subsidiary Issuer/Guarantor	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 629	\$ —	\$ 635
Net cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations	—	—	—	34	—	34
Net cash provided by operating activities	6	—	—	663	—	669
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Capital expenditures	—	—	—	(360)	) —	(360)
Proceeds from sale of property / investments	—	—	—	3	—	3
Net proceeds from divestiture of discontinued operations	—	—	—	660	—	660
Cost of technology investments	—	—	—	(23)	) —	(23)
Payments associated with business disposals	—	—	—	(7)	) —	(7)
Loans to affiliates	—	(753)	) (342)	(723)	) 1,818	—
Repayments of loans from affiliates	—	—	135	—	(135)	—
Investments in subsidiaries	(753)	—	—	—	753	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from continuing operations	(753)	(753)	) (207)	(450)	) 2,436	273
Net cash used in investing activities from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(65)	) —	(65)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(753)	(753)	) (207)	(515)	) 2,436	208
Cash flows from financing activities:						
Net proceeds under other short-term debt agreements	—	—	—	7	—	7
Repayment of senior notes	—	—	(546)	—	—	(546)
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net of issuance costs	753	—	—	—	—	753
Dividend payments of consolidated affiliates to minority shareholders	—	—	—	(13)	) —	(13)
Proceeds from borrowings from affiliates	818	—	753	247	(1,818)	—
Payments on borrowings from affiliates	(135)	—	—	—	135	—
Investment from parent	—	753	—	—	(753)	—
Repurchase of ordinary shares	(542)	—	—	—	—	(542)
Distribution of cash dividends	(145)	—	—	—	—	(145)
Taxes withheld and paid on employees' restricted share awards	—	—	—	(58)	) —	(58)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	749	753	207	183	(2,436)	(544)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	(2)	) —	(2)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	2	—	—	329	—	331
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9	1	—	894	—	904
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 11	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1,223	\$ —	\$ 1,235
Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64	\$ —	\$ 64
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations	\$ 11	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1,159	\$ —	\$ 1,171

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20. SEGMENT REPORTING

Delphi operates its core business along the following operating segments, which are grouped on the basis of similar product, market and operating factors:

- Electrical/Electronic Architecture, which includes complete electrical architecture and component products.
- Powertrain Systems, which includes extensive systems integration expertise in gasoline, diesel and fuel handling and full end-to-end systems including fuel and air injection, combustion, electronics controls, exhaust handling, test and validation capabilities, aftermarket, and original equipment service.
- Electronics and Safety, which includes component and systems integration expertise in infotainment and connectivity, body controls and security systems, displays, mechatronics, passive and active safety electronics and electric and hybrid electric vehicle power electronics, as well as advanced development of software.
- Eliminations and Other, which includes i) the elimination of inter-segment transactions, and ii) certain other expenses and income of a non-operating or strategic nature.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies, except that the disaggregated financial results for the segments have been prepared using a management approach, which is consistent with the basis and manner in which management internally disaggregates financial information for which Delphi's chief operating decision maker regularly reviews financial results to assess performance of, and make internal operating decisions about allocating resources to, the segments.

Generally, Delphi evaluates segment performance based on stand-alone segment net income before interest expense, other income (expense), net, income tax expense, equity income (loss), net of tax, income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, restructuring, other acquisition and portfolio project costs (which includes costs incurred to integrate acquired businesses and to plan and execute product portfolio transformation actions, including business and product acquisitions and divestitures), asset impairments and gains (losses) on business divestitures ("Adjusted Operating Income") and accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, at current market prices. Delphi's management utilizes Adjusted Operating Income as the key performance measure of segment income or loss to evaluate segment performance, and for planning and forecasting purposes to allocate resources to the segments, as management believes this measure is most reflective of the operational profitability or loss of Delphi's operating segments. Segment Adjusted Operating Income should not be considered a substitute for results prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income attributable to Delphi, which is the most directly comparable financial measure to Adjusted Operating Income that is in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Segment Adjusted Operating Income, as determined and measured by Delphi, should also not be compared to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

As described in Note 21. Discontinued Operations, the Company's previously reported Thermal Systems segment has been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Discontinued operations also includes the Company's thermal original equipment service business, the results of which were previously reported within the Powertrain Systems segment. Certain operations, primarily related to contract manufacturing services, which were previously included within the Thermal Systems reporting segment but which were not included in the scope of the divestiture, are reported in continuing operations within the Electronics and Safety segment for all periods presented. No amounts for shared general and administrative operating expense or interest expense were allocated to discontinued operations.

Included below are sales and operating data for Delphi's segments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other (1)	Total
	(in millions)				
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016:					
Net sales	\$2,352	\$ 1,118	\$ 777	\$ (41)	\$4,206

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Depreciation & amortization	\$100	\$ 67	\$ 23	\$ —	\$190
Adjusted operating income	\$343	\$ 138	\$ 96	\$ —	\$577
Operating income (loss)	\$321	\$ (12)	\$ 82	\$ —	\$391
Equity income	\$7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$7
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$6	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$13

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	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other (1)	Total
(in millions)					
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015:					
Net sales	\$2,044	\$ 1,143	\$ 713	\$ (42)	\$3,858
Depreciation & amortization	\$69	\$ 45	\$ 21	\$ —	\$135
Adjusted operating income	\$292	\$ 146	\$ 88	\$ —	\$526
Operating income	\$267	\$ 135	\$ 79	\$ —	\$481
Equity income (loss)	\$1	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$—
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$9	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$19
	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other (1)	Total
(in millions)					
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016:					
Net sales	\$4,629	\$ 2,212	\$ 1,497	\$ (81)	\$8,257
Depreciation & amortization	\$195	\$ 111	\$ 46	\$ —	\$352
Adjusted operating income	\$648	\$ 268	\$ 170	\$ —	\$1,086
Operating income	\$581	\$ 105	\$ 146	\$ —	\$832
Equity income	\$13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$13
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$13	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ —	\$28
	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other (1)	Total
(in millions)					
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015:					
Net sales	\$4,122	\$ 2,224	\$ 1,395	\$ (86)	\$7,655
Depreciation & amortization	\$135	\$ 89	\$ 39	\$ —	\$263
Adjusted operating income	\$556	\$ 275	\$ 167	\$ —	\$998
Operating income	\$520	\$ 256	\$ 151	\$ —	\$927
Equity income	\$5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$5
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$17	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ —	\$35

(1) Eliminations and Other includes the elimination of inter-segment transactions.

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The reconciliation of Adjusted Operating Income to Operating Income includes, as applicable, restructuring, other acquisition and portfolio project costs (which includes costs incurred to integrate acquired businesses and to plan and execute product portfolio transformation actions, including business and product acquisitions and divestitures), asset impairments and gains (losses) on business divestitures. The reconciliations of Adjusted Operating Income to net income attributable to Delphi for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other	Total
(in millions)					
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016:					
Adjusted operating income	\$343	\$ 138	\$ 96	\$	—\$577
Restructuring	(17)	(126)	(11)	—	(154)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(5)	(2)	(3)	—	(10)
Asset impairments	—	(22)	—	—	(22)
Operating income (loss)	\$321	\$ (12)	\$ 82	\$	—391
Interest expense					(41)
Other income (expense), net					(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					348
Income tax expense					(84)
Equity income, net of tax					7
Income from continuing operations					271
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax					—
Net income					271
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					13
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$258
(in millions)					
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015:					
Adjusted operating income	\$292	\$ 146	\$ 88	\$	—\$526
Restructuring	(5)	(8)	(4)	—	(17)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(5)	(3)	(2)	—	(10)
Asset impairments	(1)	—	(3)	—	(4)
Gain (loss) on business divestitures, net	(14)	—	—	—	(14)
Operating income	\$267	\$ 135	\$ 79	\$	—481
Interest expense					(30)
Other income (expense), net					(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					449
Income tax expense					(80)
Equity income, net of tax					—
Income from continuing operations					369
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax					298
Net income					667

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	22
Net income attributable to Delphi	\$645

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	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other	Total
(in millions)					
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016:					
Adjusted operating income	\$648	\$ 268	\$ 170	\$	—\$1,086
Restructuring	(35)	(135)	(19)	—	(189)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(32)	(6)	(5)	—	(43)
Asset impairments	—	(22)	—	—	(22)
Operating income	\$581	\$ 105	\$ 146	\$	—832
Interest expense					(82)
Other income (expense), net					2
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					752
Income tax expense					(159)
Equity income, net of tax					13
Income from continuing operations					606
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax					108
Net income					714
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					31
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$683
(in millions)					
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015:					
Adjusted operating income	\$556	\$ 275	\$ 167	\$	—\$998
Restructuring	(9)	(14)	(10)	—	(33)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(10)	(5)	(3)	—	(18)
Asset impairments	(3)	—	(3)	—	(6)
Gain (loss) on business divestitures, net	(14)	—	—	—	(14)
Operating income	\$520	\$ 256	\$ 151	\$	—927
Interest expense					(62)
Other income (expense), net					(56)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					809
Income tax expense					(141)
Equity income, net of tax					5
Income from continuing operations					673
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax					223
Net income					896
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					42
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$854

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21. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company determined that its previously reported Thermal Systems segment met the criteria to be classified as a discontinued operation as a result of entering into a definitive agreement for the sale of substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the Company's wholly owned Thermal Systems business and a commitment to a plan to dispose of the Company's interests in two joint ventures which were previously reported within the Thermal Systems segment.

On June 30, 2015 the Company closed the sale of its wholly owned Thermal Systems business to MAHLE GmbH ("MAHLE"). The Company received cash proceeds of approximately \$670 million and recognized a gain on the divestiture within income from discontinued operations of \$271 million (approximately \$0.95 per diluted share), net of tax expense of \$52 million, transaction costs of \$10 million and \$18 million of pre-tax post-closing adjustments recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015 primarily related to settlement of working capital items and contingent liabilities. Additional post-closing adjustments of \$3 million, primarily related to the settlement of contingent liabilities, were recorded as a reduction to the gain on the divestiture during the six months ended June 30, 2016. In conjunction with the sale, Delphi and MAHLE also entered into a transition services agreement under which Delphi is providing certain administrative and other services, as well as a supply agreement under which Delphi is supplying certain products, primarily for a period of up to eighteen months following the closing of the transaction. Delphi recorded \$2 million and \$5 million to other income (expense), net during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, for certain fees earned pursuant to the transition services agreement.

On September 24, 2015 the Company closed the sale of its 50 percent interest in its Korea Delphi Automotive Systems Corporation ("KDAC") joint venture, which was accounted for under the equity method and was principally reported as part of the Thermal Systems segment, to the joint venture partner. The Company received cash proceeds of \$70 million and recognized a gain on the divestiture of \$47 million, net of tax expense, within income from discontinued operations during the three months ended September 30, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a net loss of \$41 million on the KDAC divestiture within income from discontinued operations, which includes the \$88 million impairment loss that was recorded in the first quarter of 2015, as further described below.

On March 31, 2016, the Company closed the sale of its 50 percent interest in its Shanghai Delphi Automotive Air Conditioning ("SDAAC") joint venture to one of the Company's joint venture partners, Shanghai Aerospace Automobile Electromechanical Co., Ltd ("SAAE"). The Company received cash proceeds of \$62 million, net of tax, transaction costs and \$29 million of cash divested, and recognized a gain on the divestiture of \$104 million (approximately \$0.38 per diluted share), net of tax expense of \$10 million and transaction costs, within income from discontinued operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016. The financial results of SDAAC, which were consolidated by Delphi, were historically reported as part of the Thermal Systems segment.

As the divestiture of the Thermal Systems segment, including the Company's interests in SDAAC and KDAC and the thermal original equipment service business, represents a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results, the assets and liabilities, operating results, and operating and investing cash flows for the former Thermal Systems segment are presented as discontinued operations separate from the Company's continuing operations for all periods presented. Discontinued operations also includes the Company's thermal original equipment service business, which was included in the sale of the wholly owned Thermal Systems business, the results of which were previously reported within the Powertrain Systems segment. Certain operations, primarily related to contract manufacturing services, which were previously included within the Thermal Systems reporting segment, were excluded from the scope of the divestiture, and are reported in continuing operations within the Electronics and Safety segment for all periods presented. No amounts for shared general and administrative operating expense or interest expense were allocated to discontinued operations. Delphi has not had significant continuing involvement with the divested Thermal Systems business following the closing of the transactions.

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In the first quarter of 2015, the Company determined that the assets and liabilities of the Thermal Systems segment met the held for sale criteria in accordance with FASB ASC 205, Presentation of Financial Statements. Accordingly, the held for sale Thermal Systems assets and liabilities were reclassified in the consolidated balance sheet to assets held for sale or liabilities held for sale, respectively, as the sale of such assets and liabilities was expected within one year. The Company ceased recording depreciation of the held for sale Thermal Systems assets in the first quarter of 2015. As described above, Delphi completed the divestitures of the wholly owned Thermal Systems business on June 30, 2015, of its 50 percent interest in KDAC on September 24, 2015 and of its 50 percent interest in SDAAC on March 31, 2016. As a result of the completion of the divestitures, there are no assets or liabilities held for sale as of June 30, 2016. The following table summarizes the carrying value of the major classes of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of December 31, 2015:

	December 31, 2015
	(in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44
Accounts receivable, net	79
Inventories, net	17
Property, net	74
Investments in affiliates	—
Intangible assets, net	1
Other assets	8
Total assets of the discontinued operations classified as held for sale	\$ 223
Accounts payable	\$ 97
Accrued liabilities	27
Other liabilities	6
Total liabilities of the discontinued operations classified as held for sale	\$ 130

As of December 31, 2015, there was \$109 million of Noncontrolling interest attributable to the Company's partner in the SDAAC joint venture.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale were required to be recorded at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Accordingly, an after-tax impairment loss of \$88 million (approximately \$0.30 per diluted share) was recorded in income from discontinued operations in the first quarter of 2015 based on the evaluation of the fair value of the Company's interest in KDAC as of March 31, 2015 in relation to its carrying value. As of March 31, 2015, the fair value of this interest was estimated to be approximately \$32 million, which was determined primarily based on negotiations with a third party and on a non-binding offer from that potential buyer at the time. As described above, the Company subsequently completed the sale of its interest in KDAC for net cash proceeds of \$70 million during the third quarter of 2015.

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A reconciliation of the major classes of line items constituting pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations to income from discontinued operations, net of tax as presented in the consolidated statements of operations is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2015
	(in millions)		
Net sales	\$382	\$78	\$755
Cost of sales	—345	67	688
Selling, general and administrative	—11	4	22
Amortization	—	—	1
Restructuring	—1	—	2
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes and equity income	—25	7	42
Income tax expense on discontinued operations	—(12)	—	(16)
Gain on divestiture of discontinued operations, net of tax	—285	104	285
Adjustment to prior period gain on divestiture, net of tax	—	(3)	—
Impairment loss	—	—	(88)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—298	108	223
Income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—3	3	7
Net income from discontinued operations attributable to Delphi	\$295	\$105	\$216

Income from discontinued operations before income taxes attributable to Delphi was \$0 million and \$307 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Income from discontinued operations before income taxes attributable to Delphi was \$115 million and \$231 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which includes \$0 million and \$1 million, respectively, of income tax expense attributable to noncontrolling interests.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the exhibits being filed as part of this report, as well as other statements made by Delphi Automotive PLC (“Delphi,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our”), contain forward-looking statements that reflect, when made, the Company’s current views with respect to current events and financial performance. Such forward-looking statements are subject to many risks, uncertainties and factors relating to the Company’s operations and business environment, which may cause the actual results of the Company to be materially different from any future results, express or implied, by such forward-looking statements. All statements that address future operating, financial or business performance or the Company’s strategies or expectations are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “projects,” “potential,” “outlook” or other comparable terminology. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: global and regional economic conditions, including conditions affecting the credit market and resulting from the United Kingdom referendum held on June 23, 2016 in which voters approved an exit from the European Union, commonly referred to as “Brexit”; fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates; the cyclical nature of automotive sales and production; the potential disruptions in the supply of and changes in the competitive environment for raw material integral to the Company’s products; the Company’s ability to maintain contracts that are critical to its operations; the ability of the Company to integrate and realize the benefits of recent acquisitions; the ability of the Company to attract, motivate and/or retain key executives; the ability of the Company to avoid or continue to operate during a strike, or partial work stoppage or slow down by any of its unionized employees or those of its principal customers; and the ability of the Company to attract and retain customers. Additional factors are discussed under the captions “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the Company’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those set forth in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 and within this Form 10-Q filing. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict these events or how they may affect the Company. It should be remembered that the price of the ordinary shares and any income from them can go down as well as up. Delphi disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events and/or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") is intended to help you understand the business operations and financial condition of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 1. Financial Statements. Our MD&A is presented in eight sections:

Executive Overview

Consolidated Results of Operations

Results of Operations by Segment

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Contingencies and Environmental Matters

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Critical Accounting Estimates

Within the MD&A, "Delphi," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Delphi Automotive PLC, a public limited company which was formed under the laws of Jersey on May 19, 2011, together with its subsidiaries, including Delphi Automotive LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated under the laws of England and Wales which was formed on August 19, 2009 for the purpose of acquiring certain assets and subsidiaries of the former Delphi Corporation, and became a subsidiary of Delphi Automotive PLC in connection with the completion of the Company's initial public offering on November 22, 2011.

Executive Overview

Our Business

We are a leading global vehicle components manufacturer and provide electrical and electronic, powertrain and safety technology solutions to the global automotive and commercial vehicle markets. We are one of the largest vehicle component manufacturers and our customers include all 25 of the largest automotive original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") in the world.

As described in Note 21. Discontinued Operations, during the six months ended June 30, 2016, we completed the final step of our strategy to divest our former Thermal Systems business through the sale of our ownership interest in the Shanghai Delphi Automotive Air Conditioning ("SDAAC") joint venture for net cash proceeds of \$62 million. Previously, on June 30, 2015 we completed the sale of the Company's wholly owned Thermal Systems business to MAHLE GmbH ("MAHLE") for net cash proceeds of approximately \$660 million, and on September 24, 2015 we completed the sale of our interest in the Korea Delphi Automotive Systems Corporation ("KDAC") joint venture to a separate buyer for net cash proceeds of \$70 million. The SDAAC and KDAC joint ventures were previously reported within the Thermal Systems segment. The divestiture of the Thermal Systems business positions us with a strategically focused product portfolio in high-growth spaces to meet consumer preferences for products that address the industry mega-trends of Safe, Green and Connected. Proceeds from the sale were used to fund growth initiatives, including acquisitions, as well as share repurchases. As the disposal of the Thermal Systems business represents a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results, the assets and liabilities, operating results, and operating and investing cash flows for the previously reported Thermal Systems segment are presented as discontinued operations separate from the Company's continuing operations for all periods presented. This Management's Discussion and Analysis reflects the results of continuing operations, unless otherwise noted. Our total net sales during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were \$4.2 billion and \$8.3 billion, an increase of 9% and 8% compared to the same periods of 2015, respectively. The increase in our total net sales is primarily attributable to continued increased volumes in the North America, Europe and Asia Pacific regions, as well as incremental sales as a result of our acquisition of HellermannTyton Group PLC ("HellermannTyton") in December 2015. Partially offsetting these increased volumes were reduced sales in our smallest region, South America, due to continuing economic weakness resulting in continued reductions in OEM production schedules in the region. Our overall lean cost structure enabled us to maintain gross margins of over 20% in the three months ended June 30, 2016, consistent with the prior year period.

We are focused on maintaining a low fixed cost structure that we believe provides us flexibility to remain profitable throughout the traditional vehicle industry production cycle, including during periods of reduced industry volumes. Accordingly, we will continue to adjust our cost structure and optimize our manufacturing footprint in response to changes in the global and regional automotive markets. As we operate in a cyclical industry that is impacted by movements in the global and regional economies, we continually evaluate opportunities to further adjust our cost structure, as evidenced by the

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restructuring programs we have implemented in order to align our manufacturing capacity with current automotive production levels, and to continue the rotation of our manufacturing footprint to low cost locations, as described in Note 7. Restructuring. We believe our strong balance sheet coupled with our flexible cost structure will position us to capitalize on improvements in OEM production volumes.

Trends, Uncertainties and Opportunities

Rate of economic recovery. Our business is directly related to automotive sales and automotive vehicle production by our customers. Automotive sales depend on a number of factors, including global and regional economic conditions. Although global automotive vehicle production increased 2% from 2014 to 2015 and is expected to increase by an additional 3% in 2016, the economic recovery has remained uneven from a regional perspective. Vehicle production increased by 4% in both North America and Europe as consumer demand for vehicles increased as a result of these economies strengthening in 2015. Both the North American and European economies are expected to continue to experience moderate improvement, resulting in vehicle production growth of 3% in North America and 2% in Europe in 2016 as compared to 2015. There has been a recent moderation in the level of economic growth and an increase in market volatility in China, which has resulted in lower automotive production growth rates in China than those previously experienced. Although automotive production in China increased by 4% in 2015 as compared to 2014, and is expected to increase by an additional 6% in 2016, this represents a reduction from the overall level of long-term automotive market growth in the country. Additionally, vehicle production in South America, our smallest region, decreased by 19% in 2015 as compared to 2014, and is expected to decrease by an additional 14% in 2016.

Economic volatility or weakness in Europe or China, continued weakness in South America, or weakness in North America could result in a significant reduction in automotive sales and production by our customers, which would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, economic weakness may result in shifts in the mix of future automotive sales (from vehicles with more content such as luxury vehicles, trucks and sport utility vehicles toward smaller passenger cars). While our diversified customer and geographic revenue base, along with our flexible cost structure, have well positioned us to withstand the impact of industry downturns and benefit from industry upturns, shifts to vehicles with less content would adversely impact our profitability.

There has been a recent increase in market volatility and currency exchange rate fluctuations, both globally and most specifically within the United Kingdom ("U.K.") and Europe, as a result of the U.K. referendum held on June 23, 2016 in which voters approved an exit from the European Union ("E.U."), commonly referred to as "Brexit." As a result of the referendum, the British government will begin negotiating the terms of the U.K.'s future relationship with the E.U. including, among other matters, the terms of trade between the U.K. and the E.U. Brexit could adversely affect European and worldwide economic and market conditions and could contribute to instability in global financial and foreign exchange markets, including increased volatility in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Although we are actively monitoring the ongoing potential impacts of Brexit and will seek to minimize its impact on our business, any of these effects of Brexit, among others, could adversely affect our business, business opportunities, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Approximately 5% of our annual net sales are generated in the U.K., with less than 3% denominated in British pounds.

Emerging markets growth. Despite the recent moderation in the level of economic growth in China, rising income levels in China and other emerging markets have resulted and are expected to result in stronger growth rates in these markets over the long term. Our strong global presence, and presence in these markets, has positioned us to experience above-market growth rates over the long term. We continue to expand our established presence in emerging markets, positioning us to benefit from the expected long term growth opportunities in these regions. We are capitalizing on our long-standing relationships with the global OEMs and further enhancing our positions with the emerging market OEMs to continue expanding our worldwide leadership. We continue to build upon our extensive geographic reach to capitalize on fast-growing automotive markets. We believe that our presence in low cost countries positions us to realize incremental margin improvements as the global balance of automotive production shifts towards the emerging markets.

We have a strong presence in China, where we have operated for over 20 years, including a major manufacturing base, which has included investments in 6 new manufacturing facilities since 2012. All of our business segments have operations and sales in China. As a result, we have well-established relationships with all of the major OEMs in China. Our business in China remains sensitive to economic and market conditions that drive automotive sales volumes in China, and may be impacted if there are reductions in vehicle demand in China. However, we continue to believe there is long term growth potential in this market based on increasing long term automotive and vehicle content demand.

Market driven products. Our product offerings satisfy the OEMs' need to meet increasingly stringent government regulations and meet consumer preferences for products that address the mega-trends of Safe, Green and Connected, leading to increased content per vehicle, greater profitability and higher margins. With these offerings, we believe we are well-positioned to benefit from the growing demand for vehicle content related to safety, fuel efficiency, emissions control, electrification, automated features and connectivity to the global information network. Our Electrical/Electronic Architecture and Electronics

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and Safety segments are benefiting from the substantial increase in vehicle content and electrification requiring a complex and reliable electrical architecture and systems to operate, such as automated advanced driver assistance technologies, electrical vehicle monitoring, active safety systems, lane departure warning systems, integrated vehicle cockpit displays, navigation systems and technologies that enable connected infotainment in vehicles. Our ability to design a reliable electrical architecture that optimizes power distribution and/or consumption is key to satisfying the OEMs' need to reduce emissions while continuing to meet consumer demand for increased vehicle content and technology. Additionally, our Powertrain Systems segment is also focused on addressing the demand for increased fuel efficiency and emission control through products such as gasoline direct injection (GDi) fuel systems.

Global capabilities. Many OEMs are continuing to adopt global vehicle platforms to increase standardization, reduce per unit cost and increase capital efficiency and profitability. As a result, OEMs are selecting suppliers that have the capability to manufacture products on a worldwide basis, as well as the flexibility to adapt to regional variations. Suppliers with global scale and strong design, engineering and manufacturing capabilities are best positioned to benefit from this trend. Our global footprint enables us to serve the global OEMs on a worldwide basis as we gain market share with the emerging market OEMs. This regional model principally services the North American market out of Mexico, the South American market out of Brazil, the European market out of Eastern Europe and North Africa and the Asia Pacific market out of China, and we have continued to rotate our manufacturing footprint to low cost locations within these regions.

Product development. The automotive component supply industry is highly competitive, both domestically and internationally. Our ability to anticipate changes in technology and regulatory standards and to successfully develop and introduce new and enhanced products on a timely and cost competitive basis will be a significant factor in our ability to remain competitive. To compete effectively in the automotive supply industry, we must be able to launch new products to meet our customers' demands in a timely manner. Our innovative technologies and robust global engineering and development capabilities have well positioned us to meet the increasingly stringent vehicle manufacturer demands.

OEMs are increasingly looking to their suppliers to simplify vehicle design and assembly processes to reduce costs. As a result, suppliers that sell vehicle components directly to manufacturers (Tier I suppliers) have assumed many of the design, engineering, research and development and assembly functions traditionally performed by vehicle manufacturers. Suppliers that can provide fully-engineered solutions, systems and pre-assembled combinations of component parts are positioned to leverage the trend toward system sourcing.

Engineering, design & development. Our history and culture of innovation have enabled us to develop significant intellectual property and design and development expertise to provide advanced technology solutions that meet the demands of our customers. We have a team of more than 20,000 scientists, engineers and technicians focused on developing leading product solutions for our key markets, located at 14 major technical centers in Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. We invest approximately \$1.5 billion (which includes approximately \$300 million co-investment by customers and government agencies) annually in research and development, including engineering, to maintain our portfolio of innovative products, and owned/held approximately 8,500 patents and protective rights as of December 31, 2015. We also encourage "open innovation" and collaborate extensively with peers in the industry, government agencies and academic institutions. Our technology competencies are recognized by both customers and government agencies, who have co-invested approximately \$300 million annually in new product development, accelerating the pace of innovation and reducing the risk associated with successful commercialization of technological breakthroughs. In the past, suppliers often incurred the initial cost of engineering, designing and developing automotive component parts, and recovered their investments over time by including a cost recovery component in the price of each part based on expected volumes. Recently, we and many other suppliers have negotiated for cost recovery payments independent of volumes. This trend reduces our economic risk.

Pricing. Cost-cutting initiatives adopted by our customers result in increased downward pressure on pricing. Our customer supply agreements generally require step-downs in component pricing over the periods of production and OEMs have historically possessed significant leverage over their outside suppliers because the automotive component

supply industry is fragmented and serves a limited number of automotive OEMs. Our profitability depends in part on our ability to generate sufficient production cost savings in the future to offset price reductions.

We are focused on maintaining a low fixed cost structure that provides us flexibility to remain profitable at all points of the traditional vehicle industry production cycle. As a result, approximately 94% of our hourly workforce is located in low cost countries. Furthermore, we have substantial operational flexibility by leveraging a large workforce of temporary workers, which represented approximately 18% of the hourly workforce as of June 30, 2016. However, we will continue to adjust our cost structure and optimize our manufacturing footprint in response to changes in the global and regional automotive markets, as evidenced by our on-going restructuring programs focused on the continued rotation of our manufacturing footprint to low cost locations in Europe. As we continue to operate in a cyclical industry that is impacted by movements in the global and

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regional economies, we continually evaluate opportunities to further refine our cost structure. In order to increase investment in advanced technologies and engineering, we are actively evaluating additional overhead and other cost structure reduction initiatives and accelerating previously planned actions. As a result, throughout the second half of 2016, we expect to initiate actions that we anticipate will result in additional restructuring charges of approximately \$150 million to \$200 million.

We have a strong balance sheet with gross debt of approximately \$4.1 billion and substantial available liquidity of approximately \$2.3 billion of cash and cash equivalents and available financing under our Revolving Credit Facility and committed European accounts receivable factoring facility as of June 30, 2016, and no significant U.S. defined benefit or workforce postretirement health care benefits and employer-paid postretirement basic life insurance benefits (“OPEB”) liabilities. We intend to maintain strong financial discipline targeting industry-leading earnings growth, cash flow generation and return on invested capital and to maintain sufficient liquidity to sustain our financial flexibility throughout the industry cycle.

OEM product recalls. There was a significant increase in the number of vehicles recalled globally by OEMs in 2014 and 2015. In the U.S., a record number of vehicle recalls were initiated in 2014 and 2015, and recalls in 2016 have continued to remain above historical levels. These recalls can either be initiated by the OEMs or influenced by regulatory agencies. Although there are differing rules and regulations across countries governing recalls for safety issues, the overall transition towards global vehicle platforms may also contribute to increased recalls outside of the U.S., as automotive components are increasingly standardized across regions. Given the sensitivity to safety issues in the automotive industry, including increased focus from regulators and consumers, we anticipate the number of automotive recalls may remain above historical levels in the near future. Additionally, in 2015, our second-largest customer, Volkswagen Group (“VW”), initiated a process to recall certain diesel vehicles that were found to violate vehicle emissions standards. Although we supplied engine controllers for a limited number of affected vehicles manufactured and sold outside of North America, we do not currently expect any adverse impacts directly resulting from this matter. However, we are dependent on the continued growth, viability and financial stability of our customers. Although we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, and have not experienced any significant impacts to date as a result of the recalls that have been initiated, it is possible that we may be adversely affected in the future if the pace of these recalls continues.

Efficient use of capital. The global vehicle components industry is generally capital intensive and a portion of a supplier’s capital equipment is frequently utilized for specific customer programs. Lead times for procurement of capital equipment are long and typically exceed start of production by one to two years. Substantial advantages exist for suppliers that can leverage their prior investments in capital equipment or amortize the investment over higher volume global customer programs.

Industry consolidation. Consolidation among worldwide suppliers is expected to continue as suppliers seek to achieve operating synergies and value stream efficiencies, acquire complementary technologies, and build stronger customer relationships as OEMs continue to expand globally. We believe companies with strong balance sheets and financial discipline are in the best position to take advantage of the industry consolidation trend. As further described below, on December 18, 2015, we completed the acquisition of HellermannTyton, a leading global manufacturer of high-performance and innovative cable management solutions, which expands our product portfolio within the connected vehicle solutions market and will help us capitalize on the connected car megatrend. We are integrating HellermannTyton into our Electrical/Electronic Architecture segment. Given the timing of the acquisition it is not fully reflected in our 2015 results, and impacts comparability to 2016 results.

Although the April 2016 earthquakes in Japan resulted in certain supply chain disruptions that temporarily reduced automotive production by certain of our customers, we have not experienced, and do not expect to experience, any significant impacts as a result. We continue to closely monitor the availability of critical electronic components and customer vehicle production schedules, and are working closely with our suppliers and customers to minimize any potential adverse impacts.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Delphi typically experiences fluctuations in revenue due to changes in OEM production schedules, vehicle sales mix and the net of new and lost business (which we refer to collectively as volume), increased prices attributable to escalation clauses in our supply contracts for recovery of increased commodity costs (which we refer to as commodity pass-through), fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates (which we refer to as FX), contractual reductions of the sales price to the OEM (which we refer to as contractual price reductions) and engineering changes. Changes in sales mix can have either favorable or unfavorable impacts on revenue. Such changes can be the result of shifts in regional growth, shifts in OEM sales demand, as well as shifts in consumer demand related to vehicle segment purchases and content penetration. For instance, a shift in sales demand favoring a particular OEM's vehicle model for which we do not have a supply contract may negatively impact our revenue. A shift in regional sales demand toward certain markets could favorably impact the sales of those of our customers that have a large market share in those regions, which in turn would be expected to have a favorable impact on our revenue.

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We typically experience (as described below) fluctuations in operating income due to:

• Volume, net of contractual price reductions—changes in volume offset by contractual price reductions (which typically range from 1% to 3% of net sales) and changes in mix;

• Operational performance—changes to costs for materials and commodities or manufacturing variances; and

• Other—including restructuring costs and any remaining variances not included in Volume, net of contractual price reductions or Operational performance.

The automotive component supply industry is traditionally subject to inflationary pressures with respect to raw materials and labor which may place operational and profitability burdens on the entire supply chain. We will continue to work with our customers and suppliers to mitigate the impact of these inflationary pressures in the future. In addition, we expect commodity cost volatility, particularly related to copper and petroleum-based resin products, to have a continual impact on future earnings and/or operating cash flows. As such, we continually seek to mitigate both inflationary pressures and our material-related cost exposures using a number of approaches, including combining purchase requirements with customers and/or other suppliers, using alternate suppliers or product designs, negotiating cost reductions and/or commodity cost contract escalation clauses into our vehicle manufacturer supply contracts, and hedging.

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 versus Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)	2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)	
	(dollars in millions)						
Net sales	\$4,206	\$3,858	\$ 348	\$8,257	\$7,655	\$ 602	
Cost of sales	3,348	3,076	(272)	6,613	6,132	(481)	
Gross margin	858	20.4% 782	20.3% 76	1,644	19.9% 1,523	19.9% 121	
Selling, general and administrative	279	261	(18)	556	516	(40)	
Amortization	34	23	(11)	67	47	(20)	
Restructuring	154	17	(137)	189	33	(156)	
Operating income	391	481	(90)	832	927	(95)	
Interest expense	(41)	(30)	(11)	(82)	(62)	(20)	
Other (expense) income, net	(2)	(2)	—	2	(56)	58	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	348	449	(101)	752	809	(57)	
Income tax expense	(84)	(80)	(4)	(159)	(141)	(18)	
Income from continuing operations before equity income	264	369	(105)	593	668	(75)	
Equity income, net of tax	7	—	7	13	5	8	
Income from continuing operations	271	369	(98)	606	673	(67)	
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	298	(298)	108	223	(115)	
Net income	271	667	(396)	714	896	(182)	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	13	22	(9)	31	42	(11)	
	\$258	\$645	\$ (387)	\$683	\$854	\$ (171)	

Net income attributable to
Delphi

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Total Net Sales

Below is a summary of our total net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2016 versus June 30, 2015.

Three Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:			
2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)	contractual price reductions	FX	Commodity pass-through	Other Total

(in millions)	(in millions)
Total net sales \$4,206 \$3,858 \$ 348	\$259 \$(46) \$ (36) \$171 \$348

Total net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2016 increased 9% compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. We experienced volume growth of 8% for the period as a result of increased sales in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific, which was partially offset by unfavorable currency impacts, primarily related to the Chinese Yuan Renminbi, and contractual price reductions. Net sales also increased by a net \$171 million as a result of acquisitions and divestitures, reflected in Other above, primarily resulting from the net sales of HellermannTyton for the three months ended June 30, 2016, partially offset by a reduction in sales resulting from the divestiture of our Reception Systems business in the third quarter of 2015. Refer to Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding acquisitions and divestitures.

Below is a summary of our total net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2016 versus June 30, 2015.

Six Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:			
2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)	contractual price reductions	FX	Commodity pass-through	Other Total

(in millions)	(in millions)
Total net sales \$8,257 \$7,655 \$ 602	\$493 \$(154) \$ (70) \$333 \$602

Total net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased 8% compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. We experienced volume growth of 8% for the period as a result of increased sales in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific, which was offset by unfavorable currency impacts, primarily related to the Chinese Yuan Renminbi, and contractual price reductions. Net sales also increased by a net \$333 million as a result of acquisitions and divestitures, reflected in Other above, primarily resulting from the net sales of HellermannTyton for the six months ended June 30, 2016, partially offset by a reduction in sales resulting from the divestiture of our Reception Systems business in the third quarter of 2015. Refer to Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding acquisitions and divestitures.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales is primarily comprised of material, labor, manufacturing overhead, freight, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, product engineering, design and development expenses, depreciation and amortization, warranty costs and other operating expenses. Gross margin is revenue less cost of sales and gross margin percentage is gross margin as a percentage of net sales.

Cost of sales increased \$272 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, as summarized below. The Company's material cost of sales was approximately 50% of net sales in both the three months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

Three Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:			
2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)	Volume (X)	FX	Operational performance	Other Total
(dollars in millions)			(in millions)			

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Cost of sales	\$3,348	\$3,076	\$ (272)	\$ (271) \$37 \$ 48	\$(86) \$(272)
Gross margin	\$858	\$782	\$ 76	\$(12) \$(9) \$ 48	\$49 \$76
Percentage of net sales	20.4 %	20.3 %			

(a) Presented net of contractual price reductions for gross margin variance.

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The increase in cost of sales reflects increased volumes, partially offset by improved operational performance and the impacts from currency exchange for the three month period. The increase in cost of sales is also attributable to the following item in Other above:

- Net increased costs of \$95 million resulting from the operations of the businesses acquired and divested, primarily HellermannTyton, as further described in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures.

Cost of sales increased \$481 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, as summarized below. The Company's material cost of sales was approximately 50% of net sales in both the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

	Six Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:				
	2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)	Volume	FX	Operational performance	Other	Total
	(dollars in millions)			(in millions)				
Cost of sales	\$6,613	\$6,132	\$ (481)	\$ (524)	\$ 141	\$ 94	\$ (192)	\$ (481)
Gross margin	\$1,644	\$1,523	\$ 121	\$ (31)	\$ (13)	\$ 94	\$ 71	\$ 121
Percentage of net sales	19.9 %	19.9 %						

(a) Presented net of contractual price reductions for gross margin variance.

The increase in cost of sales reflects increased volumes, partially offset by improved operational performance and the impacts from currency exchange for the six month period. The increase in cost of sales is also attributable to the following item in Other above:

- Net increased costs of \$208 million resulting from the operations of the businesses acquired and divested, primarily HellermannTyton, as further described in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)
	(dollars in millions)		
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$279	\$261	\$ (18)
Percentage of net sales	6.6 %	6.8 %	

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Favorable/(unfavorable)
	(dollars in millions)		
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$556	\$516	\$ (40)
Percentage of net sales	6.7 %	6.7 %	

Selling, general and administrative expense ("SG&A") includes administrative expenses, information technology costs and incentive compensation related costs. The increase for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to 2015 is primarily due to the acquisition of HellermannTyton in December 2015. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expense decreased for the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to reduced incentive compensation accruals. SG&A expense as a percentage of net sales remained consistent for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the prior period.

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Amortization

Three Months Ended
June 30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Amortization \$34 \$23 \$ (11)

Six Months Ended June
30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Amortization \$67 \$47 \$ (20)

Amortization expense reflects the non-cash charge related to definite-lived intangible assets. The increase in amortization during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 2015 resulted primarily from the acquisition of HellermannTyton in December 2015. In 2016, we expect to incur incremental, non-cash amortization charges of approximately \$40 million as a result of the acquisition of HellermannTyton.

Restructuring

Three Months Ended June
30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(dollars in millions)

Restructuring \$154 \$17 \$ (137)

Percentage of net sales 3.7 % 0.4 %

Six Months Ended June 30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(dollars in millions)

Restructuring \$189 \$33 \$ (156)

Percentage of net sales 2.3 % 0.4 %

The increase in restructuring expense recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 is primarily attributable to charges recorded in 2016 as a result of our restructuring programs focused on the continued rotation of our manufacturing footprint to low cost locations in Europe, which include workforce reductions as well as plant closures. These charges include \$88 million of employee-related and other costs recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2016 for the initiation of a plant closure at a European manufacturing site within the Powertrain Systems segment, as well as \$42 million recorded for other European programs.

Restructuring expenses incurred in the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 were primarily related to on-going restructuring programs that were focused on aligning manufacturing capacity with automotive production levels in Europe and South America, and the rotation of our manufacturing footprint to low cost locations within these regions.

We expect to continue to incur additional restructuring expense in 2016, as described above. Additionally, as we continue to operate in a cyclical industry that is impacted by movements in the global and regional economies, we continually evaluate opportunities to further adjust our cost structure and optimize our manufacturing footprint. We plan to implement additional restructuring activities in the future, if necessary, in order to align manufacturing capacity and other costs with prevailing regional automotive production levels and locations, and to improve the efficiency and utilization of other locations. Such future restructuring actions are dependent on market conditions, customer actions and other factors.

Refer to Note 7. Restructuring to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

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Interest Expense

Three Months Ended
June 30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Interest expense \$41 \$ 30 \$ (11)

Six Months Ended June
30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Interest expense \$82 \$ 62 \$ (20)

The increase in interest expense reflects the issuance of \$650 million of 3.15% senior unsecured notes and \$650 million of 4.25% senior unsecured notes in the fourth quarter of 2015, which issuances were conducted principally to finance a portion of the cost to acquire HellermannTyton.

Refer to Note 8. Debt to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Other Income, Net

Three Months Ended June
30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Other expense, net \$(2) \$(2) \$ —

Six Months Ended June
30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Other income (expense), net \$2 \$(56) \$ 58

The increase in other income (expense), net for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015 is primarily the result of Delphi redeeming the 6.125% Senior Notes during the six months ended June 30, 2015, which resulted in a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$52 million. Refer to Note 16. Other income, net and Note 8. Debt to the consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information.

Income Taxes

Three Months Ended June
30,
2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

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(in millions)

Income tax expense \$84 \$80 \$ (4)

Six Months Ended June
30,

2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Income tax expense \$159 \$141 \$ (18)

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The Company's effective tax rate from continuing operations was impacted by unfavorable geographic income mix in 2016 as compared to 2015, primarily due to changes in the underlying operations of the business and losses recorded in foreign jurisdictions for which no tax benefit can be recognized due to a valuation allowance. A significant portion of the unbenefited losses resulted from restructuring charges recorded related to the initiation of a plant closure of a European manufacturing site within the Powertrain Systems segment in the second quarter of 2016, as more fully described in Note 7. Restructuring to the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, the Company's effective tax rate was impacted by the expiration of tax incentives for certain Chinese subsidiaries related to Hi-Tech Enterprise ("HNTE") status in 2016, which previously made these subsidiaries eligible for a reduced corporate income tax rate. Applications for new 6-year HNTE grants are not permitted prior to the expiration of the prior grants, and Delphi is in the process of making timely submissions pursuant to local requirements. Approval of the applications has historically been obtained in the year of application, at which point these entities would be entitled to use the reduced HNTE income tax rate retroactive to the expiration date of the prior grants. The income tax accounting effect, including the retroactive effect, of a change in tax status is accounted for on the date of approval. Until such time, the income of these subsidiaries is subject to the statutory Chinese corporate income tax rate. The Company's effective tax rate was also impacted by the tax (benefit) expense associated with unusual or infrequent items for the respective interim periods as illustrated in the following table:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2015
	(in millions)			
Withholding taxes	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ (1)
Other change in tax reserves (1)	(1)	3	—	4
Other adjustments (2)	1	1	5	1
Income tax (benefit) expense associated with unusual or infrequent items	\$ (4)	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 4

(1) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the tax (benefit) and expense, respectively, primarily relates to adjustments in tax reserves which were individually insignificant.

(2) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the tax expense primarily relates to provision to return adjustments and other items which were individually insignificant.

Equity Income

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	2015	Favorable/ (unfavorable)
--	--	------	-----------------------------

(in millions)
Equity income, net of tax \$ 7 \$ — \$ 7

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	2015	Favorable/ (unfavorable)
--	--------------------------------------	------	-----------------------------

(in millions)
Equity income, net of tax \$ 13 \$ 5 \$ 8

Equity income, net of tax reflects Delphi's interest in the results of ongoing operations of entities accounted for as equity-method investments. Equity income increased for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to improved performance of our North American joint ventures as compared to the prior period.

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Income from Discontinued Operations

Three Months Ended June
30,

2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax \$— \$298 \$ (298)

Six Months Ended June
30,

2016 2015 Favorable/
(unfavorable)

(in millions)

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax \$108 \$223 \$ (115)

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax reflects the results of the Company's previously reported Thermal Systems segment, which has been reclassified to discontinued operations as a result of the divestiture of this business. As further described in Note 21. Discontinued Operations, Delphi completed the divestitures of the wholly owned Thermal Systems business on June 30, 2015, of its 50 percent interest in KDAC on September 24, 2015 and of its 50 percent interest in SDAAC on March 31, 2016. No amounts were recorded to discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax for the three months ended June 30, 2015 was primarily attributable to the recognition of an after-tax gain of \$285 million on the sale of the Company's wholly owned Thermal Systems business in the second quarter of 2015. As further described in Note 21. Discontinued Operations, post-closing adjustments have been recorded subsequent to the June 30, 2015 closing of the sale of this business.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax decreased during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. Income from discontinued operations, net of tax for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily comprised of the after-tax gain of \$104 million recognized from the sale of the Company's interest in its SDAAC joint venture on March 31, 2016. Income from discontinued operations, net of tax for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was primarily attributable to the gain on the sale of the Thermal Systems business as described above, partially offset by an after-tax impairment loss of \$88 million recorded within income from discontinued operations in the first quarter of 2015 as a result of the evaluation and estimate of the fair value of the Company's interest in its KDAC joint venture in relation to its carrying value at that time.

Refer to Note 21. Discontinued Operations to the consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information.

Results of Operations by Segment

We operate our core business along the following operating segments, which are grouped on the basis of similar product, market and operating factors:

Electrical/Electronic Architecture, which includes complete electrical architecture and component products.

Powertrain Systems, which includes extensive systems integration expertise in gasoline, diesel and fuel handling and full end-to-end systems including fuel injection, combustion, electronics controls, test and validation capabilities, aftermarket, and original equipment service.

Electronics and Safety, which includes component and systems integration expertise in infotainment and connectivity, body controls and security systems, displays, mechatronics, passive and active safety electronics and electric and hybrid electric vehicle power electronics, as well as advanced development of software.

- Eliminations and Other, which includes i) the elimination of inter-segment transactions, and ii) certain other expenses and income of a non-operating or strategic nature.

As described in Note 21. Discontinued Operations, the Company's previously reported Thermal Systems segment has been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Discontinued operations also includes the Company's thermal original equipment service business, the results of which were previously reported within the Powertrain Systems segment. Certain operations, primarily related to contract manufacturing services, which were previously included within the Thermal Systems reporting segment but which were not included in the scope of the divestiture, are reported in continuing operations within the Electronics and Safety segment for all periods presented. No amounts for shared general and administrative operating expense or interest expense were allocated to discontinued operations.

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Our management utilizes segment Adjusted Operating Income as the key performance measure of segment income or loss and for planning and forecasting purposes, as management believes this measure is most reflective of the operational profitability or loss of our operating segments. Segment Adjusted Operating Income should not be considered a substitute for results prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income attributable to Delphi, which is the most directly comparable financial measure to Adjusted Operating Income that is in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Segment Adjusted Operating Income, as determined and measured by Delphi, should also not be compared to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

The reconciliation of Adjusted Operating Income to Operating Income includes, as applicable, restructuring, other acquisition and portfolio project costs (which includes costs incurred to integrate acquired businesses and to plan and execute product portfolio transformation actions, including business and product acquisitions and divestitures), asset impairments and gains (losses) on business divestitures. The reconciliations of Adjusted Operating Income to net income attributable to Delphi for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other	Total
	(in millions)				
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016:					
Adjusted operating income	\$343	\$ 138	\$ 96	\$	—\$577
Restructuring	(17)	(126)	(11)	—	(154)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(5)	(2)	(3)	—	(10)
Asset impairments	—	(22)	—	—	(22)
Operating income (loss)	\$321	\$ (12)	\$ 82	\$	—391
Interest expense					(41)
Other income (expense), net					(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					348
Income tax expense					(84)
Equity income, net of tax					7
Income from continuing operations					271
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax					—
Net income					271
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					13
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$258

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	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other	Total
(in millions)					
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015:					
Adjusted operating income	\$292	\$ 146	\$ 88	\$	—\$526
Restructuring	(5)	(8)	(4)	—	(17)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(5)	(3)	(2)	—	(10)
Asset impairments	(1)	—	(3)	—	(4)
Gain (loss) on business divestitures, net	(14)	—	—	—	(14)
Operating income	\$267	\$ 135	\$ 79	\$	—481
Interest expense					(30)
Other income (expense), net					(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					449
Income tax expense					(80)
Equity income, net of tax					—
Income from continuing operations					369
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax					298
Net income					667
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					22
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$645

	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other	Total
(in millions)					
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016:					
Adjusted operating income	\$648	\$ 268	\$ 170	\$	—\$1,086
Restructuring	(35)	(135)	(19)	—	(189)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(32)	(6)	(5)	—	(43)
Asset impairments	—	(22)	—	—	(22)
Operating income	\$581	\$ 105	\$ 146	\$	—832
Interest expense					(82)
Other income (expense), net					2
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					752
Income tax expense					(159)
Equity income, net of tax					13
Income from continuing operations					606
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax					108
Net income					714
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					31
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$683

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	Electrical/ Electronic Architecture	Powertrain Systems	Electronics and Safety	Eliminations and Other	Total
	(in millions)				
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015:					
Adjusted operating income	\$556	\$ 275	\$ 167	\$	—\$998
Restructuring	(9)	(14)	(10)	—	(33)
Other acquisition and portfolio project costs	(10)	(5)	(3)	—	(18)
Asset impairments	(3)	—	(3)	—	(6)
Gain (loss) on business divestitures, net	(14)	—	—	—	(14)
Operating income	\$520	\$ 256	\$ 151	\$	—927
Interest expense					(62)
Other income (expense), net					(56)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income					809
Income tax expense					(141)
Equity income, net of tax					5
Income from continuing operations					673
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax					223
Net income					896
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest					42
Net income attributable to Delphi					\$854

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Net sales, gross margin as a percentage of net sales and Adjusted Operating Income by segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Net Sales by Segment

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:					
	2016	2015	Favorable/ (unfavorable)	contractual price reductions	FX	Commodity pass-through	Other	Total	
	(in millions)			(in millions)					
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	\$2,352	\$2,044	\$ 308	\$169	\$(25)	\$ (36)	)	\$200	\$308
Powertrain Systems	1,118	1,143	(25)	(6)	(22)	—		3	(25)
Electronics and Safety	777	713	64	96	—	—		(32)	64
Eliminations and Other	(41)	(42)	1	—	1	—		—	1
Total	\$4,206	\$3,858	\$ 348	\$259	\$(46)	\$ (36)	)	\$171	\$348
	Six Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:					
	2016	2015	Favorable/ (unfavorable)	contractual price reductions	FX	Commodity pass-through	Other	Total	
	(in millions)			(in millions)					
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	\$4,629	\$4,122	\$ 507	\$266	\$(82)	\$ (70)	)	\$393	\$507
Powertrain Systems	2,212	2,224	(12)	48	(63)	—		3	(12)
Electronics and Safety	1,497	1,395	102	176	(11)	—		(63)	102
Eliminations and Other	(81)	(86)	5	3	2	—		—	5
Total	\$8,257	\$7,655	\$ 602	\$493	\$(154)	\$ (70)	)	\$333	\$602

Gross Margin Percentage by Segment

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	22.3%	20.5%	21.3%	19.8%
Powertrain Systems	17.4%	20.2%	18.0%	20.0%
Electronics and Safety	18.0%	18.7%	17.2%	18.8%
Eliminations and Other	— %	— %	— %	— %
Total	20.4%	20.3%	19.9%	19.9%

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Adjusted Operating Income by Segment

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:			
	2016	2015	Favorable/ (unfavorable)	Volume, net of contractual price reductions	Operational performance	Other	Total
	(in millions)			(in millions)			
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	\$343	\$292	\$ 51	\$31	\$ (6)	\$26	\$51
Powertrain Systems	138	146	(8)	(30)	27	(5)	(8)
Electronics and Safety	96	88	8	(12)	28	(8)	8
Eliminations and Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$577	\$526	\$ 51	\$(11)	\$ 49	\$13	\$51

As noted in the table above, Adjusted Operating Income for the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015 was impacted by volume and contractual price reductions, including product mix, and operational performance improvements, as well as the following item included in Other in the table above:

Net increased adjusted operating income of \$20 million resulting from the operations of the businesses acquired and divested, primarily resulting from the operations of HellermannTyton, partially offset by a reduction resulting from the divestiture of our Reception Systems business.

	Six Months Ended June 30,			Variance Due To:			
	2016	2015	Favorable/ (unfavorable)	Volume, net of contractual price reductions	Operational performance	Other	Total
	(in millions)			(in millions)			
Electrical/Electronic Architecture	\$648	\$556	\$ 92	\$32	\$ —	\$60	\$92
Powertrain Systems	268	275	(7)	(39)	47	(15)	(7)
Electronics and Safety	170	167	3	(25)	47	(19)	3
Eliminations and Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,086	\$998	\$ 88	\$(32)	\$ 94	\$26	\$88

As noted in the table above, Adjusted Operating Income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015 was impacted by volume and contractual price reductions, including product mix, and operational performance improvements, as well as the following item included in Other in the table above:

Net increased adjusted operating income of \$40 million resulting from the operations of the businesses acquired and divested, primarily resulting from the operations of HellermannTyton, partially offset by a reduction resulting from the divestiture of our Reception Systems business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview of Capital Structure

Our liquidity requirements are primarily to fund our business operations, including capital expenditures and working capital requirements, as well as to fund debt service requirements, operational restructuring activities and dividends on share capital. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations, our existing cash balance, and as necessary, borrowings under available credit facilities and issuance of long-term debt. To the extent we generate discretionary cash flow we may consider using this additional cash flow for optional prepayments of existing indebtedness, strategic acquisitions, additional share repurchases and/or general corporate purposes. We will also continually explore ways to enhance our capital structure.

As of June 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$0.4 billion and net debt (defined as outstanding debt less cash and cash equivalents) of \$3.6 billion. We also have access to additional liquidity pursuant to the terms of the \$1.5 billion Revolving Credit Facility and the €400 million European accounts receivable factoring facility, of which €350 million is available on a committed basis, as described below.

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The following table summarizes our available liquidity, which includes cash, cash equivalents and funds available under our significant committed credit facilities, as of June 30, 2016. The amounts disclosed as available under the Company's significant committed credit facilities are available without violating our existing debt covenants, which are described below.

	June 30, 2016
	(in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 437
Revolving Credit Facility, unutilized portion (1)	1,493
Committed European accounts receivable factoring facility, unutilized portion (2)	351
Total available liquidity	\$ 2,281

(1) Availability reduced by \$7 million in letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2016.

(2) Based on June 30, 2016 foreign currency rates, subject to the availability of eligible accounts receivable.

We expect existing cash, available liquidity and cash flows from operations to continue to be sufficient to fund our global operating activities, including restructuring payments, any mandatory payments required under the Credit Agreement as described below, dividends on ordinary shares and capital expenditures. In addition, we expect to continue to repurchase outstanding common shares pursuant to our authorized common share repurchase programs, as further described below.

We also continue to expect to be able to move funds between different countries to manage our global liquidity needs without material adverse tax implications, subject to current monetary policies and to the terms of the Credit Agreement. While a substantial portion of our operating income is generated by our non-U.S. subsidiaries, and as of June 30, 2016, the Company's cash and cash equivalents held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries totaled \$402 million, we utilize a combination of strategies, including dividends, cash pooling arrangements, intercompany loan repayments and other distributions and advances to provide the funds necessary to meet our global liquidity needs. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to Delphi. If additional non-U.S. cash was needed for our U.S. operations, we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate such funds; however, based on our current liquidity needs and repatriation strategies, we do not anticipate a need to repatriate such additional amounts. Additionally, the Company is a U.K. resident taxpayer and as such is not generally subject to U.K. tax on remitted foreign earnings. As a result, we do not anticipate foreign earnings would be subject to a 35% tax rate upon repatriation to the U.K., as is the case when U.S. based companies repatriate earnings to the U.S.

Based on these factors, we believe we possess sufficient liquidity to fund our operations and capital investments in 2016 and beyond.

Share Repurchases

In January 2015, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$1.5 billion of ordinary shares, which commenced in March 2015 following the completion of the Company's \$1 billion January 2014 share repurchase program. This share repurchase program provides for share purchases in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, depending on share price, market conditions and other factors, as determined by the Company.

A summary of the ordinary shares repurchased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Total number of shares repurchased	894,209	3,649,419	6,492,425	25,882,565
Average price paid per share	\$72.69	\$ 85.72	\$66.95	\$ 80.30

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Total (in millions) \$65 \$ 313 \$435 \$ 553

As of June 30, 2016, approximately \$72 million of share repurchases remained available under the January 2015 share repurchase program. All repurchased shares were retired.

New Share Repurchase Program

In April 2016, the Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$1.5 billion of ordinary shares. This share repurchase program provides for share purchases in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, depending on share price, market conditions and other factors, as determined by the Company. This program will commence following the completion of the Company's January 2015 share repurchase program described above.

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Dividends to Holders of Ordinary Shares

The Company has declared and paid cash dividends per ordinary share during the periods presented as follows:

	Dividend Per Share	Amount (in millions)
2016:		
Second quarter	\$ 0.29	\$ 79
First quarter	0.29	80
Total	\$ 0.58	\$ 159
2015:		
Fourth quarter	\$ 0.25	\$ 70
Third quarter	0.25	71
Second quarter	0.25	72
First quarter	0.25	73
Total	\$ 1.00	\$ 286

In addition, in July 2016, the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.29 per ordinary share, payable August 24, 2016 to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 10, 2016.

Acquisitions

PureDepth—On March 23, 2016, Delphi acquired 100% of the equity interests of PureDepth, Inc. ("PureDepth"), a leading provider of 3D display technology, for approximately \$15 million. As further described in Note 17.

Acquisitions and Divestitures, the acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, with the operating results of PureDepth included within the Company's Electronics and Safety segment from the date of acquisition. The Company acquired PureDepth utilizing cash on hand.

HellermannTyton—On December 18, 2015, pursuant to the terms of a recommended offer made on July 30, 2015, Delphi completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of HellermannTyton Group PLC ("HellermannTyton") a public limited company based in the United Kingdom, and a leading global manufacturer of high-performance and innovative cable management solutions. The acquisition of HellermannTyton expands Delphi's product portfolio within the connected vehicle solutions market and will help capitalize on the connected car megatrend. The acquisition also further strengthens Delphi's leading position in the electrical architecture market, while providing a platform to grow in HellermannTyton's adjacent industrial end markets, including aerospace, defense, alternative energy and mass transit.

Delphi paid 480 pence per HellermannTyton share, or approximately \$1.5 billion in the aggregate, net of cash acquired. HellermannTyton had 2014 sales of approximately €600 million (approximately 6% of which were to Delphi and will be eliminated on a consolidated basis). Approximately \$242 million of HellermannTyton outstanding debt to third-party creditors was assumed and subsequently paid off. Upon completing the acquisition, Delphi incurred transaction related expenses totaling approximately \$23 million, which were recorded within other income (expense), net in the statement of operations in the fourth quarter of 2015. The results of operations of HellermannTyton are reported within the Electrical/Electronic Architecture segment from the date of acquisition.

As further described in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, the acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, with the total purchase price allocated on a preliminary basis using information available in the fourth quarter of 2015. The allocation of the purchase price could be revised as a result of additional information obtained regarding liabilities assumed, including, but not limited to, contingent liabilities, revisions of provisional estimates of fair values, including, but not limited to, the completion of independent appraisals and valuations related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, and certain tax attributes.

Delphi financed the cash payment required to close the acquisition of HellermannTyton primarily with the net proceeds received from the offering of \$1.3 billion of 2015 Senior Notes, as further described below, with the remainder of the purchase price funded with cash on hand that was received from the sale of the Company's Thermal Systems business, as further described below.

Control-Tec—On November 30, 2015, Delphi acquired Control-Tec, LLC ("Control-Tec"), a leading provider of telematics and cloud-hosted data analytics solutions. The Company paid \$104 million at closing, with an additional cash payment of up to \$40 million due upon the achievement of certain financial performance metrics over a future 3-year period. As further described in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, the acquisition was accounted for as a business combination,

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with the operating results of Control-Tec included within the Company's Electronics and Safety segment from the date of acquisition. The Company acquired Control-Tec utilizing cash on hand.

Ottomatika—On July 23, 2015, Delphi acquired Ottomatika, Inc. ("Ottomatika"), an automated vehicle system software developer. The Company paid \$16 million at closing, with additional cash payments totaling \$11 million deferred over a period of 3 years and additional contingent consideration of up to \$5 million due upon the achievement of certain product development milestones over a 3-year period. As further described in Note 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, the acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, with the operating results of Ottomatika included within the Company's Electronics and Safety segment from the date of acquisition. The Company acquired Ottomatika utilizing cash on hand.

Divestitures

Thermal Systems—On June 30, 2015 the Company closed the sale of its wholly owned Thermal Systems business to MAHLE GmbH ("MAHLE"). The Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$660 million and recognized an after-tax gain on the divestiture of \$271 million in 2015. Post-closing adjustments of \$3 million, primarily related to the settlement of contingent liabilities, were recorded as a reduction to the gain on the divestiture during the six months ended June 30, 2016. Proceeds received from the sale were used to fund growth initiatives, including acquisitions, as well as share repurchases.

On September 24, 2015 the Company closed the sale of its 50 percent interest in its Korea Delphi Automotive Systems Corporation ("KDAC") joint venture, which was accounted for under the equity method and was principally reported as part of the Thermal Systems segment, to the joint venture partner. The Company received cash proceeds of \$70 million and recognized a gain on the divestiture of \$47 million, net of tax expense, within income from discontinued operations during the three months ended September 30, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a net loss of \$41 million on the KDAC divestiture within income from discontinued operations, which includes the \$88 million impairment loss recorded in the first quarter of 2015, as further described below.

On March 31, 2016, Delphi closed the sale of its 50 percent interest in its Shanghai Delphi Automotive Air Conditioning ("SDAAC") joint venture to one of Delphi's joint venture partners, Shanghai Aerospace Automobile Electromechanical Co., Ltd ("SAAE"). The Company received cash proceeds of \$62 million, net of tax, transaction costs and \$29 million of cash divested, and recognized an after-tax gain on the divestiture of \$104 million within income from discontinued operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016. The financial results of SDAAC, which were consolidated by Delphi, were historically reported as part of the Thermal Systems segment.

Accordingly, the Thermal Systems business has been classified as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 21. Discontinued Operations for further disclosure related to the Company's discontinued operations. The disposal of the Thermal Systems business did not have a material impact on our liquidity or capital resources, and we have not had significant continuing involvement with the divested Thermal Systems business following the closing of the transactions.

Reception Systems—On July 31, 2015, Delphi completed the sale of its Reception Systems business, which was previously reported within the Electronics and Safety segment, and received net cash proceeds of approximately \$25 million. The net sales of this business were approximately \$55 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Argentina Businesses—On April 21, 2015, Delphi completed the exit of its Electrical Wiring business located in Argentina, which was previously reported within the Electrical/Electronic Architecture segment. Delphi recognized a loss on the divestiture of this business of \$14 million within cost of sales in the second quarter of 2015, which included a cash payment by Delphi to the buyer of \$7 million. On December 10, 2015, Delphi completed the exit of its Electronics business located in Argentina, which was previously reported within the Electronics and Safety segment. The net sales of this business in 2015 prior to the divestiture were approximately \$34 million. Delphi recognized a loss on the divestiture of this business of \$33 million within cost of sales in the fourth quarter of 2015, which included a cash payment by Delphi to the buyer of \$7 million.

Credit Agreement

Delphi Corporation (the "Issuer") entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lead arranger and administrative agent (the "Administrative Agent"), under which it maintains senior secured credit facilities currently consisting of a term loan (the "Tranche A Term Loan") and a revolving credit facility of \$1.5 billion (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). The Credit Agreement was entered into in March 2011 and has been subsequently amended and restated on several occasions. The Tranche A Term Loan and the Revolving Credit Facility mature on March 1, 2018. The Credit Agreement also includes an accordion feature that permits the Issuer to increase, from time to time, the aggregate borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement by up to an additional \$1 billion (or a greater amount based upon a formula set forth in the Credit Agreement) upon the Issuer's request, the agreement of the lenders participating in the increase, and the approval of the Administrative Agent and existing lenders.

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As of June 30, 2016, there were no amounts drawn on the Revolving Credit Facility and approximately \$7 million in letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement. Letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement reduce availability under the Revolving Credit Facility. The maximum amount drawn under the Revolving Credit Facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016 to manage intra-month working capital requirements was \$272 million. Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Issuer's option, at either (a) the Administrative Agent's Alternate Base Rate ("ABR" as defined in the Credit Agreement) or (b) the London Interbank Offered Rate (the "Adjusted LIBO Rate" as defined in the Credit Agreement) ("LIBOR") plus in either case a percentage per annum as set forth in the table below (the "Applicable Rate"). The Applicable Rates under the Credit Agreement on the specified dates are set forth below:

	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	LIBOR	ABR plus plus	LIBOR	ABR plus plus
Revolving Credit Facility	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%
Tranche A Term Loan	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%

The Applicable Rate under the Credit Agreement may increase or decrease from time to time based on changes in credit ratings with the minimum interest level of 0.00% and maximum level of 2.25%. Accordingly, the interest rate will fluctuate during the term of the Credit Agreement based on changes in the ABR, LIBOR or future changes in our corporate credit ratings. The Credit Agreement also requires that the Issuer pay certain commitment fees on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility and certain letter of credit issuance and fronting fees.

The interest rate period with respect to LIBOR interest rate options can be set at one-, two-, three-, or six-months as selected by the Issuer in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement (or other period as may be agreed by the applicable lenders). The Issuer may elect to change the selected interest rate option in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2016, the Issuer selected the one-month LIBOR interest rate option on the Tranche A Term Loan, and the rate effective as of June 30, 2016, as detailed in the table below, was based on the Issuer's current credit rating and the Applicable Rate for the Credit Agreement:

		Borrowings	
		as of	
		June 30, 2016	Rate effective as of June 30, 2016
		(in millions)	
Applicable Rate			
Tranche A Term Loan	LIBOR plus 1.00%	\$ 400	1.50 %

All principal payment obligations with respect to the Tranche A Term Loan have been satisfied through March 1, 2018. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement are prepayable at the Issuer's option without premium or penalty. The Credit Agreement also contains certain mandatory prepayment provisions in the event the Company receives net cash proceeds from certain asset sales or casualty events. No mandatory prepayments under these provisions have been made or are due through June 30, 2016.

The Credit Agreement contains certain covenants that limit, among other things, the Company's (and the Company's subsidiaries') ability to incur certain additional indebtedness or liens, to dispose of certain assets, to make certain investments, to prepay certain indebtedness and to pay dividends, or to make other distributions or redemptions/repurchases, in respect of the Company's equity interests. In addition, the Credit Agreement requires that the Company maintain a consolidated leverage ratio (the ratio of Consolidated Total Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA, each as defined in the Credit Agreement) of less than 2.75 to 1.0. The Credit Agreement also contains events of default customary for financings of this type. The Company was in compliance with the Credit Agreement covenants as of June 30, 2016. The Company has satisfied credit rating-related conditions to the suspension of many of the restrictive covenants and the mandatory prepayment provisions relating to asset sales and casualty events discussed above, as well as for the release of security interests and guarantees of additional subsidiaries of Delphi

Automotive PLC that are not direct or indirect parent companies of the Issuer. Such covenants and prepayment obligations are required to be reinstated, and such security interests and subsidiary guarantees may be reinstated at the election of the lenders, if the applicable credit rating criteria are no longer satisfied.

As of June 30, 2016, all obligations under the Credit Agreement are borrowed by Delphi Corporation and jointly and severally guaranteed by its direct and indirect parent companies, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Credit Agreement. Refer to Note 19. Supplemental Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Senior Unsecured Notes

On May 17, 2011, Delphi Corporation issued \$500 million of 5.875% senior unsecured notes due 2019 (the "5.875% Senior Notes") and \$500 million of 6.125% senior unsecured notes due 2021 (the "6.125% Senior Notes") (collectively, the

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“2011 Senior Notes”) in a transaction exempt from registration under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”). The net proceeds of approximately \$1 billion as well as cash on hand were used to pay down amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement. In May 2012, Delphi Corporation completed a registered exchange offer for all of the 2011 Senior Notes. No proceeds were received by Delphi Corporation as a result of the exchange. In March 2014, Delphi redeemed for cash the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 5.875% Senior Notes, financed by a portion of the proceeds received from the issuance of the 2014 Senior Notes, as defined below. In March 2015, Delphi redeemed for cash the entire \$500 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 6.125% Senior Notes, financed by a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes, as defined below. As a result of the redemption of the 2011 Senior Notes, Delphi recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of approximately \$52 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015. On February 14, 2013, Delphi Corporation issued \$800 million of 5.00% senior unsecured notes due 2023 (the “2013 Senior Notes”) in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The proceeds were primarily utilized to prepay our term loan indebtedness under the Credit Agreement. Delphi paid approximately \$12 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2013 Senior Notes. Interest is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on February 1 or August 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date.

On March 3, 2014, Delphi Corporation issued \$700 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.15% senior unsecured notes due 2024 (the “2014 Senior Notes”) in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The 2014 Senior Notes were priced at 99.649% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 4.193%. The proceeds were primarily utilized to redeem the 5.875% Senior Notes and to repay a portion of the Tranche A Term Loan. Delphi paid approximately \$6 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2014 Senior Notes. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on March 1 or September 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date.

On March 10, 2015, Delphi Automotive PLC issued €700 million in aggregate principal amount of 1.50% Euro-denominated senior unsecured notes due 2025 (the “2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes”) in a transaction registered under the Securities Act. The 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes were priced at 99.54% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 1.55%. The proceeds were primarily utilized to redeem the 6.125% Senior Notes, and to fund growth initiatives, such as acquisitions, and share repurchases. Delphi incurred approximately \$5 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes. Interest is payable annually on March 10. The Company has designated the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes as a net investment hedge of the foreign currency exposure of its investments in certain Euro-denominated subsidiaries. Refer to Note. 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

On November 19, 2015, Delphi Automotive PLC issued \$1.3 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes in a transaction registered under the Securities Act, comprised of \$650 million of 3.15% senior unsecured notes due 2020 (the “3.15% Senior Notes”) and \$650 million of 4.25% senior unsecured notes due 2026 (the “4.25% Senior Notes”) (collectively, the “2015 Senior Notes”). The 3.15% Senior Notes were priced at 99.784% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 3.197%, and the 4.25% Senior Notes were priced at 99.942% of par, resulting in a yield to maturity of 4.256%. The proceeds were primarily utilized to fund a portion of the cash consideration for the acquisition of HellermannTyton, as further described in Note. 17. Acquisitions and Divestitures, and for general corporate purposes, including the payment of fees and expenses associated with the HellermannTyton acquisition and the related financing transaction. Delphi incurred approximately \$8 million of issuance costs in connection with the 2015 Senior Notes. Interest on the 3.15% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on May 19 and November 19 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on May 4 or November 4 immediately preceding the interest payment date. Interest on the 4.25% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on January 1 or July 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date.

Although the specific terms of each indenture governing each series of senior notes vary, the indentures contain certain restrictive covenants, including with respect to Delphi’s (and Delphi’s subsidiaries) ability to incur liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions and merge with or into other entities. As of June 30, 2016, the Company was in

compliance with the provisions of all series of the outstanding senior notes.

The 2013 Senior Notes and 2014 Senior Notes issued by Delphi Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by Delphi Automotive PLC and by certain of Delphi Automotive PLC's direct and indirect subsidiaries which are directly or indirectly 100% owned by Delphi Automotive PLC, subject to customary release provisions (other than in the case of Delphi Automotive PLC). The 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes and 2015 Senior Notes issued by Delphi Automotive PLC are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by certain of Delphi Automotive PLC's direct and indirect subsidiaries (including Delphi Corporation), which are directly or indirectly 100% owned by Delphi Automotive PLC, subject to customary release provisions. Refer to Note 19. Supplemental Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

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Other Financing

Receivable factoring—Delphi maintains a €400 million European accounts receivable factoring facility, of which €350 million is available on a committed basis. This facility is accounted for as short-term debt and borrowings are subject to the availability of eligible accounts receivable. Collateral is not required related to these trade accounts receivable. This program began in July 2013 with an original term of 4 years, and will automatically renew on an indefinite basis unless terminated by either party. Borrowings bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.05% for borrowings denominated in pounds sterling and Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") plus 0.80% for borrowings denominated in Euros. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$36 million and \$0 million, respectively, were outstanding under the European accounts receivable factoring facility. As of June 30, 2016, the interest rate effective on these borrowings was approximately 0.51%, based on the mix of currencies borrowed. Amounts drawn as of June 30, 2016 were principally related to managing working capital requirements. The maximum amount drawn under the European facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016 to manage working capital requirements was \$436 million. The Company has entered into arrangements with various financial institutions to sell eligible trade receivables from certain aftermarket customers in North America. These arrangements can be terminated at any time subject to prior written notice. The receivables under these arrangements are sold without recourse to the Company and are therefore accounted for as true sales. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, \$43 million and \$75 million of receivables were sold under these arrangements, and expenses of less than \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, were recognized within interest expense. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, \$27 million and \$54 million of receivables were sold under these arrangements, and expenses of less than \$1 million and \$1 million, respectively, were recognized.

Capital leases and other—As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately \$87 million and \$77 million, respectively, of other debt issued by certain non-U.S. subsidiaries and capital lease obligations were outstanding. Government programs—Delphi commonly seeks manufacturing development and financial assistance incentive programs that may be awarded by government entities. Delphi has numerous technology and manufacturing development programs that are competitively awarded from agencies of the U.S. Federal Government. These U.S. based programs are from the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DOT"), the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE"), and the U.S. Department of Defense ("DoD"). We received approximately \$2 million from these Federal agencies during the six months ended June 30, 2016 for work performed. We continue to pursue many technology development programs by bidding on competitively procured programs from DOT, DOE and DoD. Some of these programs were bid with us being the lead or "Prime Contractor," and some were bid with us as a "Subrecipient" to the Prime Contractor.

Cash Flows

Intra-month cash flow cycles vary by region, but in general we are users of cash through the first half of a typical month and we generate cash during the latter half of a typical month. Due to this cycle of cash flows, we may utilize short-term financing, including our Revolving Credit Facility and European accounts receivable factoring facility, to manage our intra-month working capital needs. Our cash balance typically peaks at month end.

We utilize a combination of strategies, including dividends, cash pooling arrangements, intercompany loan structures and other distributions and advances to provide the funds necessary to meet our global liquidity needs. We utilize a global cash pooling arrangement to consolidate and manage our global cash balances, which enables us to efficiently move cash into and out of a number of the countries in which we operate.

Operating activities—Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations totaled \$843 million and \$635 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2016 consisted primarily of net earnings from continuing operations of \$606 million increased by \$383 million for non-cash charges for depreciation, amortization and pension costs, partially offset by \$178 million related to changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of restructuring and pension contributions. Cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2015 consisted primarily of net earnings from continuing operations of \$673 million increased by \$355 million for non-cash charges for depreciation, amortization, pension costs and extinguishment of debt, partially offset by \$454 million related to changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of restructuring and pension contributions.

Investing activities—Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations totaled \$386 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations of \$273 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to the net proceeds of \$660 million received from the sale of our wholly owned Thermal Systems business during the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to net proceeds of \$52 million received from the sale of discontinued operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016. Additionally, during the six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company paid \$18 million for the cost of business acquisitions and technology investments and \$15 million to settle option contracts entered into in conjunction with the

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acquisition of HellermannTyton six months ended June 30, 2016. There were also \$52 million of increased capital expenditures during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. Financing activities—Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$595 million and \$544 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cash flows used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2016 primarily included \$435 million paid to repurchase ordinary shares and \$159 million of dividend payments. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$753 million from the issuance of the 2015 Euro-denominated Senior Notes, which were partially utilized to redeem the 6.125% Senior Notes. Additionally, \$542 million was paid to repurchase ordinary shares and \$145 million of dividend payments were made.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet financial arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Contingencies and Environmental Matters

The information concerning contingencies, including environmental contingencies and the amount currently held in reserve for environmental matters, contained in Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report is incorporated herein by reference.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The information concerning recently issued accounting pronouncements contained in Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies, to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this report is incorporated herein by reference.

Critical Accounting Estimates

There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting estimates during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes to the information concerning our exposures to market risk as stated in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. As described in the Form 10-K, we have currency exposures related to buying, selling and financing in currencies other than the local functional currencies in which we operate ("transactional exposure"). We also have currency exposures related to the translation of the financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries that use the local currency as their functional currency into U.S. dollars, the Company's reporting currency ("translational exposure"). As described in Note. 14. Derivatives and Hedging Activities to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report, to manage this risk the Company designates certain qualifying instruments as net investment hedges of certain non-U.S. subsidiaries. The effective portion of the gains or losses on instruments designated as net investment hedges are recognized within the cumulative translation adjustment component of OCI to offset changes in the value of the net investment in these foreign currency-denominated operations.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

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Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated, for disclosure purposes, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the desired control objectives were achieved as of June 30, 2016.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the six months ended June 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. As noted in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, given the timing of the acquisition in 2015, the Company is integrating the acquired operations of HellermannTyton Group PLC ("HellermannTyton") into the Company's operations, compliance programs and internal control processes. Specifically, as permitted by SEC rules and regulations, the Company has excluded HellermannTyton from management's evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting at December 31, 2015.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are from time to time subject to various actions, claims, suits, government investigations, and other proceedings incidental to our business, including those arising out of alleged defects, breach of contracts, competition and antitrust matters, product warranties, intellectual property matters, personal injury claims and employment-related matters. For a description of risks related to various legal proceedings and claims, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. For a description of our outstanding material legal proceedings, see Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We are including the following risk factor to reflect a material development subsequent to the risk factors presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. Except for the following additional risk factor, there have been no material changes in risk factors for the Company in the period covered by this report. The following risk factor should be read in conjunction with our description of risk factors in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The results of the Referendum of the United Kingdom's Membership of the European Union may adversely affect our business and profitability.

The United Kingdom ("U.K.") held a referendum on June 23, 2016 in which a majority of voters approved an exit from the European Union ("E.U."), commonly referred to as "Brexit", which resulted in increased market volatility and currency exchange rate fluctuations. As a result of the referendum, the British government will begin negotiating the terms of the U.K.'s future relationship with the E.U. including, among other matters, the terms of trade between the U.K. and the E.U. Brexit could adversely affect European and worldwide economic and market conditions and could contribute to instability in global financial and foreign exchange markets, including increased volatility in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The taxation policies of the U.K. and the E.U. nations in which we conduct business may also change as a result of the Brexit, which could adversely impact our tax positions. Delphi Automotive PLC is a U.K. resident taxpayer.

Although we are actively monitoring the ongoing potential impacts of Brexit and will seek to minimize its impact on our business, any of these effects of Brexit, among others, could adversely affect our business, business opportunities, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Approximately 5% of our annual net sales are generated in the U.K., with less than 3% denominated in British pounds.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

A summary of our ordinary shares repurchased during the three months ended June 30, 2016, is shown below:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share (2)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program (in millions) (3)
April 1, 2016 to April 30, 2016	679,610	\$ 73.57	679,610	\$ 1,587
May 1, 2016 to May 31, 2016	214,599	69.88	214,599	1,572
June 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016	—	—	—	1,572
Total	894,209	72.69	894,209	

(1) The total number of shares purchased under the Board authorized plans are described below. The number of shares purchased excludes the 1,084 shares granted for vested RSUs during the three months ended June 30, 2016 that

were withheld to cover minimum withholding taxes.

(2) Excluding commissions.

In April 2016, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$1.5 billion. This program

(3) will commence following the completion of the \$1.5 billion share repurchase program approved by the Board of Directors in January 2015. The timing of repurchases is dependent on price, market conditions and applicable regulatory requirements.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	Offer letter for Joseph R. Massaro, dated September 13, 2013*+
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer*
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer*
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document#
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document#
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document#
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document#
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document#
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document#

* Filed herewith.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Filed electronically with the Report.

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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.

DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE PLC

/s/ Joseph R. Massaro

By: Joseph R. Massaro

Chief Financial Officer and

Senior Vice President

Dated: August 3, 2016